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BIBLIOTHECA

TOPOGRAPHICA

BRITANNICA.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS.

MDCCLXXX.—MDCCXC.

KRAUS REPRINT CO. AMS PRESS, INC.
New York
1968

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Publiſher of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA cannot diſmiſs the concluding Number without expreſſing his grateful acknowledgements for the candour with which theſe Volumes have been uniformly received.

The original plan of the Work, formed in the year 1780 without any oſtentatious promiſes *, was, to preſerve, either from MSS. or by the republication of ſcarce Tracts, ſome valuable articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY; to be printed in occaſional Numbers, neither confined to ſtated periods of time, to the ſame price, nor to any given quantity of ſheets: nor were they always to be adorned with cuts; but to be paged in ſuch a manner that the general articles, or thoſe belonging to the ſeveral Counties, might form a ſeparate ſucceſſion to bind in ſuitable claſſes.

With ſatisfaction he looks back on the ten years which have been employed in compiling and printing, when he reflects how much his undertaking has been facilitated by the communications of ANTIQUARIES whoſe aſſiſtance would confer honour on any publication; and who need not here be particularized, as in general the name of the author is prefixed to the ſeveral articles of communication.

One Friend, however, it would be unpardonable not to mention; and on the ſubject of TOPOGRAPHY it is a name of peculiar

* See the Advertiſement and the Queries prefixed to the "Hiſtory of Tunſtall."

 eminence.

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eminence. Not only the original ſuggeſtion of the plan was from Mr. GOUGH; but the moſt unremitting and diſintereſted aſſiſtance has been received through the whole progreſs of this extenſive undertaking. To him are the heartieſt acknowledgements moſt gratefully offered. To him is the Reader indebted if any thing agreeable or uſeful be found in theſe Eight Quarto Volumes.

Having been hitherto, as has been ſaid, confined neither to time nor price, it is proper that ſome pauſe ſhould be made in a Work of ſuch magnitude. To obviate all difficulties on this head, and that the Numbers already publiſhed may be claſſed into regular Volumes, the BIBLIOTHECA is now cloſed, with the Publiſher's beſt thanks to the Purchaſers for their indulgence; and not without a hope of again addreſſing them in a future Work on the ſubject of BRITISH ANTIQUITIES, which may be printed in uniformity with the preſent, but under a Title that ſhall make it entirely diſtinct.

June 4, 1790. J. NICHOLS.

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ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES

IN

KENT

AND

SUSSEX;

BEING

THE FIRST VOLUME

OF THE

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

LONDON:
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MDCCXC.

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BIBLIOTHECA

TOPOGRAPHICA

BRITANNICA.

N° I.

CONTAINING

1. QUERIES for the better Illuſtrating the Antiquities and Natural Hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of TUNSTALL in Kent. By the late Mr. Edward Rowe Mores.

LONDON,
PRINTED FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:
SOLD BY T. PAYNE AND SON, CASTLE STREET, ST. MARTIN'S;
H. PAYNE, IN PALL-MALL; C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY;
J. WALTER, CHARING-CROSS; N. CONANT, FLEET-STREET;
AND E. BROOKE, BELL-YARD, TEMPLE-BAR.

MDCCLXXX.

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar View it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Republications of ſcarce and curious Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

QUERIES

PROPOSED TO

The Nobility, Gentlemen, Clergy, and others, of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,

With a view of obtaining,

From their Anſwers reſpecting the Places of their Reſidence,

The moſt perfect Account of the ANTIQUITIES and NATURAL HISTORY of thoſe Kingdoms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS there is no ſcience which is not capable of being facilitated by general rules, that of Antiquity ſo far as it relates to the illuſtration of our national Topography and Hiſtory, however ably purſued by thoſe great names who have written our beſt County Hiſtories, may ſtill be forwarded, by ſuggeſting even to the moſt incurious obſerver ſubjects worthy his notice, and the communication of which to others may yield the double benefit of inſtruction, both to the antiquary and the citizen.

A kind of analyſis of eccleſiaſtical, civil, and natural hiſtory has been held out in different forms by ſeveral gentlemen, who have employed themſelves in collecting county hiſtories in the preſent century.

The firſt idea ſeems to have been ſuggeſted by the celebrated Edward Lhuyd, who printed a folio ſheet undated, intituled, "Parochial Queries in order to a Geographical Dictionary, a Natural Hiſtory, &c. of Wales. By the Undertaker. E. L."

Francis Peck purſued it for England in QUERIES which he circulated for the natural hiſtory and antiquities of Leiceſter and Rutland ſhires, in a ſingle folio ſheet, 1729; many of which are too trivial to deſerve notice.

Anthony Hammond, eſq. publiſhed a very ſhort "Inquiſitio Parochialis," 1731, in the "Republic of Letters," vol. VII. p. 228.

Theſe were followed on a more enlarged plan by Mr. Blomfield, in Queries circulated for a hiſtory of Norfolk, 1736; Mr. Hutchins for Dorſet, 1739; the preſent dean of Exeter, for Devon, ſoon after; Mr. Walwyn circulated ſome very brief ones for Herefordſhire, 1749. Dr. Rawlinſon (in what year does not appear) circulated queries for a deſcription of Oxfordſhire, but obtained accounts only of two pariſhes.

The Dublin Society prefixed a ſet, principally in natural hiſtory, to their hiſtory of the county of Down, 1744, 8vo. Theſe were taken up by Dr. Burton, 1758, who accompanied them with an excellent ſcheme and propoſals for illuſtrating the county of York, a ſet of additional queries for civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and the hiſtory of the pariſh of Hemingborough;—a proper ſpecimen for the Northern part of the kingdom. Mr. Mores circulated a ſet of Queries through Berkſhire, 1759, in order to facilitate his perambulation previous to his deſign of writing a hiſtory of that county.

One would have thought ſuch a plan ſhould have originated from the Society of Antiquaries, did we not know, however extraordinary the avowal, that ſuch a plan has no place in their ſyſtem, nor, if held out by any individual, has any ſupport from their patronage as a body, however liberally aſſiſted by particular members. It will not therefore ſeem ſurprizing if this Society, or rather the induſtrious Mr. Theobald in their name, did not put out ſuch queries till after ſo many collectors for county hiſtories had ſet the example. Still leſs ſhall one wonder that their enquiries met with ſo imperfect a return, or that the inquiſitive and public ſpirited compiler Mr. Edward Cave caught hold of their Queries, and gave them more general circulation in his Magazine for April 1755. In anſwer to them he obtained ſhort deſcriptions of five or ſix pariſhes, which if not ſo full as might have been wiſhed, yet ſhewed how ſuch returns might be made; while Mr. Theobald obtained only a deſcription of one place in Berkſhire, if he did not draw it up himſelf.

Mr. Pennant, in 1771, applied the Society's Queries to the illuſtration of Scotland, where his laudable enquiry met with ſuitable returns, and he has certainly kindled a ſpirit of enquiry among the natives, which it were to be wiſhed might be ſaid of the ſiſter kingdom, after what the Phyſico-Hiſto-

rical Society at Dublin have attempted there, who to 4000 ſets of Queries obtained but forty anſwers. The laſt propoſer of Queries for England was Mr. George Allan, of Darlington, in his "Addreſs and Queries for the Palatinate of Durham, 1774." 4to. An unfortunate member of the Society of Antiquaries attempted the ſame year to intereſt that learned body in the reſult of their own Queries, which he reprinted in 12mo ſize; but the extravagance of his ideas on this ſubject was ſufficient to ſink his deſign.

It were as abſurd as ungenerous in any man to claim an excluſive right in meaſures calculated for the extenſion of knowledge, eſpecially when intended for individuals to avail themſelves of the returns for the moſt univerſal uſe, not to confine themſelves to particular eſſays, ſet off in all the elegance of language for a work which rejects enlarged deſcriptions of places, or hiſtorical narratives, becauſe perhaps incapable of being firſt read in public, or of affording entertainment to a miſcellaneous and polite audience. To this miſtaken policy we might aſcribe it that ſo many curious communications have been ſmothered; and we may venture to augur the refuſal of more which will obtrude themſelves upon the public eye in ſome other channel. Truth of every kind will find its way in this inquiſitive age; and though reſpectable ſocieties, with all the caution of ſtateſmen, or the prudence of antient virgins anxious for their chaſtity, declare they are not anſwerable for the errors or abſurdities of their members in the very moment of publiſhing them, theſe errors and abſurdities will be detected and expoſed without reſerve, and with greater warmth, by obſcurer perſons envious of ill-acquired fame, injured by the loſs of priority in diſcovery, or concerned to ſacrifice hypotheſis, prejudice, or falſe philoſophy, on the altars of experiment, truth, and common ſenſe.

The

The following Queries are intended to comprehend all that have before been circulated, ſomewhat differently modified and enlarged. But after all his care the republiſher is ſenſible they want the recommendation of novelty, and earneſtly wiſhes to ſee the plan enlarged as well as anſwered. He anticipates too the diſappointment of their former editors; ſome by receiving no anſwer at all; ſome by being overloaded with minute particulars; yet he cannot help flattering himſelf, that as he has made uſe of all the lights that have been held out before him, the ſubject is now ſet in ſo full a point of view, that ſome gentlemen of leiſure may be ſtill aſſiſted in their enquiries, by having their path ſo minutely marked out. Thoſe to whom the firſt part of theſe Queries may ſeem unintereſting will, it is hoped, make a proper uſe of the ſecond, to improve our commerce and manufactures from the ſources which nature has placed among ourſelves, and within every man's reach. But if at laſt the editor ſhould find himſelf diſappointed in every expectation, he will acquieſce in the mortification which ſo many greater names have experienced before him; conſcious of the purity and diſintereſtedneſs of his own intentions, and the fallibility of the fondeſt human wiſhes.

It is obvious that the Anſwers to many Queries in the ſecond part muſt depend on long practice and obſervation; and it is to be preſumed perſons will be candid enough, as well as ſufficiently attentive to their own reputation, not to obtrude haſty or ill-founded obſervations on the public, for whoſe ſole benefit this deſign is propoſed.

May 4, 1780.

QUERIES *propoſed to the* NOBILITY, GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, *and others, of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND;

With a view of obtaining, from their Anſwers reſpecting the Places of their Reſidence, a more perfect Account of the Antiquities and Natural Hiſtory of thoſe Kingdoms than has yet appeared.

The Anſwers to be addreſſed to the Editor of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, *to the Care of* J. Nichols, *Printer*, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street, POST PAID.

1. WHAT is the antient and modern name of the pariſh, and its etymology?

2. What is its diſtance from the hundred town, county town, or next market town?

3. By what pariſhes is it bounded, E. W. N. and S.? and what are its length and breadth?

4. What diſtance is it from London and the chief towns round, and what is the price of carriage per hundred weight?

5. What is the extent of the pariſh?

6. What number of hamlets, villages, townſhips, chapelries, inn-ſhips, diſtricts, wards, are in it? their names and ſituation? and to what diviſion, hundred, liberty, or conſtabulary belonging?

7. What are the number of its houſes and inhabitants of every kind, and of its teams? Liſt of freeholds and copyholds, and their holders?

8. What number of perſons have been married, chriſtened, and buried, for the ſpace of 20 years laſt paſt, compared with the firſt 20 years of the regiſter? When did the regiſter begin? Are any curious remarks made therein?

9. What manors are or were in it, and who are or were lords thereof?

10. What are the names and qualities, arms and deſcent, of their proprietors?

11. Are there any particular cuſtoms or privileges, or remarkable tenures, in any of the manors in the pariſh? What courts, and their cuſtoms? What exempt juriſdictions civil or eccleſiaſtical?

12. What caſtle, fort, ancient manor or manſion houſe, ſeat, villa, or other remarkable buildings, are or have been in the pariſh? and the dimenſions of their largeſt apartments or galleries?

13. What coats of arms, inſcriptions, dates, or other ornaments and figures, are or were carved or painted in and about any of their buildings?

15. In what manor, dioceſe, deanry, and hundred, does the CHURCH ſtand?

16. Is it dedicated to any ſaint? When and by whom was it built, of what materials, and has it a tower or ſpire?

18. What are its dimenſions, number of ailes, chapels, and bells?

19. Are there any ancient or modern monuments, graveſtones, or braſs plates? and what inſcriptions and arms in the church, chancel, or ſteeple, or on the bells, plate, cheſts, pews, ſcreens, &c. or, in the church-yard? Are the font, altar-piece, or plate, remarkable? Or, are there any other remains of antiquity?

20. Are there any painted figures, arms, or inſcriptions, in the windows?

21. Are there any tables of benefactions, or other inſcriptions which are worthy notice, painted or carved in or about the church, within or without? or any parochial library in the church or parſonage?

22. What chantries, altars, ſhrines, lights, images, gilds, or roods, appear to have been in the church; or what privileges and indulgencies annext to it? What reliques, miracles, and legends?

23. Are there any vaults or burial-places peculiar to any ancient or other families? and what extraordinary interments or preſervation of bodies?

24. Is

24. Is the living a rectory, vicarage, donative, or ſinecure?

25. Are the computed worth of the living and its rate in the King's books rightly ſtated in Ecton's Theſaurus?

26. Who are, or have been, patrons?

27. Who are, or have been, incumbents as far back as you can trace? and were any of them remarkable for their writings, ſufferings, or other particulars? of what univerſity or college, what their degrees and preferments, and where buried?

28. Are there any lands belonging to the glebe or vicarage, or any copy of the endowment, or any terrier? Has it been augmented by queen Anne's bounty? What are the firſt-fruits, tenths, ſynodals, procurations and penſions paid out of the profits?

29. Who is poſſeſſed of the great tithes? what may their reputed value be? and is any modus paid thereout, and to whom?

30. Is there any chapel of eaſe in the pariſh? how is it ſupported? and who are, or have been, incumbents? and of what value may the cure be ſuppoſed?

31. What charities or benefactions belong to the pariſh? when and by whom given? how improved, or how loſt?

32. Are there any Diſſenting or other meeting-houſes, or Popiſh chapels? and what number of each perſuaſion may be in the pariſh?

33. Are there any colleges, alms-houſes, free or other ſchool, or hoſpital; by whom and when founded, for how many objects, and whether abuſed or loſt; or the preſent ſtate?

34. Have there been any abbies, priories, friaries, nunneries, hermitages, ſanctuaries, or other religious houſes; or are there any remains or ruins of them? by whom founded, and to whom granted? what charters, cartularies, ledger-books, rentals, ſtatutes, deeds, wills, obituaries, bede-rolls, or other writings, ſeals, habits, ſhrines, or other fragments, belonging to any church, monaſtery, chantry, gild, hoſpital, ſchool, or other charity?

35. Are there any croſſes or obeliſks, inſcribed or carved ſtones, circles of rude ſtones, ſingle ſtones on hillocks, or other-

wiſe, hollows wrought into rocks, ſingle ſtones placed horizontally or over one another, or any beacons, in the pariſh?

36. Are there any barrows or tumuli, or extraordinary mounts? have any been opened, and what has been found therein?

37. Are there any *Roman*, *Saxon*, or *Daniſh* caſtles, forts, camps, roads, ditches, banks, pits, or other extraordinary earth-works, or pieces of antiquity remaining in your pariſh; and what traditions or hiſtorical accounts are there of them?

38. Have there been any vaults, pavements, urns, pieces of pottery, lamps, weapons, armour, ſeals, rings, buckles, odd pieces of metal, ſtatues, buſts, carvings, altars, images, coins, or other pieces of antiquity, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, or other, or bones of extraordinary ſize, dug up in your pariſh; when and by whom; and in whoſe cuſtody are or were they?

39. Have there been any remarkable battles fought, on what ſpot, by whom, when, and what traditions are there relating thereto? or what the ſufferings or adventures of the clergy or gentry in the civil wars?

40. Have any councils, ſynods, parliaments, or other meetings, civil or religious, been held in it?

41. Have you any wake, Whitſun ale, doles, or other ſuch cuſtoms, uſed in the pariſh; or any annual or other proceſſions or perambulations?

42. What markets or fairs are kept in the pariſh; what commodities are chiefly brought for ſale; are they the manufactures or produce of the country, live cattle, or other things; what toll is paid, and to whom?

43. Is there any ſtatute fair for hiring of ſervants, and how long has it been eſtabliſhed? What are the uſual wages for men and maid ſervants, &c. for each branch of huſbandry?

44. Are there any manufactures carried on in the pariſh, and what number of hands are employed? What rare pieces of art have been invented or made by any of the pariſhioners?

45. What

45. What is generally a day's wages for labourers in huſbandry and other work; and what for carpenters, bricklayers, maſons, or other mechanics, &c.?

46. What are, or have been, the prices of proviſions, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, pigs, geeſe, ducks, chicken, rabbits, butter, cheeſe, &c.?

47. What is the annual rent or value of the lands or houſes in the pariſh, or townſhip? what is the poor's rate in the pound *communibus annis*? and how much land-tax is paid at 4s. in the pound?

48. What common, or quantity of waſte land, may be in the pariſh?

49. Are there any foreſts, chaces, parks, or warrens; of what extent, number of deer, &c.? any heronries, decoys, or fiſheries?

50. What is the uſual fuel? is it coal, wood, heath, furze, turf, or peat? and the prices paid on the ſpot?

51. Is there any great road leading through the pariſh, and from noted places?

52. Do any rivers, or brooks, or navigable canals, riſe in or run through the pariſh? when and on what terms were the acts for making them navigable obtained? what ſort of boats are uſed on them, and what is the price of carriage per hundred or ton to your pariſh?

53. What bridges, when, and by whom built, of what materials, what number of piers or arches, the length and breadth of the bridge, and width of the arches? are they ſupported by private or public coſt?

54. Has the pariſh given birth or burial to any man eminent for learning, or other remarkable or valuable qualifications?

55. What particular games, ſports, cuſtoms, proverbs, or peculiar words or phraſes, or names of places, perſons, animals, vegetables, or things, are uſed; and what notions or traditions obtain among the common people?

56. Are

56. Are there, in any of the gentlemen's or other houſes, any pictures which give inſight into any hiſtorical facts, or any portraits of men eminent in art, ſcience, or literature; any ſtatues, buſtos, or other memorial, which will give any light to paſt tranſactions? or what manuſcripts in any language, books of arms, pedigrees, lives, ſignatures, patents, diplomas, perambulations, ſurveys, plans, pictures or drawings of any perſons, buildings or views relating to the pariſh, in the poſſeſſion of any perſon in the pariſh, or their acquaintance?

To theſe Queries if applied to *Cities*, *Market*, or *Corporate Towns*, may be added others reſpecting their hiſtory, foundations, ſtreets, buildings, walls, gates, churches, wards, pariſhes, charters, privileges, immunities, corporations, companies, gilds, government, and liſt of mayors, ſheriffs, recorders, repreſentatives, electors, biſhops, deans, and other cathedral members; rates, taxes, trade, manufactures, ſieges, accidents by fire, or otherwiſe.

QUERIES *relating to the* NATURAL HISTORY *of the* PARISH.

1. WHAT is the appearance of the country in the pariſh; is it flat or hilly, rocky, or mountainous, open or incloſed; and the terms and mode of modern incloſing?

2. Do the lands conſiſt of woods, arable, paſture, meadow, heath, or what?

3. Are they fenny or mooriſh, boggy or firm, fertile or barren?

4. Is there ſand, clay, chalk, ſtone, gravel, loam, or what is the nature of the ſoil?

5. Have you any marble, moorſtone, lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, ſtone for building, coal, ſlate, pipe-clay, brick-clay? how is it got out, and how worked?

6. What minerals, ſalts, ochres, chalks, clays, marles, molds, earths, ſands, gravels, flints, pebbles, &c. does the ſoil contain?

7. Is

7. Is there any marl, fullers earth, potters earth, or loam, or any other remarkable ſoils?

8. Are there any bitumen, naphtha, alum, calamine, black-lead, biſmuth, mercury, antimony, or other ſubſtances of that nature, found in the earth?

9. What ſtrata of ſoil do they meet with on digging wells or other openings, and at what depth?

10. What petrifactions or foſſils, either ſtone or wood, are found in the pariſh, and in what ſtrata? Are there any figured ſtones, ſuch as echinitæ, belemnitæ, &c.; any having the impreſſion of plants or fiſh, or any foſſil marine bodies, ſuch as ſhells, corals, &c. or any petrified parts of animals; any tranſparent pebbles, cryſtallizations, or any ſubſtances otherwiſe remarkable; or foſſil-trees, nuts, &c.?

11. Are there any mines? to whom do they belong, and what do they produce; their courſe and depth, the manner of working, and what obſervations have been made on them, or accidents by damps or otherwiſe? and what are the laws and cuſtoms of theſe ſeveral mines?

12. How low do the ſprings lye, and what ſort of water do you meet with in the ſeveral parts of the pariſh?

13. Are there any periodical ſprings, which riſe and fall, ebb and flow, and at what ſeaſons, or bury themſelves under ground, or petrify and incruſt, or produce any other extraordinary effects?

14. Are there any mineral ſprings, frequented or not; at what ſeaſons of the year reckoned beſt, and what diſtempers are they frequented for? What are their qualities, virtues, weight, and analyſis; and what cures atteſted or wrought by them?

15. Are there any hot waters or wells for bathing, and for what diſtempers frequented? any wells or ſtreams formerly accounted holy?

16. Are there any lakes, meers, pools, or water-falls; what their depth and height; where do they riſe, and whither do they run?

17. Are

17. Are there any ſubterraneous rivers, which appear in one place, then ſink into the earth, and riſe again?

18. Are there any mills on the rivers, and to what uſes are they employed?

19. What is the proportion of arable, and meadow or paſture?

20. What are the chief produce of the lands, and in what proportion?

21. What is the general price paid for lands, arable, meadow, paſture, &c.

22. What ſort of manure is chiefly uſed for the land, and what is the price of it on the ſpot?

23. What are the methods of tillage; what ſorts of ploughs, and other inſtruments of huſbandry are uſed; or have any new methods of cultivation been introduced?

24. What experiments have been made in agriculture, gardening, or the management of orchards, vineyards, hop-grounds, woods, or underwoods, cattle, poultry, bees, or fiſh-ponds?

25. Does the pariſh produce any quantities of timber, of what ſort; and what are the prices on the ſpot per load or ton?

26. What trees thrive beſt, or are moſt common?

27. What plants, ſhrubs, grains, moſſes, graſſes, trees, fruits, flowers, are peculiar or moſt common? what uſes are they applied to, and what their virtues?

28. Are there any and what quantities of ſaffron, woad, teazels, or other vegetables of that ſort, growing in the pariſh; and what prices do they ſell for on the ſpot?

29. Are there any hop or cherry gardens, or vineyards? and what is the price of their produce on the ſpot?

30. Are there any apple or pear orchards in the pariſh; what kind of cyder or perry is made, and at what ſold for per hogſhead on the ſpot?

31. Is the pariſh remarkable for breeding any cattle of remarkable qualities, colour, ſize, value, or number, and how ſold; with other general obſervations?

32. Are

32. Are any quantities of ſheep raiſed or fed in the pariſh; and on what do they chiefly feed?

33. What is the nature of the air; is it moiſt or dry, clear or foggy; healthy, or ſubject to produce agues, fevers, or other diſorders; and at what time is it reckoned moſt ſo, and by what probable cauſe?

34. A regiſter of weather and general ſtate of the air for one year at leaſt, kept by different perſons, with incidental remarks, on the plan of "The Naturaliſts Journal," by the Hon. Daines Barrington.

35. What are the kinds of birds, inſects, or reptiles, common or rare?

36. What ſorts of fiſh do the rivers produce; what quantities, what are their prices on the ſpot, and in what ſeaſons are they beſt?

37. What is the height of the mountains or hills, and what obſervations have been made on them?

38. Are there any remarkable caves or grottos, or other openings in the earth, natural or artificial?

39. Are the people of the country remarkable for make, ſize, ſtrength, complexion, longevity, or any bodily or natural qualities? or have there been any exceptions to the general rules in their ſeveral caſes?

40. What ſtrange accidents, wonderful events, or extraordinary diſeaſes and cures, have happened; or uncommon deaths, diſcoveries of murder, apparitions; what legends and traditions obtain about them, or what their atteſtation?

41. Is any part of the pariſh ſubject to inundations or land floods, or to be overwhelmed by torrents of ſand, and their effects?

42. Hath there been any remarkable miſchief done by thunder and lightning, ſtorms, whirlwinds, or earthquakes?

43. Are there any remarkable echoes?

44. Have any remarkable phænomena or meteors been obſerved in the air?

If the Pariſh is on the SEA COAST.

45. Is the ſhore flat, ſandy, high, or rocky, and the encroachment or returns of the ſea on it?

46. What are the courſes of the tides on the ſhore, or out at ſea, the currents at a mile's diſtance, and other things worthy remark?

47. What kind of fiſh are caught there, in what quantity, at what prices ſold, when moſt in ſeaſon, how taken, and to what market ſent?

48. What number of fiſhing veſſels, of what ſort, how navigated, and what number of hands are there in the pariſh?

49. How many ſhips, and of what burthen, belong to the pariſh?

50. What are the names of the creeks, bays, harbours, headlands, ſands, rocks, or iſlands, near the coaſt?

51. What ſea animals, plants, ſponges, corals, ſhells, &c. are found on or near the coaſt?

52. Are any remarkable ſea weeds uſed for manure, or curious on any other account?

53. Are there any remains of piers, camps, batteries, blockhouſes, or other works, on the cliffs or ſhore; or any extraordinary caverns under them?

54. Have there been any remarkable battles or ſea fights near the coaſt, any remarkable wrecks or accidents, which can give light to any hiſtorical facts?

55. What light-houſes, or beacons?

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

TUNSTALL

IN KENT.

BY THE LATE

EDWARD ROWE MORES, F.A.S.

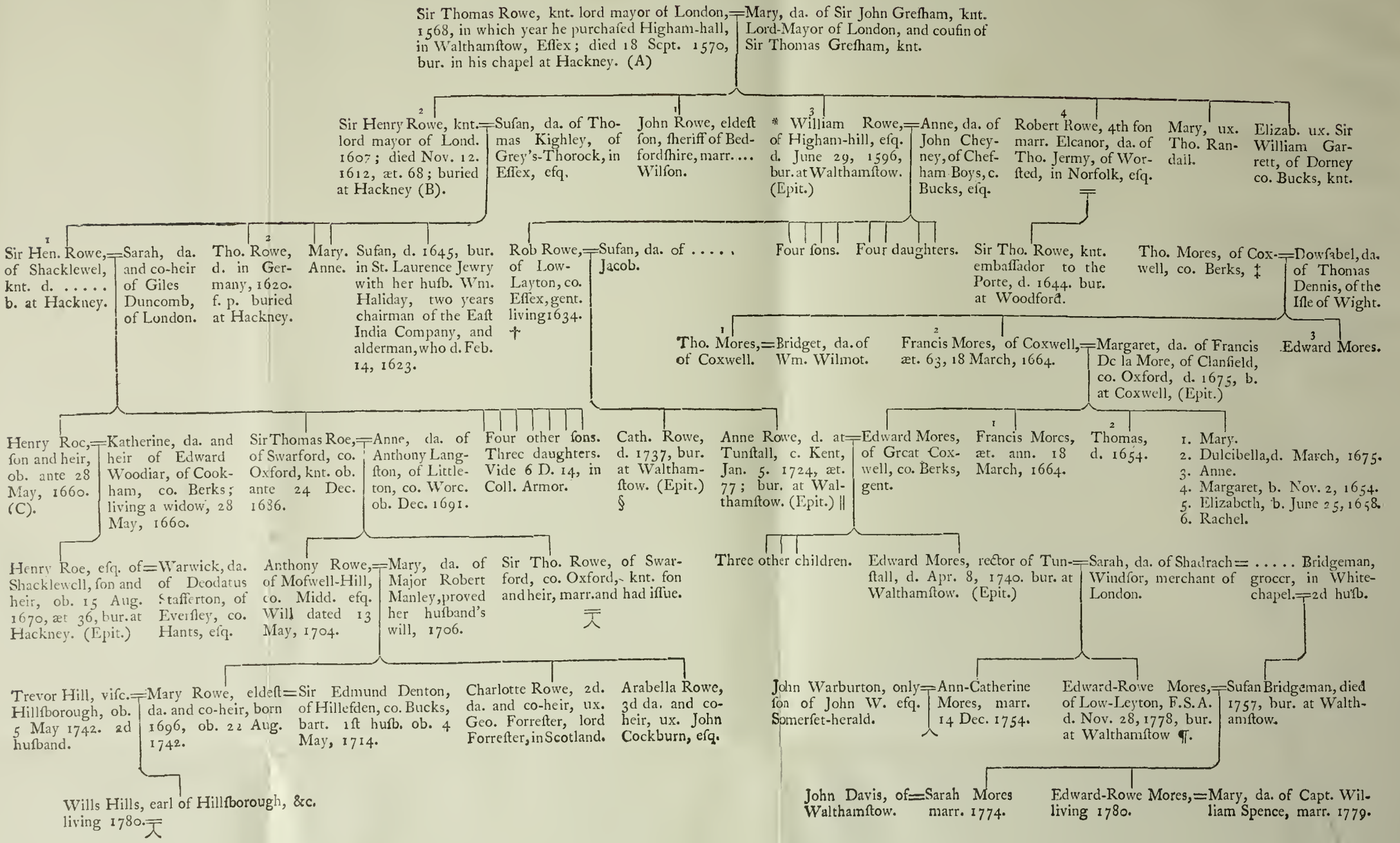
FAITHFULLY PRINTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S MS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, BY THE EDITOR,

MEMOIRS of Mr. MORES.

[To face p. xvii.

PEDIGREE OF EDWARD-ROWE MORES.



Hillſborough, ob. 5 May 1742. 2d huſband.

da. and co-heir, born 1696, ob. 22 Aug. 1742.

of Hilleſden, co. Bucks, bart. 1ſt huſb. ob. 4 May, 1714.

da. and co-heir, ux. Geo. Forreſter, lord Forreſter, in Scotland.

3d da. and co-heir, ux. John Cockburn, eſq.

Somerſet-herald.

Mores, marr. 14 Dec. 1754.

of Low-Leyton, F.S.A. d. Nov. 28, 1778, bur. at Walthamſtow ¶.

1757, bur. at Walthamſtow.

Wills Hills, earl of Hillſborough, &c. living 1780.

John Davis, of Walthamſtow.

Sarah Mores marr. 1774.

Edward-Rowe Mores, living 1780.

Mary, da. of Capt. William Spence, marr. 1779.

*** See a curious pedigree of the Rowe family, I. 9—58, and the pedigree of Sir William Rowe, knt. lord-mayor of London, C. 24—486, 6 D. 14—241. all in Coll. Armor.

* Arg. on a chevron B. between 3 trefoils party per pale G. and B. 3 bezants. Creſt, a ſtag's head couped G. *Rowe.*

† C. 21—133. in Coll. Arm.

‡ C. 12—64 in Coll. Arm.

§ A quatrefoil in a lozenge.

‖ In a lozenge, baron, A. on a feſs coupè G. between 3 heath-cocks, S. a gerbe O. *Mores*, imp. G. a quatrefoil O. *Rowe.*

¶ Arms on his atchievement in Walthamſtow church, baron, *Mores*, quartering the two coats of *Rowe* the quatrefoil, and trefoils as above; femme S. 10 plates, on a chief A. a lion paſſant S. gutte A. *Bridgeman.*

(A) A monument with a knight in armour and his lady kneeling, but for the moſt part hid by a gallery: ſtands againſt the ſouth wall of the ſouth aile of Hackney church.

Under the knight this inſcription in capitals:

Sir Thomas Rowe lieth buried heare,
Of London knight and alderman;
Who late was mayre and rule did beare
To right the cauſe of every man.
A merchante venturer was hee,
Of Merchante Tailors companie;
A citizen by birth alſo,
And eke his wife dame Marie Rowe.

Under her:
In wed[locke one and thirtie y]eare
They [did continue man and] wife;
Al[even children ſhe did beare],
[But five of them have left thus lyfe,
And ſixe of them do yet remaine],
Fower [of them ſonnes and d]aughters twaine
Her ſoule [we hope with God is] bleſt,
And do[th remaine in Abraham's] breſt.

The words in hooks being hid by a pillar of the gallery are ſupplied from Strype. The coat was Sable, a chevron. charged with three beſants between as many cinquefoils.

(B) In a chapel at the eaſt end of the ſouth aile of Hackney church againſt the ſouth wall, is a large handſome monument to Sir Henry Rowe, who built this chapel. His figure in armour, mantle and ruff, bareheaded, kneels under an arch, as does his lady in a ruff, a mantle with enormous furred ſleeves, and a gold chain, under another. Under him kneel three ſons in gowns and ruffs; the middle one bearded: under her three daughters in ruffs. Before him a helmet; before her a bible on deſks.

Under him this inſcription in Roman capitals:

Heer (under fine of Adam's firſt defection)
Reſts in the hope of happie reſurrection,
Sir Henry Rowe (ſonne of Sir Thomas Rowe,
And of dame Mary, his deer yoak fellowe)
Knight and right worthy (as his father late)
Lord Maior of London, with his vertuous mate.

Under her:
Dame Suſanne (his twice fifteen years and ſeaven
Their iſſue five (ſurviving of eleaven)
Fower named heer in their fower names fore paſt,
The fift is found if eccho found the laſt.
Sad orphans all but moſt their heire moſt debtor,
Who built them this, but in his heaft a better.

Quam pie obiit, anno ſalutis 1612, die Novembris 12, Ætatis 68.

Over him in the ſpandrils of the arch the arms of London, and the Mercers Company: over her thoſe of the Merchant Taylors. Over him above; Gules, a quatrefoil O. Rowe imp. Arg. a feſs Sable, Kighley. Over her above a void ſhield impaled. Between them above quarterly, 1. Rowe. 2. A chevron Az. between three trefoils per pale Gules and Az. Rowe. 3. Az. a chief Or. over all a lion rampant A. billete S. Gouldwell. 4. Per feſs G. and Az. 3 fleurs de lis, A. Holland. 5. Ermine on a chief G. 3 ſiniſter hands coupe A. Malmains. 6. Or. on a croſs ingrailed G. a creſcent Or. Haute. 7. G. a lion ſtatant guardant Or, crowned A. . . . . 8. A. a bend G. between two cottiſes nebule S. Surrender. 9. Or a fleur de lis S. Palmer. 10. G. 3 ſiniſter hands coupe ermine . . . . . 11. Or. 3 bars S. . . . . 12. Gules within a border Az. 3 lions rampant Or. Creſt a ſtag's head coupe G. with a creſcent for difference. The ſhields over the children are ſo much defaced that one can only make out the chevrons on the baron and femme ſide alternately. From the inſcription it ſhould ſeem the names of the children were once over their heads.

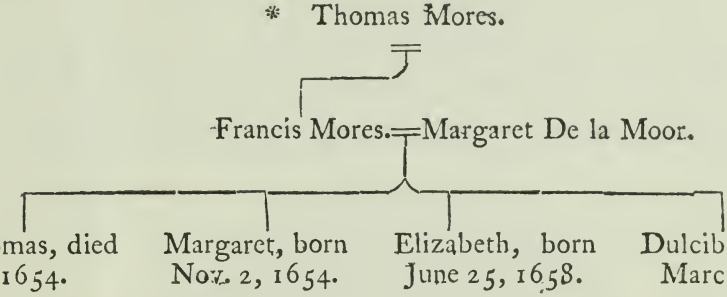
(C) An altar tomb at the eaſt end of the chapel has the following inſcription in capitals:

" In memoriam Henrici Rowe de Shacklewell in co. Middleſex, armig. qui duxit in uxorem Warwick Sta-
" verton unam e filiis Deodati Staverton de Everley in comitat. Southampton, armig. obiit 15 die Auguſti, anno
" Dom. 1670, & ætat. ſuæ 36. Poſuit hoc illi moeſtiſſima conjux."

This chapel is now the property of Wills Hills, earl of Hillſborough, in right of his mother Mary eldeſt daughter and co-heir of Anthony Rowe, of Moſwell-hill, co. Middleſex, and of North-Aſton, co. Oxford, eſq. whoſe elder brother ſold the manor of Shacklewell to Mr. Tyſen, the preſent lord, but reſerved to his own family this burial place, in which he was depoſited not many years ago, having been ſupported by the contribution of his friends.

MEMOIRS of the AUTHOR.

EDWARD-ROWE MORES, M. A. F. S. A. deſcended from an antient family, which had been ſeated from the beginning of the ſixteenth century at Great Coxwell *, in the county of Berks, and allied by his grand-mother to that of Rowe, which had been ſettled at Higham-Benſted in Walthamſtow, in the county of Eſſex, ever ſince the middle of the ſame century †, was born January



Another branch of this family was ſeated at Langford in the ſame county, from 1552 to 1602. Excerpta ex Regiſtris paroch. p E. R. Mores, among his Coxwell collections, in the hands of Mr. Gough, who has alſo ſix plates engraved at his expence for a hiſtory of this pariſh.

† Higham-Benſted manor, in Walthamſtow pariſh, was the ſeat of the Rowe's from 1568, when it was purchaſed by Sir Thomas Rowe, lord mayor of London that year, who died 1570 [a], and was buried in Hackney church in a chapel built by him, as was alſo his ſon Sir Henry, lord mayor of London 1607, who died 1612, and his grandſon Henry, all ſucceſſively lords of the manor of Shaklewell. Suſan daughter of the laſt Henry married William Haliday, alderman of London and chairman of the Eaſt India company, who died 1623, and was buried in St. Lawrence Jewry with his wife (who died 1645) and two daughters. (Strype's Survey of London, I. b. 3. p. 57.) Their four monuments, and a view of Higham hall, were engraved at the expence of Mr. Mores, whoſe grandmother was of this family.

In

[a] Morant's Eſſex, I. 35. He married Mary daughter of Sir John, and couſin to Sir Thomas Greſham; Robert his younger ſon was father to Sir Thomas Rowe ambaſſador from James I. to the Mogul and the Porte, who died 1644, and is buried at Woodford.

January 13, 1730, at Tunſtall in Kent, where his father was

In the north aile of Walthamſtow church is a family vault of the Mores and Rowes, over which are theſe inſcriptions on flat ſtones:

Here lyeth the body of Mrs.
Catherine Rowe ſiſter to Mrs.
Ann Mores mentioned on the
adjacent monument; who departed
this life Nov. 10th 1737.
She by her laſt will & teſtament
ordered to be buried near to the
grave of her ſaid dear ſiſter, and to
have inſcribed on her tomb ſtone
the prayer of the humble Publican
Luke xviii. 13.
God be merciful to me a ſinner.

On the top of the ſtone a quatrefoil in a lozenge. *Rowe.*

On an oval marble monument againſt the ſouth ſide of the north aile is this inſcription:

Near this place
lyeth interred the body
of Miſtreſs Anne Mores daugh-
ter of Robert Rowe Eſq. the eldeſt
ſurviving ſon of Sir William Rowe of
Higham Hill in this pariſh Knight. She
was married to Edward Mores of Great
Coxwell in the county of Berks, Gent, by
whome ſhe had four children, but of them
only remains her entirely devoted & af-
fectionate ſon Edward Rector of Tunſtall in
Kent, who in memory of her, the moſt tender
and indulgent yet prudent and beſt of Mothers
exemplary for all the duties of a truly humble
devout & zealous chriſtian, hath erected
this monument.
She died at the parſonage of Tunſtall
aforeſaid, Jan. the fifth A. D. MDCCXXIV. aged
LXXVII years & XI days.

Pſalm xxxv. 14. *I went heavily as one*
that mourneth for his mother.

rector

rector for near 30 years*. He was educated at Merchant Tay-

Here alſo lyes the body of the above named Edward
Mores who died on the 8th day of April 1740 in Grace
Church ſtreet London & whoſe eſpecial deſire
it was to be buried in the ſame grave with his
ſaid deareſt mother.
In a lozenge, *Mores* impaling *Rowe*.

On a braſs plate ſet in ſtone againſt the wall of the Monox chapel at Walthamſtow is this inſcription, with the arms of Rowe:

" Gulielmus Rowe de Higham hill in comitatu Eſſex, generoſus, Thomæ Rowe militis filius natu tertius, Oxonii in Collegio Merton optimarum artium ſtudiis præclare inſtitutus cum ſumma laude, non ſolum domi magiſtri in artibus adeptus eſt dignitatem, ſed etiam foris in Germania & Gallia ob ſummam eruditionem et pietatem, viris eruditis, præcipue autem Immanueli Tremellio & Theodoro Bezæ longe chariſſimus fuit. In matrimonium duxit Annam Cheyney de Cheſham Boys in comitatu Buckingham armigeri filiam. Beneficus erat in pauperes, et in omnes pro facultatibus ſuis hoſpitalis. Pacem et coluit ipſe & aliis ut eam mutuis officiis confirmaret auctor fuit. Quum pecunia ad uſus publicos exigeretur, ne major quam pro rata portione vicinis ſuis imperaretur diligenter curavit, et imperatæ ne tenuiores exhauriri ſequeretur bonam partem ipſe diſſolvit: denique et ſuis et alienis veræ pietatis & virtutis exemplar propoſuit. Demum vitæ honeſtæ et pie tranſactæ parem ſortitus exitum, ipſi jucundum, amicis et vicinis luctuoſum, Junii 29° die obiit 1596.

Thoma patre ſatus, Gulielmus Roüs eodem
Qui Londinenſi Prætor in urbe fuit,
Notus homo patriis, externis notus in oris,
Tanta doctrina cognitione fuit.
Pacis amans, Pietatis amans, populoque benignus,
Cui loculus nullo tempore clauſus erat.
Natis quinque Pater, natabus quatuor: iſto
Commiſit moriens oſſa tegenda ſolo.

* See an account of him, p. 58. He married the ſiſter of Mr. Windſor, an eminent undertaker, in Union Court, Broad Street. His father was Edward Mores of Great Coxwell, in the county of Berks, where his grandfather Francis died, and is buried in the chancel, on the ſouth wall of which the following epitaph is erected to his and his wife's memory:

Here lieth the body of
Margret the loveing
wife of Francis Mores of
Great Coxwell Gentleman.
Shee wase the mother of ten
children, viz. four ſonns,
ſix daughters, and the
two and twenty child of
Francis Moore of Clanfield in the
county of Oxford, eſq. and of
Mary his wife. she deceaſed
This life in hope of a better
The eleventh day of Septem
ber in the yeare of our
Lord God 1675.

lor's School*; and admitted a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, June 24, 1746. While he reſided at Oxford, 1746, he aſſiſted in correcting an edition of Calaſio's Concordance†, intended by Jacob Ilive‡, a crazy printer, who afterwards aſſociated with the Rev. William Romaine, and publiſhed this Concordance in 4 volumes folio, 1747. Before he was twenty, Mr. Mores publiſhed at Oxford in 4to. 1748, "Nomina & Inſignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque ſub Edvardo primo rege militantium;" the oldeſt treaſure, as he ſtyles it, of our nobility after Domeſday and the Black Book of the Exchequer. He had alſo printed, except notes and preface, a new edition in 8vo. of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis "de claris Rhetoribus," with vignettes engraved by Green, the few copies of which were ſold after his death. In 1752 he printed in half a 4to. ſheet, ſome corrections made by Junius in his own copy of his edition of Cædmon's Saxon paraphraſe of Geneſis, and other parts of the Old Teſtament, Amſtelod. 1655; and in 1754 he engraved 15 of the drawings from the MS. in the Bodleian library. The title of theſe plates is "Figuræ quædam antiquæ ex Cædmonis monachi paraphraſeos in Geneſim exemplari pervetuſto in bibliotheca Bodleiana adſervato delineatæ; ad Anglo-Saxonum mores, ritus, atque aedificia ſeculi, præcipue decimi, illuſtranda in lucem editæ. Anno Domini MDCCLIV." Theſe plates are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gough.

In 1752 he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and two years after was one of a committee for examining

* Mr. Mores had made a few collections for a hiſtory of this ſchool, and liſts of perſons educated there. A view of it was engraved by Mynde, in 1756, for Maitland's edition of "Stowe's Survey," 1756, inſcribed "Scholæ Mercatorum Sciſſorum. "Lond. facies orientalis. Negatam à Patronis D. Scholaris, *Edv. Rowe Mores*, arm. "A. M. S. A. S."

† See his "Diſſertation on Founders," p. 64.

‡ Of whom, ſee more in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, 4to. p. 130.

the

the Minute-books of that ſociety, with a view to ſelecting from thence papers proper for publication*.

Being intended for orders by his father, he took the degrees of B. A. May 12, 1750, and M. A. Jan. 15, 1753; before which time he had formed conſiderable collections relative to the Antiquities, &c. of Oxford, and particularly to thoſe of his own college, whoſe archives he arranged, and made large extracts from, with a view to its hiſtory. He had engraved three plates of the Black Prince's apartments there, ſince pulled down, drawn and engraved by that very ingenious artiſt B. Green. Twenty-eight drawings at his expence, by the ſame hand, of antient gates, halls, &c. ſince ruined or taken down, are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gough, as alſo ſome collections for a Hiſtory of Godſtow nunnery, by Mr. Mores, for which a plate of its ruins was engraved, and another of Iffley church†. His MSS. relative to his own College, with his collections about All Souls College, fell after his death into the hands of Mr. Aſtle, who has preſented the former to Mr. Price of the Bodleian Library.

Mr. Mores appears to have aſſiſted Mr. Bilſon in his burleſque on the latter ſociety, publiſhed in a folio ſheet, intituled, "Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, the hiſtory of the Mallardians," treating them as a ſet of ſtupid *bon vivans*; at leaſt he may be preſumed to have contributed the prints of a cat ſaid to have been

* A more numerous committee were appointed for the ſame purpoſe 1762. But ſtill the publication lingered till 1770, when the firſt volume of the Archæologia appeared. Many valuable Diſſertations and Communications ſtill remain unſelected from the early Minute-books.

† Other plates engraved at Mr. Mores' expence were four of antique ſeals, two ſilver coins of Richard and John, found in digging the foundation of the new town-hall at Oxford. Theſe coins are inſcribed IOHAES ----- Rev. ---ONETA MERIIARI---ICI--- Rev. MONETA MERTVN; and are now in the hands of Mr. Burrell. A ſeal found near Canterbury in the poſſeſſion of Edward Jacob, mayor of Feverſham, 1750; another of Dunſcroft, cell to Roche abbey in the county of York, in the hands of Mr. Warburton; another of William Bate, maſter of St. John Baptiſt's hoſpital, near the old caſtle at Carliſle, in thoſe of Dr. Ducarel.

ſtarved

ſtarved in their library, and of two antient groteſque buſts carved on the ſouth wall of the college, the plates of which were in his poſſeſſion.

When Mr. Mores left the univerſity he went abroad, and is reported to have taken orders; but whether this tradition has any better foundation than his affectation of wearing his academical habit, and calling it that of a Dominican friar, we do not pretend to vouch. It has been ſaid that he entered into deacon's orders in the church of England, to exempt himſelf from ſerving civil offices. Thus much however is certain, that in the letters of adminiſtration granted to his ſon, on his dying inteſtate, he is ſtyled "the "*Rev.* Edward-Rowe Mores, *D. D.*" but from what biſhop he received ordination we have not yet diſcovered. On his return to London, he reſided ſome years in the Heralds' College, intending to have become a member of that Society, for which he was extremely well qualified by his great knowledge and ſkill in heraldic matters; but altering his plan, he retired about 1760 to Low-Leyton, in which village he had reſided ſome time before, and while he was churchwarden there conſiderably improved the church. Here, on an eſtate left him by his father, he built a whimſical houſe on a plan, it is ſaid, of one in France.

In 1759 he circulated queries for a parochial Hiſtory of Berkſhire, but made no conſiderable progreſs. His collections on that ſubject are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gough.

The Equitable Society for aſſurance on lives and ſurvivorſhip by annuities of 100l. increaſing to the ſurvivors, in ſix claſſes of ages from 1 to 10—10 to 20—20 to 30—30 to 40—40 to 50—50 to the extremity of life, owes its exiſtence to Mr. Mores. It had been firſt ſuggeſted and recommended in lectures in 1756, by Mr. James Dodſon, mathematical maſter at Chriſt's hoſpital, and author of the "Mathematical Repoſitory," who had been refuſed admiſſion into the Amicable Society on account of his age; but he dying November 23, 1757, before his deſign was

 completed,

completed, except the plan of reimburſement to him and his 54 aſſociates, Mr. Mores undertook to apply for a charter in 1761, but failing of ſucceſs, he, with 16 more of the original ſubſcribers, reſolved to perſevere in eſtabliſhing their ſociety by deed. It was hereby provided that Mr. Mores ſhould be perpetual director, with an annuity of 100l. He drew up and publiſhed in 1765, "A ſhort account of the Society," in 8vo. (of which a ſeventh edition with additions was printed in 1767), "The Plan "and Subſtance of the Deed of Settlement," "The Statutes," "Precedents of ſundry Inſtruments relating to the Conſtitu- "tion and Practice of the Society, London, 1766," 8vo. The "deed of ſettlement, and the declaration of truſt, 1768," "A liſt of the policies and other inſtruments of the ſociety, as "well general as ſpecial," 8vo; but ſome diſputes ariſing between Mr. Mores and the original members of this ſociety, he ſeparated from them that year. There were printed, "Papers re- "lating to the diſputes with the charter fund proprietors in the "Equitable Society, by order of a general court held the 3d day "of November, 1767, for the uſe of thoſe aſſured on the lives "of others, who ſhall apply for the ſame, 1769," 8vo. This ſociety ſtill ſubſiſts, and their office is in Bride-ſtreet, near Black-Friars bridge, to which it was removed from Nicholas lane, Lombard ſtreet, 1775*. All Mr. Mores's papers on this ſubject are now in the hands of Mr. Aſtle.

* It aſſures any ſums or reverſionary annuities on any lives, for any number of years, as well as for the whole continuance of the lives, at rates ſettled by particular calculations, and in any manner that may be beſt adapted to the views of the perſons aſſured: that is, either by making the aſſured ſums payable certainly at the failure of any given number of lives, or on condition of ſurvivorſhip, and alſo by taking the price of the aſſurance in one preſent payment, or in annual payments, during any ſingle or joint lives, or any terms leſs than the whole continuance of the lives. The plan of this ſociety is ſo extenſive and important, that, if due care is taken, it may prove a very great public benefit. Price on Reverſionary Payments, 1771, p. 123, who propoſes ſome improvements on this plan.

In

In the latter part of life, Mr. Mores (who had long turned his thoughts to the ſubject of early Printing) began to correct the uſeful publication of Mr. Ames*. On the death of Mr. John James of Bartholomew Cloſe (the laſt of the old race of letter-founders) in June, 1772, Mr. Mores purchaſed all the curious parts of that immenſe collection of punches, matrices, and types, which had been accumulating from the days of Wynkyn de Worde to thoſe of Mr. James. From theſe a large fund of entertainment would probably have been given to the curious, if the life of Mr. Mores had been prolonged. His intentions may be judged of from his valuable "Diſſertation on Typographical "Founders and Founderies." As no more than 80 copies of it were printed, it will at leaſt be conſidered as a typographical curioſity. Mr. Nichols, who purchaſed the whole impreſſion, has ſubjoined a ſmall Appendix to it.

Mr. Mores was a moſt indefatigable collector, and poſſeſſed great application in the early part of his life, but in the latter part gave himſelf up to habits of negligence and diſſipation, which brought him to his end by a mortification in the 49th year of his age, at his houſe at Low Leyton, Nov. 28, 1778. His large collection of curious MSS. and valuable library of books were ſold by auction by Mr. Paterſon in Auguſt following. Of the former his "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Tunſtall in "Kent†," the only papers that were completed for the preſs, and for which he had engraved a ſet of plates out of the many drawings taken at his expence, was purchaſed at the ſale by Mr. Nichols, who has now given it to the publick as a ſpecimen of parochial antiquities, which will ſhew the ideas of this induſtrious Antiquary, and his endeavour to

* Mr. Nichols has a tranſcript of his few corrections on that book.

† The ſeveral Viſitations of Kent, with large additions by Mr. Mores, were purchaſed by Mr. Haſted.

make

make even the minuteſt record ſubſervient to the great plan of national hiſtory. Several books of Engliſh antiquities with his MS. notes, and the moſt valuable part of ſuch of the MSS.* and ſcarce tracts as relate to our local antiquities, were purchaſed by Mr. Gough. Mr. Aſtle purchaſed his epitome of the Regiſters of the See of Canterbury, preſerved in the Archiepiſcopal Library at Lambeth, beginning with the firſt Regiſter called Peckham, A. D. 1279, and ending with that of Archbiſhop Teniſon in 1710; and his "Excerpta ex Regiſtris Cur. Prærog. Cantuar." 3 vols. 8vo; vol. I. containing extracts from wills in the Prerogative-office, from 1385 to 1533; vol. II. extracts from 1533 to 1561; vol. III. extracts from 1592 to 1660. To the firſt volume is prefixed a learned and curious diſſertation concerning the authority of the Prerogative Court†, with the names of the ſeveral Regiſters. Mr. Aſtle has alſo his catalogue of the Rolls preſerved in the Lambeth library, made in the year 1758; his collections for the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the City of Saliſbury, containing ſeveral curious particulars and tranſcripts of records, &c. with ſome ſhort Annals of the Univerſity of Oxford, from 1066 to 1310; and a MS. in Latin intitled "De Ælfrico Archiepiſcopo Dorovernenſi Commentarius. Auc-" tore Edwardo-Rowe Mores, A. M. Soc. Antiq. Lond. Soc." This laſt MS. is in the hand-writing of Mr. Mores, and ſeems to have been intended for publication. It contains ten chapters; the firſt ſeven relate to Archbiſhop Ælfric; Cap. 8. is intitled "De Ælfrico Bata;" Cap. 9. "De Ælfrico Abbate Meildunenſi;"

* Among theſe laſt were imperfect alphabetical liſts of incumbents in Canterbury and Rocheſter dioceſes, ſome corporation rentals for Saliſbury, ſome other collections for which place, and ſeveral rolls of ancient deeds, were bought by Mr. Topham: the originals of Batteley's "Antiquitates Rutupinæ," Ballard's "Memoirs" of illuſtrious Ladies," &c. Among the former, Browne Willis's "Mitred Abbies," and Dr. Tanner's "Notitia Monaſtica."

† By his intimacy with the late Mr. St. Eloy, one of the regiſters of the prerogative court, he got acceſs to that office, and had thereby an opportunity of drawing up the above learned account.

Cap. 10. "De allis Ælfricis." An Appendix is ſubjoined, containing tranſcripts of Saxon charters and extracts from hiſtorians concerning Archbiſhop Ælfric.

Mr. Mores married Suſannah daughter of Mr. Bridgman, an eminent grocer in Whitechapel, who was before his father-in-law by having married the widow of his father. By this lady, who died in 1767, and lies buried in the church yard at Walthamſtow with the inſcription given below*, he had a daughter, Sarah, married in 1774 to Mr. John Davis, houſe painter at Walthamſtow, who died before her father; and a ſon, Edward-Rowe, married in 1779 to Miſs Spence. Mr. Mores' only ſiſter was married in 1756 to Mr. John Warburton, (ſon of the late antiquary and Somerſet herald John Warburton, eſq.) who has reſided at Dublin many years, and is now purſuivant of the court of exchequer in Ireland.

* Suſannæ Mores,
Annorum triginta ſeptem liberorum binorum matri
amantiſſimæ, fideliſſimæ, dilectiſſimæ.
Conjugi
ſupremum mariti donum
Mitem placide reddidit animam
Derelictum
Luctu
Fide ſolum leniendo obruens
Octavo die Jan. Incarnat. Anno
MDCCLXVII.

Mr. Mores was buried by her, and his atchievement in Walthamſtow church has Quarterly 1. 4. Mores. 2 G. a Quatre foil O. 3. *Rowe*. Impaling Sab. 10 plates, on a chief A. a lion paſſant Sa. gutte *A. Bridgeman*.

PREFACE.

TWO reaſons have induced the Editors to open their work with the following fragment of our topographical antiquities: its intrinſic merit as to the manner in which it is executed, which may make it ſerve as a plan for parochial deſcriptions, and the motive which led its compiler to draw it up. It was Mr. Mores's birth-place; his father had been rector many years, and the pariſh regiſters were drawn up on a plan conformable to the ideas of our induſtrious antiquary, and conſiſtent with his endeavours to make even the minuteſt record ſubſervient to the great plan of national hiſtory. In this view he publiſhed his "Nomina & Inſignia gentilitia no-"bilium equitumq; ſub EDVARDO primo rege militantium," the oldeſt treaſure, as he ſtyles it, of our nobility after Domeſday and the Black book of the Exchequer, comprehending both their titles and their arms, neither of which were claſſed in any other regiſters till the inſtitution of the Heralds College under Richard III.

From the utility of ſuch a record, the tranſition is obvious to every ſubordinate aid, from funeral monuments, pariſh regiſters, arms interſperſed on or about buildings, &c. The ſecond of theſe were firſt inſtituted by Thomas lord Cromwell, who, after the tranſports of reformation were a little ſubſided, could not but recollect the uſe of monaſtic regiſters and obituaries. It will admit of a doubt, whether theſe were ſo extenſively uſeful as the regiſter of the meaneſt pariſh at preſent:

but that the moſt copious pariſh regiſter is capable of improvement we need only conſult Mr. Bigland's excellent tract on the ſubject, where the plan of ſuch improvement is ſo largely diſcuſſed. What effect penalties have had to make the entries in theſe regiſters exact, let the ſeveral acts of parliament from 1538 to 6 and 7 William III ſpeak*.

Modern epitaphs are much more genealogical than antient ones, and in innumerable inſtances deſcents ſupply the place of eulogies. Theſe might be entered in regiſters, and whatever particulars of the parties buried, or of parochial hiſtory, an induſtrious incumbent or his repreſentative could pick up. Great confuſion of names might be prevented by attending to diſtinctions in baptiſmal and marriage entries.

Theſe particulars Mr. Mores had the ſatisfaction to find in ſome degree attended to in TUNSTALL regiſters, of which he gave the following extract in the dedication to his book before cited, p. xxvii.

" Præfata fere omnia (ſays he) in regiſtro de *Tunſtall* in com. " Canc. aliquatinus obſervata vides: quæ licet ſit villa tantum, " & nunc propter illicitam rectoris per decem annos abſentiam " vix digna ſacerdotali videtur incola, fuit ampliſſimarum olim " familiarum habitaculum, prout monumenta plurima, plurima " in feneſtris depicta inſignia adhuc ibidem viſenda, pluri- " morum etiam ſacrilegè direptorum reliquiæ palam common- " ſtrabunt.

" Exemplar regiſtri ex mente mea componendi hoc eſto; è " Tunſtallenſi decerptum & meis additamentis auctum.

1538 Mr Symon Jenninges parſon of Tunſtall was buried 27 Nov. [he has left behind him this memorial on the walls of the columbary † belonging to the parſonage:

* Nash's Worc. I. 207. † Which probably he built.

1538.

1538.

S. Jenyns: pries pour luy.]

1539 Sir William Crowmer kt died 20 Jul. and was buried 21: die D. [he was son of Sir James Cr. kt, & was Sheriff of Kent in the years 1503 & 1509.]

1545 Will. Rowe [son of Sir Tho. Rowe kt and Mary da. of Sir John Gresham kt] was borne upon St Thomas eaven being the xxii day of Dec. ann. 1545 his Godfathers Sir William Tucker & Mr. William Harding, & Lady Anne Pargiter his godmother. [ex MS^to penes me.]

1556 James Tonge, a good howseholder, aged 71, and worthy of perpetual memory, was buried 18 Oct.

1561 William Crowmer esq; [son of Sr William Cr. kt.] & Eliz. daughter of Sr John Guldeford kt were married at Boughton Mallarde 1 Oct.

1562 James son of William [& Eliz.] Crowmer was born, baptised and buried 25 Maij.

1568 John Tong [son of Will. T. of Pittock in this parish,] and Phyllis Bull [of Pilton] were married 10 Jan.

1569 James son of William [& Eliz.] Crowmer was born 24 Dec.

1574 Christopherus Webbes S. T. B. filius Joh. W. de Gillingham in com. Cant. armigeri, in Coll. Sti Joh. Cantabr. (ut opinor) educatus,] rector ecclesiae Tunstallensis, [huc admissus per mortem Petri Pott rectoris ultimi qui 10 Oct. 15 4 obiit, inductus die mens. ann. ab collatus die mens. an.] legit articulos illi ad legendum injunctos 21 Febr. hora precum matutinarum, audientibus omnibus paroch his ann. R. R. Eliz. 27. coram his testibus subscriptis;

Will. Crowmer.
Walt. Harlakenden.
Will. Tonge.
Sam. Tonge.
& others.

1597 Frances [daugh. of John Somers, esq; and] wife of James Crowmer, esq; died [in childbed] 27 Apr.

1598 William Crowmer, esq; justice of the peace & quorum, died 12 Maij, aged 67, and was buried 18th.

1601 Hen. son of Walter & Sus. Harlakenden [of Ufton in this parish] was buried 18 Oct. being slaine 15 of the same month towards evening, aged 27.*]

* See Noy's Reports, p. 48.

1613 Sir James Crowmer [kt. ſon of Sr William and Elin. Cr. ſ high ſheriff of this county in the 20 year of the reign of his preſent maj.] died 27 Mart. [aged 44] and was buried 8 Apr. [under a noble monument, in the chapel on the S. ſide of the chancel, repreſenting the ſtatues of himſelf and Dame Martha his ſecond lady praying before an altar: in the ſame attitude are repreſented, under Sr James, Frances his eldeſt daughter by a former wife; under lady Martha, Elizabeth, Martha ſ Chriſtian their other daughters: with theſe inſcriptions *."

Mr. Mores the ſame time gives due praiſe to two vicars who had inſerted a ſeries of their predeceſſors in their regiſters with memoirs of their lives: Mr. Johnſon, vicar of Cranbrook, and Dr. Saunders, vicar of Blockley in Worceſter dioceſe; to whom we may add Dr. Oakes, rector of Long Melford, Suffolk, who cauſed the names of all the preceding rectors he could collect from 1309 to himſelf to be inſcribed on two marble tablets fixed up on each ſide of the chancel above the reach of injury.

So much may ſuffice for the original deſign of this little hiſtory. In its execution Mr. Mores may be fairly preſumed to have exerted all that the *dulcedo natalis ſoli* calls forth. He profeſſes to have drawn his materials chiefly from printed books. Had the compiler of the general hiſtory of that county, of which Tunſtall makes ſo ſmall a part, confined himſelf only to thoſe ſources, how much would he have improved that long-expected and voluminous work! But had he penetrated more intimately (for, notwithſtanding the profeſſion of the preface, ſcarce any ſuch appear among his authorities) into the *κειμήλια* of records, inquiſitions, chartularies, regiſters, and that fund of materials which are open to every diligent inveſtigator, what a hiſtory of KENT, that county of Britain to which her firſt invader pays ſuch a compliment, would have ariſen under the pen of Mr. HASTED!

* As inſerted in p. 80, 81.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF TUNSTALL.

CHAP. I.

Of the Village of Tunſtall, *its Situation and Extent.*

THE village of Tunſtall lies about the middle of the north ſide of Kent, agreeably and healthfully ſituated upon a riſing ſpot of ground, and over ſundry towns, villages, rivers, and the iſle of Shepey lying beneath, it has a delightful proſpect of the ocean, diſtant about 10 miles.

According to the civil diviſion of this county, Tunſtall is placed in the bailiwic and hundred of Milton, lathe of Scray, eaſt diviſion of the county, and upper diviſion of juſtices in that lathe (*a*); and, according to the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of the county, is in the deanry of Sittingbourne, and dioceſe of Canterbury (*b*).

Tunſtall is ſurrounded by the pariſhes of Sittingbourne, Milſtead, Bredgar, Borden, and Milton, (from the market-town of which name it is diſtant two miles to the ſouth) is in compaſs about five miles, and contains near 856 acres of land; it is rated to the land-tax at *l. per ann.* and by a twelve-penny rate raiſes for the relief of the poor the ſum of 28*l.* 14*s.*

(*a*) Kilburne, p. 278. (*b*) Ibid.

The total amount of rents in the pariſh of Tunſtall, 30 Maij, 1757, was computed at 594*l.* *per ann.* but this computation was made in ſome meaſure favourable to the occupiers; from thence, however, and from the known rents of certain of their lands a proportion being formed, the true yearly amount may be ſuppoſed to be 725*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* nearly.

It has been before obſerved, that Tunſtall is ſituated upon an aſcent; and little doubt is to be made that this eminence of ſituation gave name to the place, the very name being ſufficiently expreſſive of that eminence; for Dunſtall (an appellation which ſtill prevails among the vulgar), being tranſlated from the language of our anceſtors, points out to us *the high place*, or, *the place upon the hill* (*c*).

If we look into the antient ſtate of this place, and carry ourſelves back to the time of the general ſurvey, the moſt diſtant period we can arrive at with any proſpect of ſucceſs, we ſhall find that Tunſtall in the time of king Henry I. was little more than a private manor, not yet diſtinguiſhed with the name and privileges of a pariſh, without a church (if ſo much may be concluded from the ſilence of Domeſday book upon this head), ſubject to its temporal lord, and inhabited by nine villans (*d*), each of whom (a ſkilful antiquary (*e*) informs us) had a farm, and performed the works of huſbandry for their lord.

The time when Tunſtall was erected into a pariſh appears not; but whenever that was accompliſhed, it is ſufficiently plain that a ſpirit of devotion, rather than the number of inhabitants, occaſioned a church to be founded here; for ſo lately as the year 1557, the number of families reſiding here was no more than 16, and the number of pariſhioners threeſcore (*f*); ſince that time indeed theſe numbers have been augmented, and upon an exact account taken by myſelf June 2, 1757, the ſtate of the place was this:

(*c*) From the Saxon ðun and ꝼteal. (*d*) Lib. de Domeſday. (*e*) Chauncy's Hertf. p. 12.
(*f*) Archdeacon Harpsfield's Viſitat. inter MSS. *Tann.*

Houſes

Houſes (whereof one empty)	17
Families, - - -	20
Pariſhioners, - -	115

whereof 53 are children, ſo that in the ſpace of 200 years Tunſtall has nearly doubled the number of its inhabitants. Five teams are kept in this pariſh.

CHAP. II.

Of the capital Lords of Tunſtall.

THE moſt early period which affords us information of a place ſo obſcure as this, whereof I treat, is the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; at which time we read that Tunſtall was held by OSWARD, a Saxon of rank and dignity, who had large poſſeſſions in the county of Kent, of which he was ſheriff in the reign of that king.

Oſward, therefore, we are to look upon as the moſt antient owner and capital lord of this place; an appellation which, according to the ſenſe in which I ſpeak, is not indeed ſtrictly applicable to the times preceding the ingreſs of the Normans; but as he held Tunſtall immediately of the crown, I chuſe to mention him under this denomination.

The acceſſion of William I. to the crown of England brought with it an almoſt entire change in the government, cuſtoms, and uſages of this kingdom. But of all the alterations which were then introduced, none were more great or more ſenſibly felt by our Saxon anceſtors than the change of property which enſued thereon, and the new kind of tenure which was then impoſed upon the eſtates of this realm. For the Norman king, deſirous of ſecuring by policy what he had obtained by force

or fraud, diſpoſſeſſed the Engliſh of their poſſeſſions, and diſtributed them amongſt his Norman followers, at the ſame time ſubjecting their lands to a military tenure, and creating thoſe feodal duties, conditions, and ſervices, with which the nation was afterwards burthened for the ſpace of 600 years.

Of thoſe who attended the expedition of the duke of Normandy into England, no perſon was more eminently ſerviceable to him therein than ODO the biſhop of Baieux, his half brother, a man formed by nature for a warfare very different from that to which he was engaged by his profeſſion. For his ſignal ſervices he was created by his brother earl of Kent, and enriched with a prodigious quantity of thoſe lands which were then taken from their antient owners.

Tunſtall was part of them; and at the time of the general ſurvey, was held of the biſhop of Baieux, by HUGO DE PORTE, being thus recorded in Domeſday book:

" Hugo de Port ten' de epo *TVNESTELLE*. p. III. ſolins
" ..... 7 dim' ſe defd'. Tra. e. IIII. car'. In dnio ſunt. II. car'.
" 7 IX. uilli cū. I. car'. 7 IX. ſerui. Silua. X. porc'. 7 ſalina de. XII.
" denar'. T.R.E. 7 poſt. ualeb'. VII. lib'. Modo. VIII. lib'.
" Oſuuard tenuit de rege. E."

Hugo de Port tenuit de epiſcopo *Tuneſtelle* pro III ſolinis ..... & dim' ſe defendebat. Terra eſt IIII car'. In dominico ſunt II car' & IX villani cum I car' & IX ſervi. Silva X porc' & ſalina de XII denar'. Tempore Regis Edwardi & poſtea valebat VII lib'. modo VIII lib'. Oſuuard tenuit de Rege Edwardo.

But in the next reign Odo falling from his allegiance, and promoting a conſpiracy againſt king William II. in behalf of Robert Curthoſe, then duke of Normandy, whom he wanted to advance to the throne of England, loſt all his honours and vaſt power, and for ever abjured the kingdom: whereupon his lands, as I ſuppoſe, eſcheated to the crown; by which means the intermediate

termediate dependence between the king and de Port being then extinguiſhed, the latter and his poſterity became the capital lords of this place, which they held of the crown in the ſame manner as Odo before had held it.

Hugo de Port was poſſeſſed of 67 lordſhips in the county of Southampton(*g*); and making Baſing the head of his barony, Tunſtall became dependent upon that manor, being held as parcel thereof, and apparently tenant thereto. To him ſucceeded HENRY de Port his ſon and heir, whoſe ſon and heir

JOHN de Port 12 Henry II. 1163 (*h*), upon the aſſeſſment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified the knights fees he then held to be in number 55 de vet. feoff. & 2 de novo. To him ſucceeded

ADAM de Port his eldeſt ſon, conſtituted governor of the caſtle of Southampton, 15 John; but being afterwards accuſed for the death of king Henry II. he was thereupon adjudged to forfeit all his lands. His ſon

WILLIAM, rejecting the name of de Port, aſſumed the ſurname of S. JOHN, writing himſelf *Willielmus de S'co Johanne fil. et h. Adæ de Port*, and 15 John gave 500 marks to the king for livery of all the lands of Adam de Port his father; and moreover covenanted to provide, at his own proper coſts, ten ſoldiers well fitted with horſes and arms to ſerve the king for one whole year in Poictou.

ROBERT de S. John his ſon and heir ſucceeded; who dying about the 5th year of Henry III. 1263,

JOHN de S. John his ſon and heir had livery of his lands, who 10 Edward I. 1282, being in the expedition then made into Wales, had ſcutage of all his tenants in the counties of Hereford, Southampton, Kent, Suſſex, Berkſhire, and Warwickſhire, who

(*g*) Dugd. Bar. I. 463. (*h*) See the Red-book.

held

held of him by military ſervice (*i*). He died 30 Edward I. 1302, leaving iſſue

JOHN de S. John his ſon and heir, who the next year doing his homage, had livery of the lords of his inheritance. He died the 14th of May, 12 Edward II. 1319, ſeiſed as capital lord of this place, which was held of him, as parcel of his manor of Baſing, by *Stephen de Cobham* the younger, by the ſervice incident to one knight's fee, and was then valued at the income of per annum. He left iſſue

HUGO de S. John his ſon and heir, aged 19 years at his father's death, who in the very next year died likewiſe, ſeiſed of the capital lordſhip in like manner of this place, which was then reckoned at per annum, leaving iſſue

EDMUND de S. John his ſon and heir, aged 4, who dying in his minority, and in ward to the king, 21 Edward III. 1348, his ſiſters MARGARET and ISABELL became his heirs. The former being the wife of John de S. Philibert, the latter of Henry de Burgherſh, betwixt whom partition of the lands of their inheritance being made, the manor of Baſing fell to

John de S. Philibert and the aforeſaid Margaret, who dying the 19th of October, 35 Edward III. 1362, and her ſon and heir John in leſs than a month afterwards, the whole inheritance veſted in Iſabell her ſiſter, then the wife of Lucas de Poynings, Henry de Burgherſh her former huſband being before dead; whereupon the ſaid

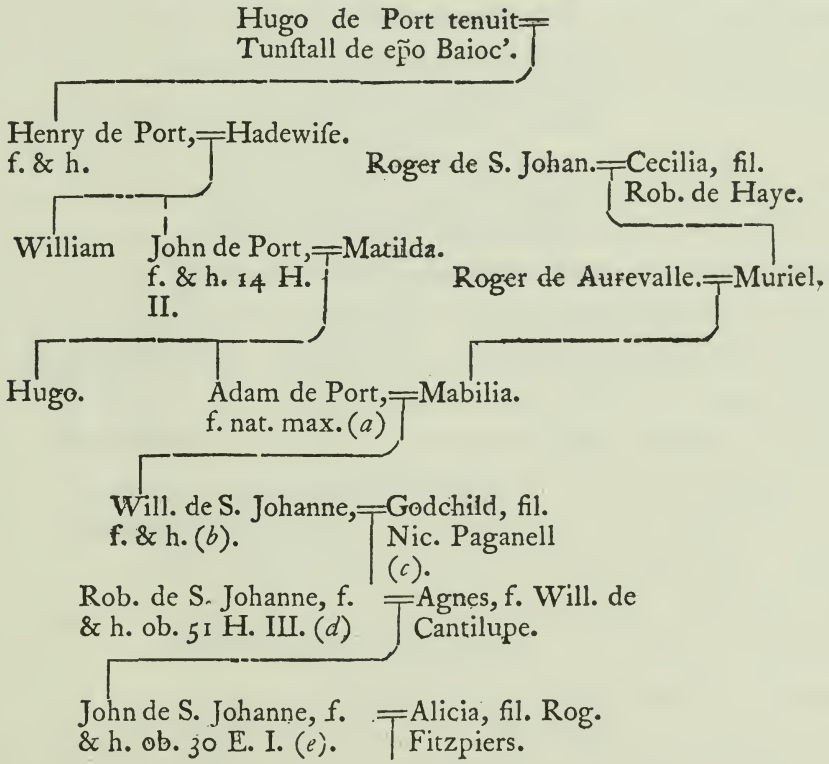
LUCAS DE POYNINGS having iſſue by the ſaid Iſabell, and doing his homage, had livery of all thoſe lands ſo deſcended to her. This Iſabell, ſurviving both her huſbands, died the 16th of October, 17 Richard II. 1394, ſeiſed in like manner of this place, which was held of her as one knight's fee by Sir Robert Knoles, knt. and was valued then at no more than , leaving

(*i*) Qu. Rot. de ſcutag. Wall.

Sir

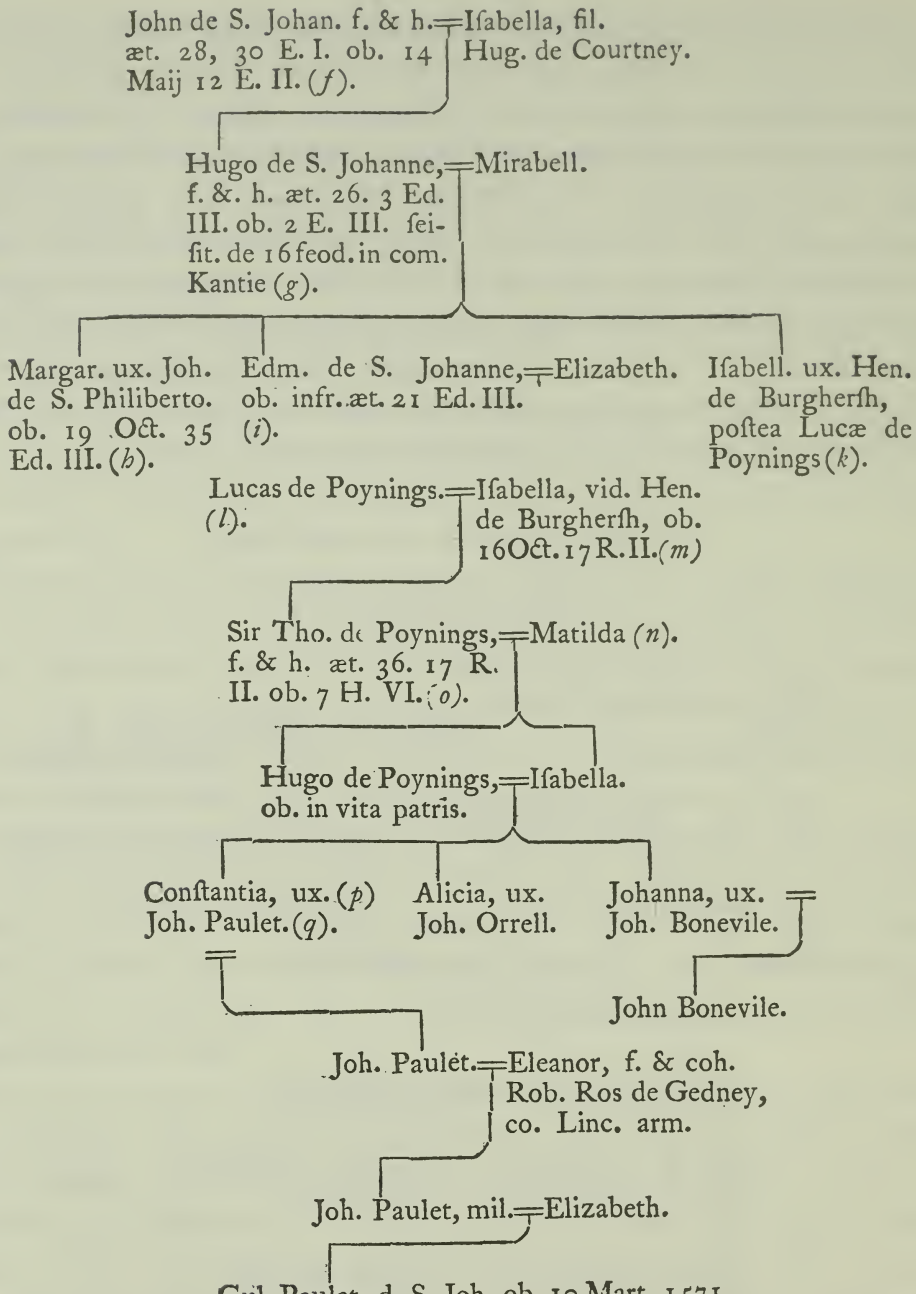
Sir THOMAS DE POYNINGS, knt. lord afterwards Thomas lord St. John her ſon and heir, who died the 7th of March, 7 Henry VI. 1428, ſeiſed as capital lord of this place, which was holden of him as parcel of his manor of Baſing by William Crowmer, and was then valued at , leaving *Conſtance* the wife of John Paulet, *Alice* the wife of John Orrell, and *John Boneville* his heirs, of whom Conſtance and Alice were the daughters of *Hugh* de Poynings his ſon, who died in the life-time of his father, and John Boneville the ſon of *Joanna* the third daughter of the ſaid Hugh: Conſtance aged 20, Alice 19, and John Boneville 16, who had livery of the land of their inheritance 8 Henry VI.

PEDIGREE OF PORT.



(a) *Rot. Pip.* 18 Joh. (b) *Fin.* 15 Joh. m. 9. for livery of all his father's lands.
(c) *Pat.* 1 H. III. m. 2. grant of all his lands to Joh. Mareſchel. (d) *Rot. Vaſc.* 38 H. III. m. 18. cart. lib. War.
(e) *Claſ.* 51. 51 H. III. m. 5. livery. *Scutag. Will.* 10 E. I. m. 4. *Eſc.* 30 E. I. n. 36.

John



(f) *Fin.* 30 E. I. m. 4 livery. *Eſc.* 3 E. III. n. 67. (g) *Eſc.* 11 E III. n. 49. (h) *Eſc.* 35 E. III. n. 49.
(i) *Clauſ.* 21 E. III. p. 2. m. 16. Partition of his lands, *Clauſ.* 21 E. III. m. 10.
(k) *Clauſ.* 23 E. III. p. 1. m. 17. *Clauſ.* 29 E. III. dorſ. m. 21. *Fin.* 23 E. III. p. 1. m. 24.
(l) *Pat.* 31 E. III. p. 3. m. 5. (m) *Eſc.* 17 R. II. n. 45. (n) *Fin.* 17 R. II. m. 14.
(o) *Eſc.* 7 H. VI. c. 69. *Clauſ.* 8 H. VI. m. 19. aſſign. dot. *Eſc.* 31 H. VI. n. 28.
(p) *Eſc.* 21 H. VI. 22. (q) *Fin.* 8 H. VI. m. 18. lib.

CHAP. III.

Of the meſne lords of Tunſtall.

IN the preceding chapter I have briefly touched upon the changes introduced by the Normans, ſo far as was neceſſary for the perfect underſtanding of what I was then about to deliver: the ſame method I ſhall obſerve in this chapter likewiſe, wherein I propoſe to treat of the meſne lords of this place, or, to uſe a term more univerſally underſtood, the lords of the manor of Tunſtall.

Though there are but few perſons who have not a due notion of what is meant by a manor, yet every one is not acquainted with the nature and original of its conſtitution; points very neceſſary to be known by thoſe who ſhall peruſe, as well theſe, as other memoirs of the like nature.

To convey to them this piece of knowledge in as few words as may be, let it be remembered, that the Conqueror was exceedingly liberal to his Norman friends, inſomuch that the whole kingdom was divided amongſt a number of perſons, each of whom, upon an equal partition, muſt at a moderate computation have poſſeſſed a quantity of land much too great to have been under the immediate inſpection of any ſingle perſon. Thoſe, therefore, who had been thus enriched, partly becauſe of the extent and diſtance of their poſſeſſions, and partly in alleviation of the ſervices they were obliged to perform for them, made a further diviſion of their reſpective lands, granting certain quantities to certain inferior tenants upon certain conditions and ſervices to be performed therefore. Theſe inferior tenants fixed their abode upon the lands which they thus held; but nevertheleſs made a further diviſion of them: part they reſerved to themſelves for the uſe of their families by the name

of demeſn lands, the remaining part they parcelled out amongſt tenants ſtill inferior to themſelves, and holding of them by ſuch rents and ſervices as they thought meet to impoſe.

This laſt ſub-diviſion is what we are now talking of, and what at this day we are to underſtand by the term *manor*, ſo named from the reſidence of the lord thereon; who then, and in ſome meaſure now likewiſe, maintains a juriſdiction over thoſe within his diſtrict.

So that the meſne lords of Tunſtall, though their title implies a ſubjection, and to a leſs intelligent reader may convey an idea of inferiority, are nevertheleſs perſons of conſiderable conſequence: and to ſuch as deſire an acquaintance with the hiſtory of this place, the account of them is of greater importance than that of any other perſons whatſoever; inaſmuch as they were moſt intimately connected therewith, and were immediately intereſted in whatever could affect or concern the ſame.

But in reſpect to the meſne lords of this place, record has not been altogether ſo favourable to us as we found it in the preceding chapter.

The next family that had any intereſt here (as far as I have hitherto diſcovered) was the ARSICS; and of them MANASSER Arſic is the firſt whom I can with any certainty mention. He held of John de Port one knight's fee of the old feofment 12 Henry II (*k*).

His ſon ALEXANDER Arſic, 8 Richard I. 1197, was diſcharged of his ſcutage upon the expedition then lately made into Normandy for his knights fees in this county (*l*).

To him ſucceeded JOHN Arſic his ſon and heir, who married Margaret daughter of Richard de Vernon; but he dying iſſueleſs about the 7th year of king John's reign, 1206, ROBERT de Arſic his brother and heir gave one hundred pounds for his relief and

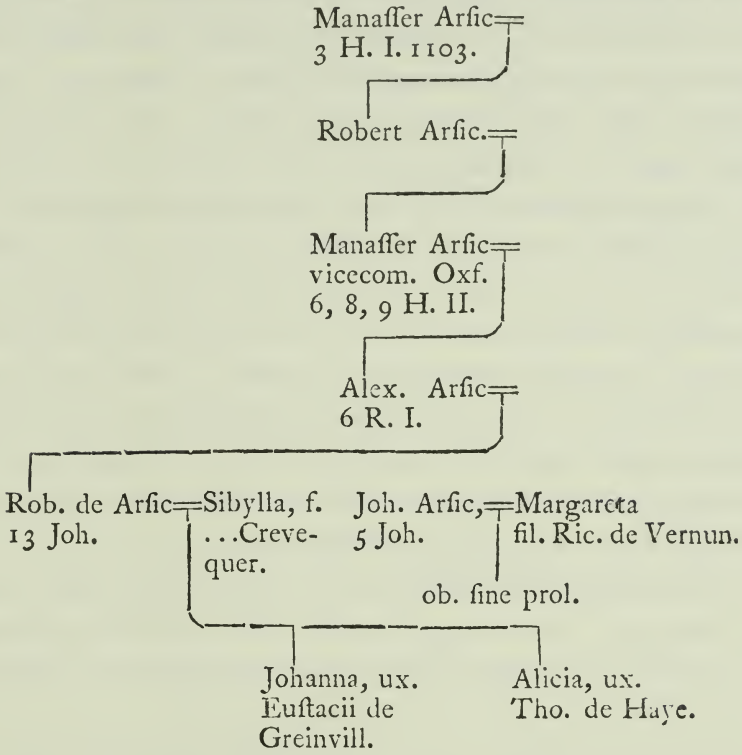
(*k*) Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 73, ed. Hearne. (*l*) Rot. Pip. 8 Ric. I. Kent.

livery

livery of thoſe lands which deſcended to him by the death of his ſaid brother without iſſue; and had the king's precept to the ſheriffs of Oxford and Kent accordingly (*m*).

PEDIGREE OF MANASSER ARSIC.

Arms: A chief indented Gules or Sable. Rot. antiq. p. 589.



Of this Robert de Arſic (*n*) was the manor of Tunſtall purchaſed by that moſt eminent perſon and unfortunate favourite HUBERT

(*m*) Clauſ. 6 Joh. m. 7.

(*n*) This Robert de Arſic married Sibylla daughter of ——— Crevequer, and dying left iſſue by her two co-heireſſes, Johanna afterwards married to Euſtace de Greinvill, and Alicia the wife of Thomas de Haye, who 29 Henry III. 1245, paſſed away all their intereſt in whatſoever deſcended to them from Robert de Arſic their father, unto Walter de Gray, archbiſhop of York. Dugd. Bar. I. 539.

Of

HUBERT DE BURGO, who obtained the king's confirmation thereof to himſelf and Margaret his fourth wife, the daughter of William king of Scotland, and their lawfully begotten heirs, September 14, 1227 (*o*).

Ann. 1232. At this time the pope's uſurpations by exactions, proviſions, diſpoſing churches to aliens, and other innovations, became ſo intolerably oppreſſive to the people of England, that a general commotion and oppoſition againſt him and his agents was ſtirred up throughout the kingdom: letters of complaint were every where diſperſed againſt them; the fermours were prohibited from accounting with the Romans for their rents; and the biſhops were deterred by incendiary threatenings from interpoſing their authority in their behalf. In conſequence hereof, divers barns of the Romans were broke open, and their corn was either ſold at an eaſy rate, or given to the poor (*p*).

The news of theſe proceedings being carried to Rome, the king, in compliance with the pope's peremptory mandate, iſſued forth writs to the ſheriff of each county, commanding them to enquire diligently after thoſe who had ſeized on the goods, and threſhed out the corn, of the Romans (*q*).

And it appearing that Hubert de Burgo had been an abettor of theſe violences, the king directed his precept to the ſheriffs, requiring them to make livery of the eſtates of Hubert unto

Of the poſſeſſions thus granted, the manor of Tunſtall ſhould ſeem to have been part, which, as a certain French record informs us, was in the ſame year, amongſt other things, given by the archbiſhop to his nephew Walter de Gray, ſire de Rotherfeld. Regiſt. Honor. de Richm. p. 60. Upon what authority this aſſertion is grounded, I know not. Certain it is, that Hubert de Burgo had the king's confirmation of this manor previous to this gift of the archbiſhop; and yet equally certain it is, that the ſame king by his charter, dated at Weſtminſter, 12th of June, 29th of his reign, did grant to Walter de Gray, the ſon of Robert de Gray, and nephew of Walter archbiſhop of York, all the right which he then had, or at any time might have, in the manors of Tunſtall and Shepeye. Cart. 29 Henry III. m. 1. a difficulty which I have never yet been enabled to reconcile.

(*o*) Cart. 11 Henry III. p. 2. m. 3.

(*p*) Mat. Par. p. 255. See a fuller account of this matter in Fox's Martyrol. vol. I. p. 311.

(*q*) Clauſ. 18 Henry III. m. 11.

Robert Paſſelewe of Paſſelewe (*r*), to the end that out of the rents and iſſues thereof, thoſe who had thus ſuffered might have ſatisfaction equal to their reſpective loſſes (*s*). And purſuant thereto, poſſeſſion of thoſe lands which he had lately purchaſed in Tunſtall was delivered to Paſſelewe for the ſaid purpoſe (*t*).

The before-mentioned worthy perſon and faithful ſervant to the king, Hubert de Burgo, after variety of ſufferings, ended his days at Banſtede in Surry, 4 id. May, 1243, 27 Henry III. and his corps was honourably interred within the church of the Black-Friers, then ſituated in Holborn, on the back-ſide of Lincoln's-inn; to which convent he had been a large benefactor, having, amongſt other things, beſtowed on them his palace at Weſtminſter, afterwards purchaſed by the archbiſhop of York, and now called White-hall (*u*).

JOHN de Burgo, the eldeſt ſon of earl Hubert, doing his homage 27 Henry III. (which was the year wherein his father died) had livery of the lands of his inheritance (*x*); but I believe that Tunſtall was part of the dowry of Margaret his mother, who dying 44 Henry III. this John was found to be her next heir, and of full age upon the 29th of July (*y*); in which year he obtained a charter of free-warren for his manors of Newington and Tunſtall (*z*).

The ſaid John married Hawiſia, daughter and heir of William de Lanvaley (*a*). When he died I know not: but he left iſſue

JOHN de Burgo his ſon and heir; whoſe daughter Margaret marrying Sir STEPHEN DE PENSHERST (*b*) or PENCHESTER, the famous lord-warden of the cinque-ports, the inheritance of

(*r*) See Weever, 644. (*s*) Clauſ. 18 Henry III. m. 13. (*t*) Prynne's Pap. Uſurp. vol. II. p. 438.
(*u*) Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 699. (*x*) Rot. Vaſc. 27 Henry III. m. 9.
(*y*) Eſc. 44 Henry III. n. 14. (*z*) Cart. 44 Henry III. m. 4.
(*a*) Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 700.
(*b*) Dodſw. Collectan. vol. LXI. fol. 78, b. ex rot. eſc. poſt mort. Marg. 2 Edward II.

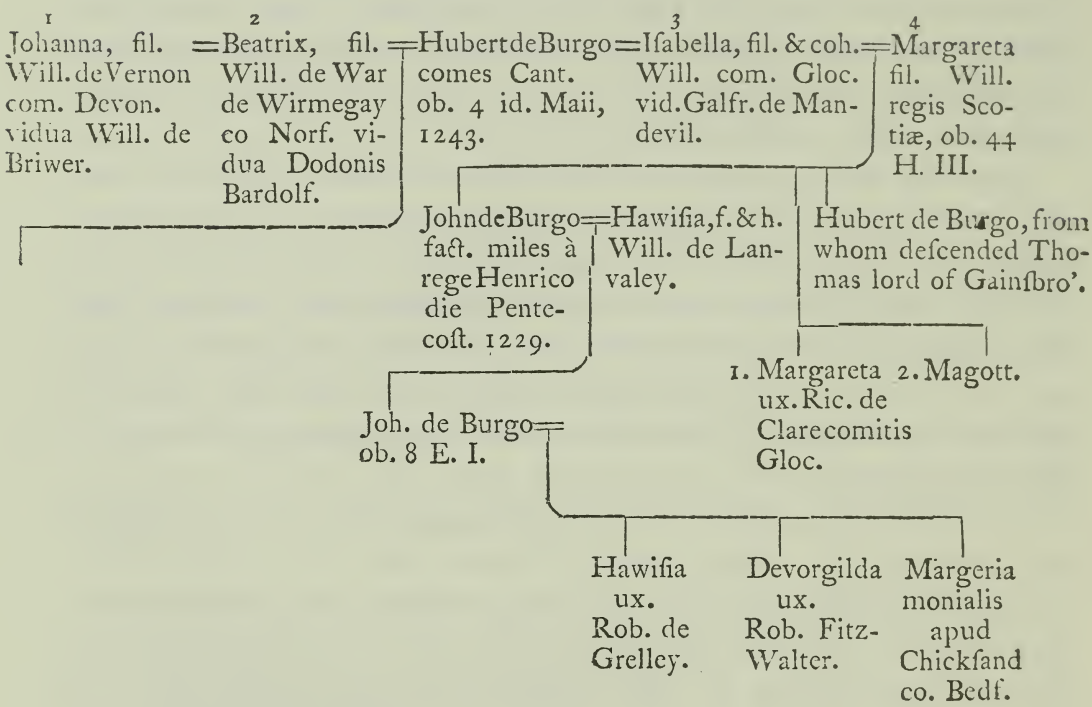
Tunſtall

Tunſtall went with her to him, who, 7 Edward I. 1279, claimed all the uſual privileges for this manor (*c*), ſo that this Stephen de Pencheſter was the ſon in law, and not father in law, as Mr. Harris from the Dering MSS. aſſerts, p. 284. But Q. whether this Margaret was daughter to the firſt or ſecond John?

PEDIGREE OF HUBERT DE BURGO.

Arms: Gules three lozenges Vaire.

Holinſhed's Chron. II, 1072.



Margareta, fil. Joh. de Burgo maritos habuit primum Steph. de Pencheſter, ſecundum Rob. de Orreby. Eſc. poſt mort. Margar. 2 E. II. ex Dodſw. collectan. vol. LXI. fol. 78, b.

(*c*) Philip. ut ſupr.

Of

Of this Sir Stephen de Penchefter I have to add, that he was high ſheriff of the county of Kent 53 Henry III.; and that 9 Edward I. he and Margaret his wife had licence from the crown to embattle their manſion-houſe at Alington in this county (*d*); that Penchefter-tower in Dover-caſtle was named from him (*e*); and that he dying between the 24th and 34th years of king Edward I. 1301, was buried in the church at Penſhurſt, under a marble monument, whereon the portraiture of a knight compleatly armed is, or was, to be ſeen.

Upon the death of Sir Stephen de Penchefter, MARGARET his widow ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of this place, in which ſhe had an intereſt for life by virtue of a demiſe from Anthony Bek biſhop of Durham; who had therein enfeoffed the ſaid Stephen and Margaret, to hold to the ſaid Stephen and Margaret, and the heirs of the ſaid Stephen for ever. But this life eſtate determining upon the death of the lady Penchefter, which happened 2 Edward II. 1309, by an inquiſition taken at Tunſtall, in craſt. Epiph. Domini 2 Edward II. *Johanna* the wife of Henry de Cobbeham of Rundale and *Alice* the wife of John de Columbariis were found to be the daughters and next heirs of the ſaid Stephen, of whom the former was aged 40 and upwards (*f*), the latter 30 and upwards. This inquiſition having been executed at this very place, and with more preciſion and greater exactneſs than any which I have met with relating thereto, I have thought fit to give a copy of it in the appendix; the rather, for that I have ſeen many extracts from it in the collections of antiquaries, and moſt of them erroneous; and for this further reaſon, that, if my memory fails me not, the original is much worn, and in ſome danger of becoming illegible.

In the 34th year of the reign of king Edward I. a fine was levied between the ſaid ALICE late the wife of John de Colum-

(*d*) Quod Stephen de Penchefter et Margareta ux. ejus poſſint kernellare domum ſua de Alington in com. Kanc. Pat. 9 Edward I.

(*e*) Harr. p. 373.

(*f*) Eſc. 2 Edward II. n. 66.

bers,

bers, querent, and the aforeſaid biſhop of Durham, def. of one moiety of the manor of Tunſtall (except 50 acres of land, 1 acre of wood, and xviiid. rent) which Margaret late the wife of Stephen de Pencheſter then held for term of her life, to remain after her deceaſe to the ſaid Alice and her heirs, by the ſervices thereunto appertaining (*g*). And

The next year another fine was levied between Henry Cobeham and JOHANNA his wife, querents, and the ſaid biſhop, def. of the other moiety of this manor (except as is aforementioned), which Margaret late the wife of Stephen de Pencheſter then held for term of her life, to remain after her deceaſe to the ſaid Henry and Joan, and the heirs of the ſaid Joan, under the ſervices thereto belonging (*h*).

The ſaid Alice died about 7 Edward III; for, 16 cal. June, 1334, Philip de Columbers, knt. and Stephen de Columbers, cl. the ſons and executors of the laſt will of the ſaid Alice, being perſonally preſent before archbiſhop Stratford, in his manor of Otford, renounced the probate of the will of the ſaid Alice, made before the biſhop of Rocheſter, as done coram non judice, the ſaid Alice having been poſſeſſed of bona notabilia in different dioceſes; whereupon the archbiſhop pronounced the ſaid will to be good, and granted Edmund de Polle, an executor named in the ſaid will, renouncing the adminiſtration to the ſaid Philip and Stephen, reſerving to himſelf a power of doing the like to Robert de Shipton, the other executor, whenever he ſhould think proper to make requeſt for the ſame (*i*).

But Alice de Columbers before her death had, as I conceive, parted with her mediety to her ſiſter Johanna, and her huſband Sir Henry de Cobham.

This Henry de Cobham, 12 Edward I. was in the expedition then made into Wales, on the behalf of the abbot of St. Au-

(*g*) Fin. 34 Edward I. (*h*) Fin. 35 Edward I. (*i*) Regiſt. Alb. in Archiv. Lamethan. fol. 32. b.

guſtin

guſtin Cant. and there performed the ſervice of one knight, for which he had 20 pounds from the abbot. 14 Edward I. with Joan his wife, he obtained the king's charter for a market every week upon the Thurſday at Groombrigge in Kent; and a fair yearly on the eve-day and morrow after the feaſt of St. John ad Port. Lat. 22 Edward I. being then a knight, he was conſtituted governor of the iſles of Gerneſey and Jereſey; and 34 Edward I. made conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the cinque-ports; and 3 Edward II. had livery of the lands of the inheritance of Joan his wife (*k*); which I therefore ſuppoſe deſcended unto her upon the death of Margaret her mother. By his wife Johanna he had iſſue

STEPHEN DE COBHAM, who, 34 Edward I. when prince Edward was knighted with bathing and other ſacred ceremonies, received the like honour with him and many others (*l*). Upon the death of Joan his mother, 18 Edward II. 1325, performing his fealty, he ſhared in the lands of her inheritance (*m*); and Tunſtall, whether by means of a gift from Alicia his aunt of the mediety which was hers, or otherwiſe, came undivided to him; and upon an inquiſion taken at Alnodynton, the 15th of May, 3 Edward III. 1329, after the death of John de St. John, it was found that this Stephen de Cobham, by the name of Stephen de Cobham, junior, held the manor of Tunſtall, with the appurtenances, by the ſervices incident to one knight's fee (*n*). He was ſummoned to parliament amongſt the barons of this realm from 20 Edward II. to 6 Edward III. in which year he died, leaving John his ſon and heir, 13 years of age (*o*).

But this family deſerting the inheritance, Tunſtall became part of the eſtate of THOMAS DE BROTHERTON (*p*), earl of Norfolk and mareſcal of England; and with MARGARET one of his daughters

(*k*) Dugd. Bar. II. 66. (*l*) Dugd. Bar. II. 71. (*m*) Ibid. (*n*) Eſc. 3 Ed. III. p. 1. n. 67.
(*o*) Dugd. ut ſupr. (*p*) Dugd. Bar. II. 64.

and coheireſſes went by marriage firſt to JOHN DE SEGRAVE (*q*), and afterwards to Sir WALTER DE MANNY (*r*).

This Walter de Meduana, Maney, or Manny, deſcended from Walter de Meduana (*s*), who in king Henry the third's time held twenty knights fees in this county, was ſummoned as a baron to ſit in parliament from 21 to 44 Edward III (*t*). was with king Edward III. at the ſiege of Calais (*u*), near which place, ſo great truſt did that king repoſe in him, that he and his ſon Edward the black prince fought under his colours in a private habit againſt Monſieur de Charmy, as Daniel tells us in his chronicle.

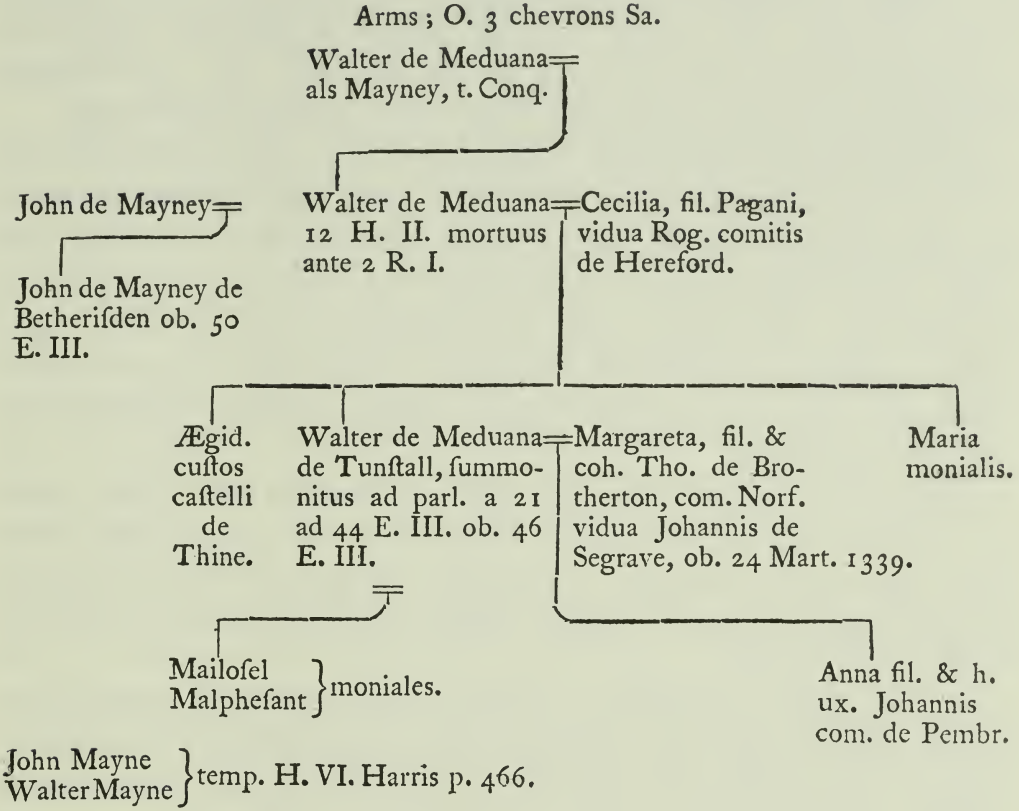
Sir William Dugdale ſays (*w*), that Sir Walter de Maney held Dunſtaple in Kent, which is certainly a miſtake for Tunſtall, but not in right of his wife.

In the liſt of thoſe of this county who paid aid for making the Black Prince knight, 20 Edw. III, I find " de dnō Waltero " de Menny pro 1 feodo quod Margeria de Penceſtre tenuit in " Tunſtall de Johanne de ſcō Johanne xls. (*x*)"

(*q*) John de Segrave died 27 Ed. III. His widow married Sir W. Manny, 32 Ed. III. She died 22 Rich. II. and was buried at the Grey friars, London. Stowe.
(*r*) Phil. ut ſupr. (*s*) See Weever, p. 438.
(*t*) Prynne's Abridgm. (*u*) Militant. ſub Edv. 1° & 3°, p. 93. (*w*) Baronage, II. p. 150.
(*x*) Dodeſw. vol. 65. fol. 86, a. MS. Warb. p. 19. Manet comput. in ſcac. tranſcript. ejuſd. in MS. Warburton.

PEDI-

PEDIGREE OF WALTER DE MEDUANA.



See Weever, p. 432, 433.

The next mention I find of Tunſtall, is in an obſcure note which I met with in a folio volume of collections made by Nicholas Charles, Lancaſter herald, in the library of Queen's college, Oxford. Archiv. F. 18. fol. 186, a.

" Gilb. Champneys and Elizabeth his wife *where* the manor " of Tunſtall and 1000 acres of marſh in Elmley, which Sir " Water Manny held for term of his life, &c. dat. 44 Edward " III." the meaning of which I do not at preſent underſtand.

Sir Walter de Manny (*x*), knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, died upon the Thurſday next enſuing the feaſt of St. Hillary, 46 Edward III, 1372 (*y*), leaving one only daughter and heireſs ANN, aged 17, and then the wife of JOHN, ſon of LAURENCE HASTINGS, earl of Pembroke, who, by this marriage, became poſſeſſed of Tunſtall. This John was no more than one year old at his father's death, which happened in Auguſt, 1348 (*z*).

He had by his lady Ann (*a*), one ſon, named alſo JOHN, aged 3 years at his father's death, which was in 1375. His wife was PHILIPPA, daughter to Edward Mortimer, earl of March, but he had no child, by which means the eſtate after his demiſe went to his cozen

Sir EDWARD HASTINGS, knight, who for ſome diſpleaſure taken againſt him by the king, was committed to the Fleet, where he died childleſs, and king Richard ſeized on his eſtate, though afterwards REGINALD DE GREY laid claim to it. The title he had to it appears to be this: Reginald de Grey, who was created baron of Ruthin by king Edward I. wedded Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Haſtings of Bergavenny (*b*), ſiſter to

(*x*) The arms of Manny are in one of the church windows. Of the family of Haſtings and Grey. Vid. Dugd. Warw. p. 1024, &c.

(*y*) Dugd. Bar. II. 150..

(*z*) Rot. Eſc. 22 E. III. n. 47. See Dodſw. Collectan. vol. V. f. 4. b. and Vincent, p. 419, whoſe accounts differ.

(*a*) Qnære why Tunſtall ſhould come to the daughter of Manny rather than to the daughter ſo Segrave, for they each had a daughter by Mary.

(*b*) See Bridges's Northamptonſhire, I. p. 274.

John

John de Haſtings, great grandfather to the laſt earl Haſtings (*c*); by which means the poſterity of Grey became heirs to the laſt John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke; and this Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn being lineally deſcended from the ſaid Elizabeth was by ſome inquiſitions found to be his couſin and next heir of the whole blood (*d*).

The ſaid Reginald de Grey, together with RICHARD TALBOT, 15 Rich. II. 1392, brought a pleading againſt JOHN LE SCROPE, who pretended ſome title to the eſtate of the fore-mentioned John de Haſtings (*e*), though upon what grounds I know not.

Theſe two, however, reſcued Tunſtall from collateral claim; and about the beginning of the reign of king Henry IV conveyed it to Sir ROBERT KNOLLYS, knight (*f*), who with ſeveral other valiant gentlemen had been knighted about the year 1381, for his ſervice in aſſiſting William Walworth, mayor of London againſt the rebel Wat Tyler, and enfranchiſed alſo a citizen of London (*g*). He it was who built the bridge at Rocheſter over the Medway.

But the intereſt of Sir Robert Knolles in Tunſtall ſeems to be of a more early date; for the monks of the Charter houſe, which was founded by Sir Walter de Manny, whom we have already mentioned, exchanged the manor of Pancras with Robert Knolles, for the yearly rent of xl pounds iſſuing out of the manor of Dunſtall, 4 Rich. II. 1381. I have my intelligence from the laſt edition of the Notitia Monaſtica, p. 322, col. b. where the author quotes his authority for this, Pat. 4 R. II. p. 1. m. 15. (*b*)

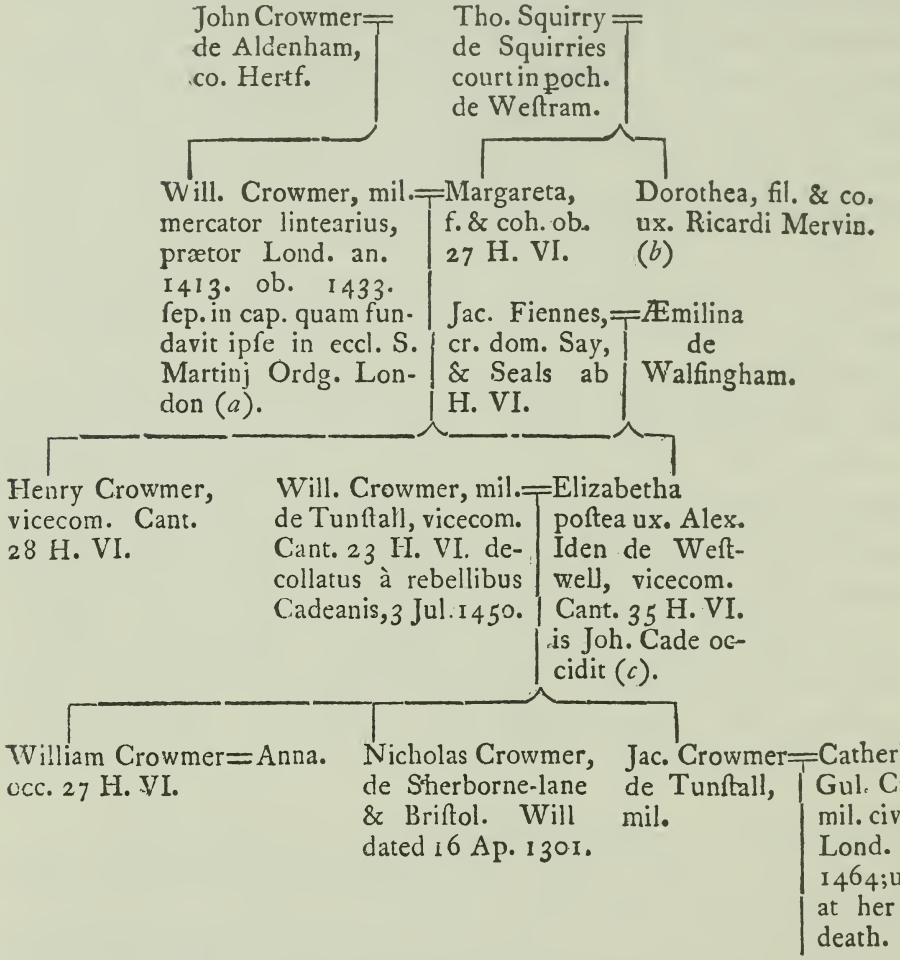
(*c*) Dodſw. vol. V. f. 4. b. (*d*) Dugd. Bar. I. 578. (*e*) Phil. ut ſupr.
(*f*) See Weever, p. 436. (*g*) Stowe, p. 87. ed. 1633.
(*b*) Pat. 4 R. II. m. Quod Rob. de Knolles mil. & Conſtantia ux. ejuſd. poſſint amortizare priori Carthuſ. juxt. Lond. xl^{li}. annuatim exeunt. de m. ſuo de Dunſtall in excamb. pro manerio de St. Pancras, in com. Midd.

The purport of this patent follows; "R. concedit quod m. de Pancras cum p'tin. quod Rob. de Knolles mil. & Conſt. ux. tenent ad term. vit. & quod poſt mort. eorum regi debent remanere, remaneant priori & conv. Carth. & ſucc. apud Weſtm. 18 Oct." Pat. 4 R. II. p. 1. m. 15.

From Sir Robert Knolles Tunſtall went by purchaſe to the CROWMERS, and in this knightly family continued for ſeveral generations. As they were ſo long reſident here, even till their name became extinct, and were the greateſt ornaments we can boaſt, I ſhall be more explicit in my account of them.

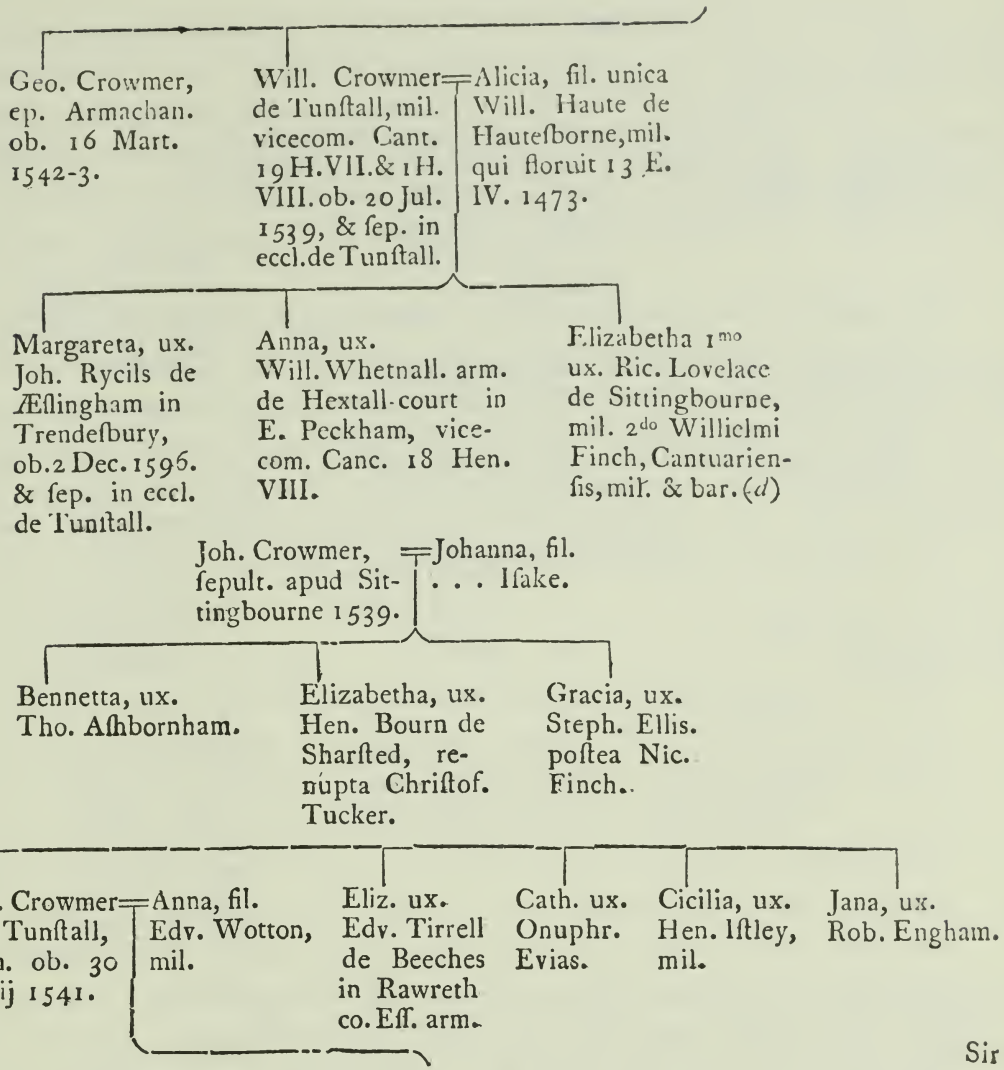
PEDIGREE OF JOHN CROWMER.

Arms: Arg. a chevron engrailed between 3 corniſh choughs proper.



(a) Vid. Dugd. hiſt. of Imbanking, &c. p. 62. (b) Harr. p. 148. (c) See extracts from the Prerog. Office, p. 45.

Geo.



Sir

Wood's MSS. C. 10. f. 81. b.—In the houſe of Mr. Tho. Whetnell, of E. Peckham, amongſt other arms were extant thoſe of Crowmer and Whetnall, 1677.

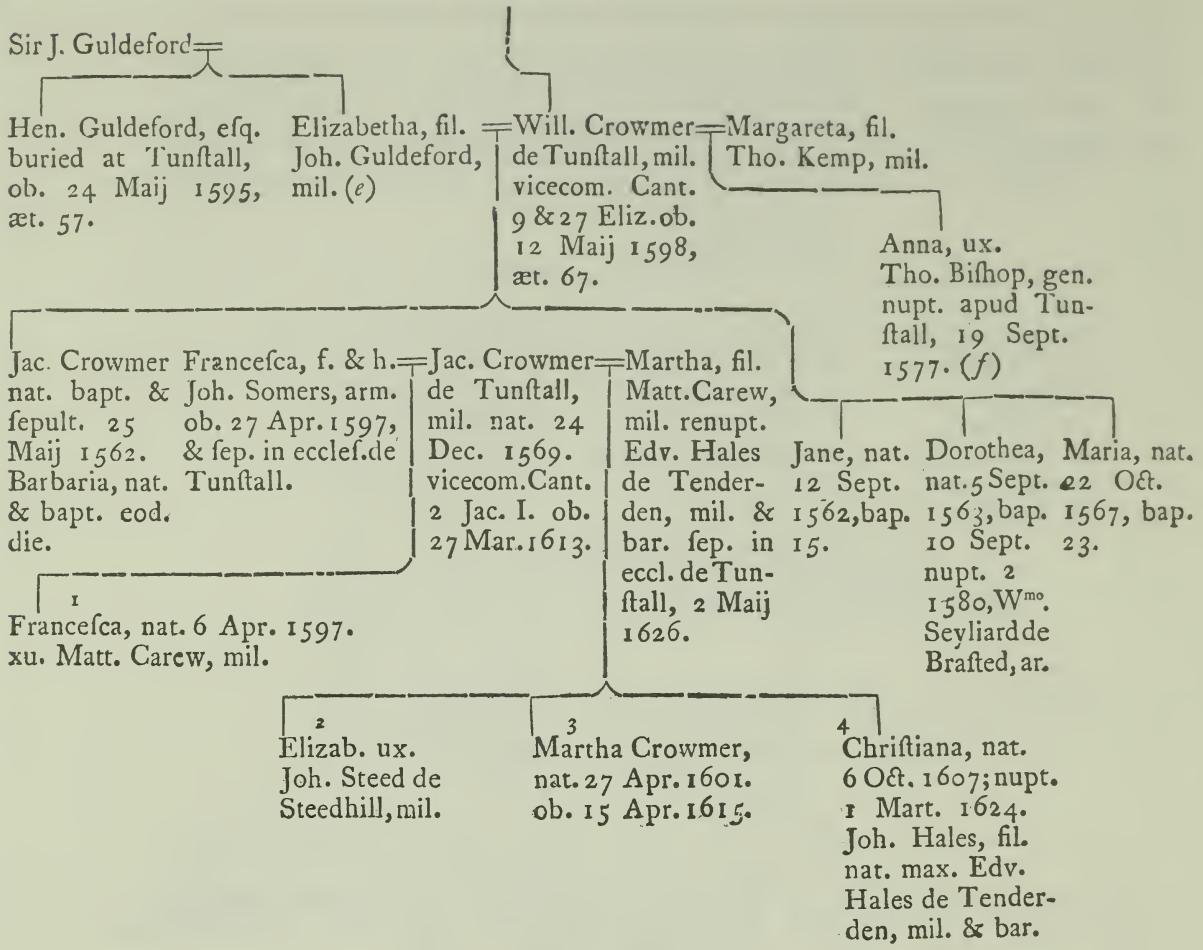
Whetnall's arms were Vert, a bend ermine.

In Sittingbourne church, 1603, were quarterly Crowmer & Squirry impaling quarterly 1 & 4 a ſaltire cantoning 4 gryphons heads eraſed 2 & 3 . . . a chief, over all a bend engrailed.

Crowmer impaling . . . . on a chevron G. 3 eſcocheons Or.

From a MS. in Mr.. New's poſſeſſion, the writer of which ſays theſe are the arms of John Crowmer, of Fulſton, eſq. and his two wives Guildeford and Grove.

(d) See their deſcendants in Queen's coll. archives, F. 15. pt. 2. f. 22.



Rob. Crowmer, induct. ad rect. de Vang dioc. Lond. 1496. Newc. II. 613.

Ric. Cromer, ord. Augustini frat. fact. S. T. P. Oxon. 17 Jun. 1523.

Geo. Cromer, induct. ad rect. Stanford le Hope 19 Julii 1511. Newc. II. 548.

Walt. Cromer, M. D. fuit à med. Hen. VIII. uxor ejus fuit Alicia . . . de quibus vide Newc. I. 727.

. . . . Cromer, fact. D. D. Cantab. 1525. Filiam habuerunt Elizam uxorem Tho. Loveden, de Lamburn, co. Berk.

Dr. . . . . Cromer, Cantabrigiensis, in carcerem religionis causa detrusus temp. Mariæ reginæ. Fast. I. 36.

Walter Grime als. Cromer, monk, afterwards prebend of Norwich. Willis Mit. Abb. I. 281.

(e) Some account of this family in Weever, p. 235. See Baronetage, vol. IV. (f) See Baronetage, I. 417.

The

The original of this family is to be ſearched for in Hertfordſhire (*i*). At Yardley in that county is a manor called Cromer, which in all probability borrowed its name from its poſſeſſors before the time of king Henry III. (*k*)

But the firſt of the name whom I have any knowledge of was JOHN CROWMER of Aldenham in Hertfordſhire (*l*), the father of

Sir WILLIAM CROWMER (*m*), knight, citizen and draper of London, ſheriff of the ſaid city, an. 1405, and lord-mayor in the years 1413 and 1423: he was ſworn to execute the office of mayor and likewiſe the office of eſcheater for the city of London, 30 Oct. 2 Henry VI, at the preſentation of William Weldern, mayor, Henry Barton, Robert Taterſhale, and other citizens (*n*). This gentleman purchaſed the manor of Tunſtall of Sir Robert Knolles.

He married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Squirry, of Squirries-court in the pariſh of Weſtram in this county (*o*); and dying in the year 1433, was buried under an ancient tomb on the ſouth ſide of the church of St. Martin Ordgar in London, in a chapel of his own foundation (*p*).

Sir William Crowmer by his will, in 1421, gave to the pariſh of St. Martin Ordgar, his houſe or tenement in Sweeting's-lane, and likewiſe his houſes and gardens in Crutched-Friers, for the repairs and ornaments of the ſaid church, and for the uſe of the poor (*q*). He left by his will, which was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury by Margaret his wife, to the fabric of Tunſtall church xl. to the poor of the pariſh xl. and for amending the bad roads at Tunſtall xxl.

(*i*) Man. de Cromer, co. Hertf. Vid. Monaſt. vol. I. p. 931, b. Camden's Remains, 1614. p. 113.
(*k*) Chauncey, p. 54. (*l*) Fuller's Worth. in Hertf. p. 31.
(*m*) See Pat. 1 H. V. at the end of Bale's Proceſs againſt lord Cobham, p. 150. 152.
(*n*) Mich. Preſentat. 2 H. VI. Rot. 1: 6. (*o*) Viſit. Kent, 1574, p. 136..
(*p*) Stowe, p. 238. (*q*) Newc. I. 417.

She married afterwards Robert lord Poynings, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and made her will 18 Auguſt, 26 Hen. VI, by the title of Margaret lady Poyning, and directed her body to be buried in the church of St. Martin's Orgar, in the ſepulchre where her good huſband Crowmer laid: and ordered that a prieſt ſhould pray for her there for the ſpace of ſeven years. She made her own ſon William Crowmer her executor, to whom ſhe gave the reſidue of all her goods, after bequeathing, amongſt other legacies, to William Crowmer, her grandſon, one hundred pounds: to her daughter Alianor Poynings ten pounds, and to Thomas Seynt John ten pounds. She died in the year 1448, her will being proved 27th of November in that year (*r*).

His ſon and heir WILLIAM Crowmer of Tunſtall, eſq; ſucceeded him. He was high ſheriff of Kent, 23 Henry VI, 1445, and was beheaded at Mile-End, 3 July, 1450, by Jack Cade and his infamous adherents, becauſe he had married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir James Fiennes, lord Say and Sele, whom they had alſo barbarouſly maſſacred in Cheapſide. Being thus ſuddenly deprived of life, Mr. Crowmer died inteſtate, and the adminiſtration of his effects was committed to Sir William Fynes, knight, his brother in law, and Thomas Wynſlowe, citizen and draper of London, 18 July, 1450 (*s*).

Not ſatisfied with this piece of cruelty, Cade ordered the body of lord Say to be drawn naked through the town into Southwark, and there to be quartered. Whether Sir William was treated in the ſame manner I do not find: but their heads were both ſtuck upon poles and carried before Cade through the ſtreets of London; and, out of mockery, were made to kiſs each

(*r*) Reg. Staff. archiep. Cant. fol. 167. a. 172. b.
(*s*) Reg. Staff. arch. Cant. f. 190. a.

other at every corner, till they were at laſt fixed upon London bridge (*t*).

Sir William Dugdale ſays (*u*), lord Say's untimely death happened the 4th of July, Sir William Say, knight, his ſon and heir, by Emeline his wife, daughter of . . . . . Cromer, being about that time 24 years of age. For this he quotes Eſc. 29 Hen. VI. n. 29. and H. 12. in Off. Arm. b. 4. a. But of all the accounts which I have hitherto ſeen, this is the only one that ſays lord Say married a daughter of Crowmer. Other pedigrees, and particularly one in Mr. Dodſworth's Collections, vol. LXXXI. f. 23. call his wife Æmelina de Walſingham.

I have ſeen a copy of the will of this lord Say, dated 12 April, 28 Henry VI; in it are mentioned Emelye his wife, Sir William Fenys, his ſon, and Elizabeth, Emelye, and Jane, his daughters; ſo that Sir William Crowmer's lady was the eldeſt, but not the only daughter of Sir James Fiennes (*w*).

He was ſucceeded by his ſon Sir JAMES Crowmer, knight, who by Catherine, daughter of Sir William Cauntelo, knight, citizen and mercer of London, whom I find to have been patron of the church of Murſton, 1472 (*x*): left iſſue Sir William Crowmer his eldeſt ſon (*y*).

Of this lady Crowmer, or ſome other of the family of Cauntelo, there ſeems to be a memorial in the eaſt window of the chancel; I think there are two lines of an inſcription remaining, but when I was laſt at Tunſtall in 1750, I could make nothing ſatisfactory out of it. The arms of Cauntelo, by miſtake, impaling Crowmer, quartering Squirry, are in the eaſt win-

(*t*) Weever, p. 279. (*u*) Bar. vol. II. p. 246. (*w*) MSS. Aſhm. 831. 18.
(*x*) Regiſt. Bourchier arch. Cant. f. 106. b.
(*y*) Viſit. ut ſupr. Reg. Milles in Off. Prerog. Cant. f. 214. a.

dow of the north iſle, from which we conclude, that Sir James Crowmer, or his lady, or both, had ſepulture here.

Whether Henry Crowmer, of Tunſtall, as Fuller puts him down, who was ſheriff of this county 21 Henry VI, were a younger brother to this Sir James, as according to the order of time one may not unreaſonably ſuppoſe, or in what other degree of relationſhip he ſtood with theſe whom we are now treating of, I have not yet diſcovered.

Sir WILLIAM Crowmer, knight, eldeſt ſon of Sir James Crowmer, bore the office of high ſheriff for this county, 19 Henry VII, and 1 Henry VIII, 1504 and 1509; and dying 20th of July, 1539, was buried in the pariſh church of Tunſtall, where his arms are ſtill to be ſeen in the painted windows (*z*).

His wife was Alicia the only daughter of Sir William Haut, of Hauteſborne, knight, of whom I can ſay no more at preſent than that her arms, impaled with her huſband's, are to be ſeen in the church windows; and that if ſhe was buried here, as I ſuppoſe ſhe was, her death happened before her huſband's; for the pariſh regiſter, which is a very exact one, takes no notice of it.

Sir William Crowmer laſt mentioned had two brothers, George Crowmer, rector of Murſton in this county, a living formerly in the patronage of the family: this he reſigned in the year 1513 (*a*), and was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of Armach in April 1522 (*b*), and John Crowmer, who with Johanna Iſake, his wife, was buried in Sittingbourne church, 1539 (*c*).

He had alſo three ſiſters, of whom Margaret was wife of John Rycils, and was buried here in the chancel: ſhe dying Dec.

(*z*) Pronus eccl. de Murſton 1528. Waſh. 396, a.
(*a*) Philipot, p. 343. Viſitat. ut ſupr. Ware, p. 25, in which laſt author ſee more of him.
(*b*) Reg. Waltham, f. 348, b. (*c*) Weever, p. 279.

1496, as an inſcription on braſs, copied by Weever but imperfectly, informs me.

James Crowmer of Tunſtall, eſq. only ſon of Sir William Crowmer, married Anne, daughter of Edward Wotton. He dyed 30 Maij, 1541, and was buried amongſt his anceſtors, leaving one only child (then of the age of 10 years) Sir William Crowmer of Tunſtall, knight, high ſheriff of Kent 9 and 27 Elizabeth (*d*). He was a party in the inſurrection raiſed in this county by Sir Thomas Wyatt againſt the intended marriage of queen Mary with the king of Spain; and 11th February, 1554, was upon that account, together with certain others, committed priſoner to the Tower (*e*); and by means of his attainder, the manor of Tunſtall and all other his poſſeſſions were forfeited to the crown (*f*). He was in the commiſſion for the peace 17th February, 1596 (*g*). This Sir William was twice married; 1ſt to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Kemp, knight, afterwards at Boćton Malherbe to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Guildford, knight, Octobe 1, 1561 (*h*). He died 12th Maij, anno Domini 1598, ætat 67. By his firſt venter he had only one daughter, married 19 Sept. 1577, to Thomas Biſhop, gent. but by his ſecond he was father of his only ſurviving ſon

Sir James Crowmer of Tunſtall, knight, born 24th December, 1569, high-ſheriff of this county, 2 Jac. I, 1604, and diſtinguiſhed in the regiſter of archbiſhop Abbot, by the appellation of *ſtrenuus nuper dominus Jac. Crowmer, mil.* (*i*). He married two wives, Frances, daughter and heir of John Somers, eſq. who died in childbed 27th April, 1597; by her he had one

(*d*) Pron. eccl. de Muſton, 1561. Parker, I, 350, b.
(*e*) Stowe's Annals, p. 622. (*f*) 4 p. or. 1 and 2 Ph. and M. rot. 19.
(*g*) Lambard's Peramb. p. 33. (*h*) Reg. de Tunſt. (*i*) Tom. I. fol. 411. a.

daughter

daughter named Frances, born 6th April, 1597, afterwards the wife of Sir Matthew Carew, knight.

His ſecond lady was Martha, daughter of Sir Matthew Carew, knight, who being left a widow was remarried to Sir EDWARD HALES of Tenterden, knight, and was here buried 11th Maij, 1626. By her he had three more daughters, Elizabeth, wife to Sir John Steed, of Steed-Hill, knight, whoſe ſon I ſuppoſe was Crowmer Steed, eſq. whom being in his minority, and in the wardſhip of the crown, king Charles the Firſt preſented to the church of Murſton, 19th February, 1630 (*k*): Martha, born 27th April, 1601, and Chriſtian born 6th October, 1697.

Thus ended this noble family, Sir James dying 27th Martij, 1613, two hundred years from their firſt ſettlement here; and in him, I uſed to think, that the name of Crowmer had been extinguiſhed; but I read that George Cromer of London, who had iſſue male, died 20th June, 1631, aged 79, and was buried at Oakham in Surry (*l*).

As for the two daughters of Sir James Crowmer, Martha and Chriſtian; the former dyed unmarried 14th April, 1615, and is complimented in the pariſh regiſter with the title of Πότνα γυναικών. Chriſtian was married 1 Mart. 1624, to JOHN, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Hales, then of Tenterden in this county, knight and baronet, (which ſaid Sir Edward married the widow of Sir James Crowmer) by Deborah only daughter and heireſs of Walter Harlakenden, of Woodchurch, eſq. and by this match was Tunſtall added to the poſſeſſions of the Hales's.

In a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a ſumptuous monument of Sir James Crowmer, and, which is ſomething remarkable, the only one of this family to be ſeen in the church except a ſmall plate of braſs which I have before taken notice

(*k*) Reg. Abbott, 3. b. 193, a. (*l*) Aubrey vol. III, p. 244.

of.

of. Indeed there are three large ſtones which have been ſhamefully robbed of their braſs plates; and theſe might belong to the Crowmers though I cannot affirm that they did. The monument I am ſpeaking of exhibits the ſtatues of Sir James and lady Martha Crowmer praying before an altar, and of the four daughters in the ſame attitude; the inſcriptions are pretty long, and as they are to be met with elſewhere I ſhall here omit them.

The manſion houſe of the Crowmers is not now in being; it was ſituated about a quarter of a mile from the church ſouthwards, a little beyond a large meadow named the Shooters Meadow. I am told that it was begun to be rebuilt by Sir James Crowmer juſt before his death; that after his death the materials were purchaſed by Sir Robert Vyner, and carried to London; and that his dwelling-houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, now the general poſt-office, was built with them.

The ancient habitation of the Crowmers was at Grove-end: Sir James removed it to the place here mentioned as a better ſituation; but his magnificent ſeat was never finiſhed. The ruinated houſe at the bottom of the ſtreet was built for Sir Edward Hales about 1655, by Mr. John Grove, his ſteward. This is the houſe which Philipot, p. 343, calls a fabric of that ſtupendous magnificence that it at once obliges the eye to admiration and delight. This houſe, however, muſt have been built ſooner than 1655. Sir Edward Hales died 1654. Philipot, I think, ſays it was building when he wrote, which was about the year 1635; he was making collections in the year 1633: but after all it may be queſtioned whether this is really the houſe which Philipot meant; it certainly does not deſerve the character he gives of it.

The ſcite of the manſion-houſe is to this day called The Ruins. The foundations which may eaſily be traced, ſhew the building to have been of a large extent: beſides the bare foundations

dations there is nothing remaining but a capacious vaulted cellar, not long ſince a receptacle for beggars and other diſorderly perſons who reſorted here to the great annoyance of the neighbours, and committed ſome robberies hereabouts.

Amongſt theſe was one Peter . . . . . a bricklayer's labourer, a tall raw-boned Iriſhman, who, not long before the fact I am going to mention, had been employed in ſome work at my father's houſe. This man aſſaulted a perſon of one of the neighbouring villages as he was returning home by night, and took from him ſeveral little matters, which though of no great value, yet being found upon him ſerved to give us ſome light into the occaſion of his death.

The day after the robbery, while he was in the adjacent barn called the Ruins Barn, waiting for a bundle of ſtraw which James Speer (a Scotchman born at Merrymore in the ſhire of Air) the thraſher was making up for him, the conſtable of the hundred, with his attendants, arrived at the cellar in order to diſperſe the vagrants who had ſettled there, which he ſeeing, and, as was ſuppoſed, imagining their buſineſs was with him upon account of the robbery, retired in great haſte to the then uninhabited ſeat of Sir John Hales, where a few days after he was diſcovered by one Thomas Love, a young lad of this pariſh, hanging upon a ſtaple of one of the chamber doors, in ſuch manner that great part of his body lay upon the floor. His knife and ſhoes were found in the window at the further end of the room. The jury bringing in their verdict ſelf-murder, he was buried in the road before the ſaid houſe under the hedge on the right hand as we go towards the tenement now the widow Love's.

I mention this affair that if in after-times this fellow's bones ſhall chance to be diſcovered, the inhabitants may account for it without the aſſiſtance of a murder or ſome other wonderful tale, which upon ſuch occaſions the common people are ſo apt to feign.

At

At a little diſtance from The Ruins is a ſmall coppice, or as we call it a ſhave, where, in January, 1738, ſeveral hundred broad pieces of gold were dug up. The boy before-mentioned, Thomas Love, led the way to this diſcovery; for, turning aſide as he was going on an errand, he perceived four or five of theſe pieces lying upon the ground, which he took away with him; but not knowing what they were, and careleſsly playing with them at Daniel Wood's, a farmer at Highſtall foreſtall, Wood got knowledge of the place where they were found; and going thither made himſelf maſter of a very handſome treaſure; but not being able to keep the ſecret he refunded 624 of the broad pieces for the uſe of the crown,though Sir John Hales claimed the whole, it being thought that his anceſtor had concealed them there during the civil wars.

Mrs. Tyſoe, mother-in-law to the rev. Mr. Tyſoe, vicar of Bredgar, was viſiting at Sir Edward's houſe, when they were concealed, and very well remembered the hiding of them; it was immediately after the defeat at Maidſtone. She ſaid alſo that a large parcel of jewels were depoſited in the ſame ſhave, then called the Gaſcoyne walk; I ſuppoſe from cherry-trees of that name which might grow there. Upon the credit of Mrs. Tyſoe's account theſe jewels have been often ſearched for, but hitherto without ſucceſs.

I come now to ſpeak of the Hales, preſent lords of Tunſtall, a family of great antiquity; but as their intereſt here is not of ſo long ſtanding, I ſhall go no higher that the laſt century, beginning with

Sir EDWARD HALES, knight, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet 1611; he ſerved in ſeveral parliaments, and took part with thoſe that raiſed the rebellion againſt king Charles I. He died October 6th, 1634, aged 78 (*m*). This is he for whom the noble monument in Tunſtall church was erected with his effigies in full proportion cut in marble. His wives were *Deborah*, daughter and heir of Martin Harlackenden of Woodchurch, eſq. and *Martha* the relict of Sir James Crowmer.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward, by Deborah his firſt lady, married Chriſtian, the youngeſt of the daughters and coheirs of Sir James Crowmer aforeſaid; and by this marriage was Tunſtall brought into the family of Hales. This John died in the life-time of his father, and left iſſue

Sir EDWARD Hales, baronet, a zealous royaliſt, who in his younger years riſqued his perſon and fortune in the cauſe, inſomuch that he was forced to abſcond and live beyond the ſeas on account of the great debts he had contracted for the king's ſervice. He died in France ſome years after the Reſtoration, and left iſſue by his lady *Anne* one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Wotton of Boſton Malherbe

Sir EDWARD Hales, baronet, his ſon and heir, who was a great favourite with king James II, and was by him created earl of Tenterden. He died in France, and was buried in the church of St. Sulpice in Paris, 1695. He married *Frances* daughter of Sir Francis Windibank of Oxfordſhire, knight, and had iſſue five ſons and ſeven daughters. Of theſe

(*m*) See the ep. ded. to Powell's Tom of all Trades. Lond. 1631. 4to.

Sir JOHN Hales, baronet, married two wives, by the former, *Hellen* daughter of Sir Richard Bealing of the kingdom of Ireland, ſecretary to the queen-dowager of king Charles II, he had iſſue

EDWARD Hales, eſq. who never enjoyed either the title or eſtate, but died in priſon during the life-time of his father (*n*). He married the relict of Capt. Bulſtrode, and left iſſue only one ſon

Sir EDWARD Hales, bart. born at Sutton-Barn in Borden pariſh, but educated in France, where he reſided till he ſucceeded to the title and eſtate of his grand-father; who as he had lived ſo he died in an unaccountable manner (nobody knows when), and was buried amongſt his anceſtors at Tunſtall 20th January, 1744.

(*n*) Purſuant to an order of the high court of chancery, the creditors of Edward Hales, late of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, eſquire, deceaſed, mentioned in a report of James Lightbourn, eſq. deceaſed, late one of the maſters of the ſaid court, dated the 7th of September, 1734, or their repreſentatives, are peremptorily to come in and claim their debts before Edmund Sawyer, eſq. one of the maſters of the ſaid court, at his chambers in Lincoln's-Inn,. London, on or before the 11th day of July next. Further information may be had of Meſſ. Anthony and Thomas Benn, attornies, in Pudding-lane. Daily Advertiſer, May 31, 1753.

PEDIGREE of EDWARD HALES.

Arms; G. 3 arrows paleways Argent headed Or.

Deborah, fil. & h. Martyn Harlakenden de Woodchirch arm. = Edv. Hales, mil. de Tenterden, fact. baronett. 1611, ob. 6 Oct. 1654. = Martha, relicta Jac. Crowmer de Tunstall, mil.

Joh. Hales, æt. 61, 1619, sep. apud Tunstall, 15 Oct. 1639. = Christiana, fil. & coh. Jac. Crowmer, de Tunstall, mil. sep. apud Tunst. 23 Sept. 1640.

Edv. Hales de Chilson, co. Kent. = Sam. Hales de Tunstall, gent. æt. 10, 1619. sep. apud Tunst. 18 J. 1638. = Martha.

Edv. Hales.

Tho. Hales.

Edv. Hales de Tunst. bar. bapt. 12 Feb. 1625-6. = Anna, f. & coh. Tho. dni. Wotton de Bocton-Melherb.

Edv. Hales, bapt. 18 Apr. 1630. = Joh. Hales, sep. 1 Feb. 1636-7.

Christiana, bapt. 10 Ap. 1631. Eliz. bapt. 25 Mart. 1633. . . . . sep. 5 Ap. 1638. Deborah, bapt. 5 Ap. 1634.

Edv. Hales, bar. comes de Tenterden, ob. 1695. = Francesca, fil. Fr. Windibank, mil. sep. apud Tunstall, 5 Mart. 1693-4.

Johannes, Carolus, Thomas, ob. innupti.

Thomasina, f. nat. max. ux. Gerardi Gore de Tunstall, arm. ob. 1 Jan. 1707, æt. 49. =

Robert, John, William, Gore. Elizabeth, Thomasin.

Edv. Hales, sepult. apud Tunstall, 3 Sept. 1686.

Joh. Hales, bar. sep. apud Tunstall, 20 Jan. 1743-4. = Helena, fil. Ric. Bealing, mil. = Helena, fil. Dudley Bagnall, arm. ob. ap. Luckly, co. Berk .... Nov. 1737.

Carolus, Robertus, Jacobus.

Anna, Maria, ux. Franc. ux. Jana, Elizabeth, Catharine, Clara, ux.

Edv. Hales, arm. sepult. apud Tunstall, 12 Oct. 1729. = Anna, relict. Bulstrode, sep. apud Tunstall, 5 Apr. 1749.

Joh. Hales, ob. innupt.

Francesco, ux. Gen. Hen. co. Litchf.

Jac. Hales, occisus in Italia, 1735.

Alex. Hales.

Phil. Hales.

Edv. Hales.

V F T O N

Is a place of repute ſeated in this pariſh, and was once part of the SHURLANDS, with whom it continued till by an heir general of that name, ALICIA only daughter of Sir Robert de Shurland, who was made a knight banneret by king Edward I. at the ſiege of Carlaverock; it was carried in marriage to Sir WILLIAM DE CHEYNEY, whoſe father alſo had been knighted at Carlaverock.

WILLIAM de Caſineto or Cheney, eldeſt ſon of William before-mentioned, died poſſeſſed of Vfton 8 Edward III, and was ſucceeded in the poſſeſſion by ROBERT Cheyney his brother and heir, then of the age of 30 years. This Robert died 36 Edw. III, leaving his ſon RICHARD Cheyney 10 years old; which Richard marrying afterwards MARGARET the daughter and coheireſs of Robert Crall had iſſue by her *William* and *Simon* Cheyney. Of theſe two SIMON Cheyney, as I take it, poſſeſſed Vfton. His ſon and heir JOHN Cheyney of Sittingbourne, eſq. had one only daughter named FRANCES, the wife of John Aſtley, eſq. In this eminent family it remained for many deſcents, till at length Frances the daughter and heireſs of John Cheyney of Sittingbourne, eſq. added it to the eſtate of her huſband John Aſtley, of Hill-Morton and Melton-Conſtable, eſq. where it ſtayed but a very ſhort time; for their daughter BRIDGET wedding Walter, ſon of Thomas Harlakenden of Woodchurch, eſq. it went with her to him. She was buried in Tunſtall church 28th June, 1569.

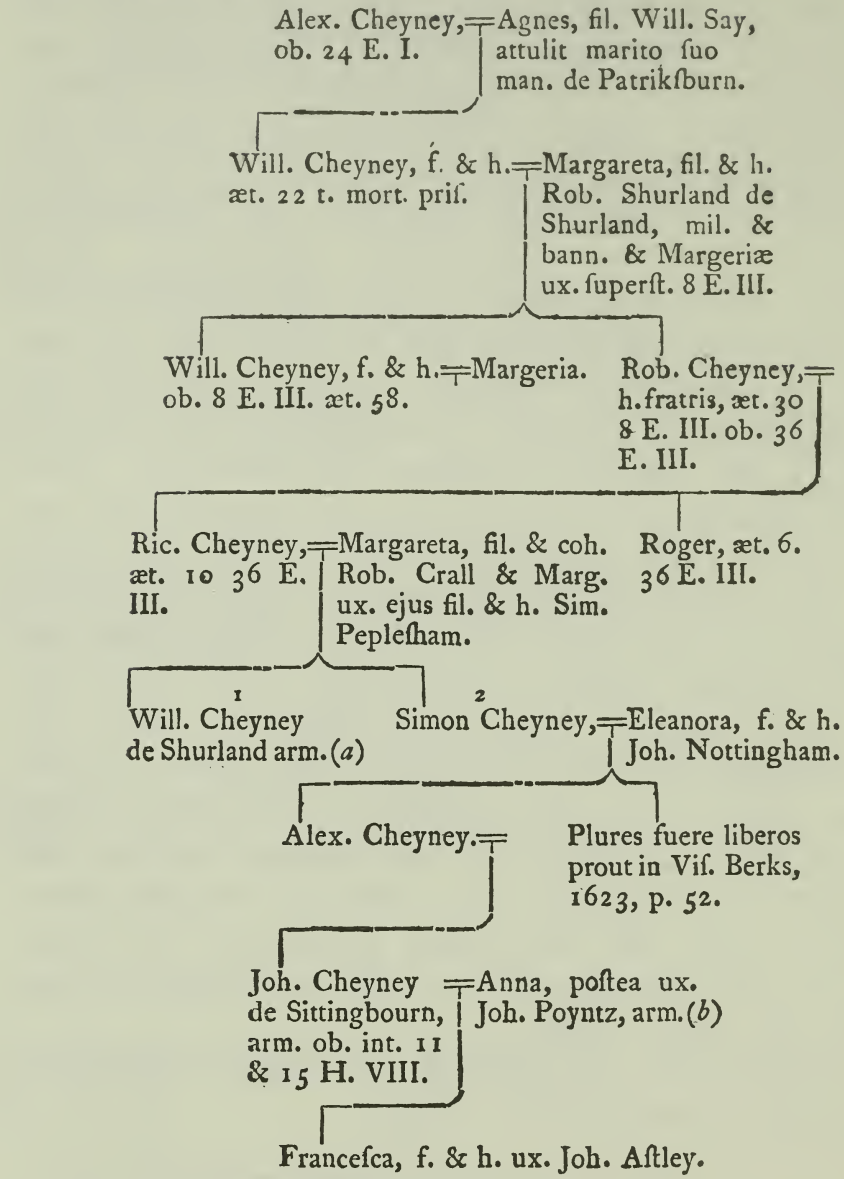
William Maries, who was ſheriff of this county 21 Henry VI. held his ſhrievalty here (*o*).

(*o*) Harr. p. 428. See Weever, p. 280.

PEDI-

PEDIGREE OF WILLIAM DE CHEYNEY.

Arms; Az. ſix lions rampant, Argent a canton Erm. Fuller. Theſe were the arms of *Shurland* and without the canton of *Leybourne*.



Inq. poſt mort. Will. Cheyney, } 4 H. VIII.
Inq. poſt mort. Rog. Cheyney, }

(a) Hence the Cheyneys of Woodhey co. Berk. & lord Cheyney. (b) Vid. lib. Intrat. f. 232. b. edit. 1546.

PEDI-

PEDIGREE of WALTER HARLAKENDEN.

Arms; Az. a feſs Erm. between 3 lions heads eraſed Or.

- Bridgida, f. & h. Joh. Aſtley de Melton Conſtable, ſep. apud Tunſt. 28 Jun. 1569. = Walt. Harlakenden de Vfton, arm. = Suſanna, ob. 26 Maij, 1587.
  - Henr. bapt. 19 Mart. 1574-5, ſep. 18 Oct. 1601.
  - Eliz. bapt. 7 Dec. 1578, nupt. 22 Feb. 1602, Thomæ Awdley.
  - Walt. Herlakenden, bapt. 21 Apr. 1577.
  - Joh. Harlakenden, nat. 12 Sept. 1583.
  - Zach. Harlakenden, nat. 3 Mart. 1565, ob. 26 Sept. 1603. = Margareta, ob. 3 Oct. 1603.
    - Walt. Harlakenden, bapt. 26 Sept. 1602.
    - Dorothea, nat. 3 Maij, 1567, ob. in cunis.
    - Mich. bapt. 17 Jun. 1581. ſep. 3 Dec. 1590.
    - Anna, nat. 2 Dec. 1581, ſep. 13 Aug. 1603.
  - Jonath. Harlakenden, nat. 29 Maij, 1568.
  - Sarah, bapt. 28 Maij, 1580.

Walt. Harlakenden. = Jana, fil. Tho. Prude de Waltham, co. Kent.

- Suſanna, nat. 2 Dec. 1586. ob. in cunis.
- Silveſter Harlakenden de Vfton, ob. 19 Mart. 1659, æt. 54. = Elizabetha, fil. Tho. . . .
  - Will. Harlakenden, bapt. 19 Aug. 1640. ob. infans.
  - Sil. Harlakenden, bapt. 30 Dec. 1641. ob. 22 Jan. 1678.
  - Elizab.
  - John bapt. Dec. . . . 1647.
  - James bapt. 10 Feb. 1652-3. ob. inf.
  - Rebecca, bapt. 24 Maij, 1646.
  - Maria bapt. 9 Nov. 1649, ob. 22 Maij, 1659.
  - Martha, bapt. 3 Dec. 1650, ob. inf.
  - Sara. bapt. 26 Oct. 1654, ob. inf.
  - Thomas, ſep. 10 Dec. 1674.
  - Sil. Harlakenden, bapt. 13 Jun. 1676.
  - Joel Harlakenden, bapt. 10 Feb. 1678-9, ob. inf.

Jane Burſtone, daughter to Mrs. Harlakenden, buried at Tunſt. 24 Jan. 1599.
Tho. Harlakenden, bapt. 4 Maij, 1606.

Sar. Harlakenden, buried 14 Jan. 1633.
A child of Rog. Harlakenden, buried 21 Sept. 1639.

PEDIGREE OF HENRY CLIFFORD.

Henry Clifford, arm. nupt. 20 Dec. 1587. = Jana Harlakenden.

- Walt. Clifford, nat. 19 Sept. 1590, ob. inf.
- Joh. Clifford, ſepult. 22 Sept. 1603.
- Urſula, nat. 26 Nov. 1588, ſepult. 21 Sept. 1603.

GORE-COURT.

This was anciently the ſeat of a family whoſe name was *at-Gore*, and in old court rolls frequently *de la Gore*. *John* atte-Gore, as I judge, owned this place 2 Edward II, and *Henry* at-Gore died poſſeſſed of it 31 Edward III, as Mr. Philipot informs us; but I have not ſeen any record which countenances ſuch aſſertion It ſtaid in this name for ſeveral generations; but at laſt *James* Gore ſold it to *Thomas Royden* of Eaſt Peckham; and his ſon parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *Chriſtopher Wood*, and his grandſon was the poſſeſſor of it in Philipot's time.

So far the Kentiſh writers.

PEDIGREE OF GERARD GORE.

Gerard Gore de Tunſt. arm. = Thomaſina, f. nat. max. Edv. Hales, ob. Jan. 1707, æt. 49.

- Rob. Gore.
- Joh. Gore.
- Will. Gore.
- Elizabeth, buried here 12 Apr. 1717.
- Thomaſina, buried here 19 Dec. 1746.

Will. de la Gore, 44 H. III. Prynne, III, 116.

Will. atte Gore, official. archiep. Cant. 45 H. III. Ib. 119. b.

Mr. Will. de la Gore, prebend. in eccl. de Nonington, 25 E. I. Prynne, III, 716.

Tho. atte Gore. Eſc. 30 E. I. n. 19. Monaſt. I. 289. b.

Hen. de Gore, 31 E. 3. Harr. p. 145.

Walt. Gore, 12 H. VI. Fuller.

Will. Gore buried at Tunſtall, 27 Apr. 1558. Reg.

Reginald panetarius & fratres ſui petunt verſus Alured de la Gore & Sibyllam ux. ejus dim. carucat. terre cum ptin. in Sevenoch. Plac. 2 Joh. de diverſ. terminis, rot. 9.

Indeed I am apt to ſuſpect that Mr. Philipot may be miſtaken here, who ſeeing in an index at the Tower a reference to an inquiſition of this date, took it for granted that the ſame was an inquiſition taken upon the death of Henry atte Gore, and concluded that he muſt have died ſo ſeiſed; but in truth the record referred to is no more than a return to a writ of inquiſition *ad quod dam.* wherein the jury certify, that it is not to the damage of the king or any other perſon if licence be granted for this Henry atte Gore to enfeoff Henry Willy, chaplain, in 28 acres of land lying in Sydingbourne, and held of the king in capite, and for the ſaid Henry Willy after plenary ſeiſin thereof obtained to refeoff the ſaid Henry atte Gore and Alice his wife in the ſaid lands to hold to them and to the heirs of the ſaid Henry for ever. This return further ſets forth, that the ſaid land was held of the king in capite by the ſervice of a 66th part of one knight's fee: that its true value was ix^{s} iiij^{d} at iiij the acre; that the ſaid Henry atte Gore had beſides one meſſuage and fourſcore acres of land in Sydingbourne which were held of queen Philippa as of her manor of Milton, in gavelkind by the ſervice of 30^{s} per aanum, that the true yearly value of this meſſuage was 3^{s} 4^{d} and of the fourſcore acres of land xl^{s} at 6^{d} the acre.

This inquiſition was taken at Milton the Thurſday after the feaſt of S. Barnabas, 31 Edward I. (*p*).

Robert atte Gore of Tunſtall, by deed (*q*) dated at Sydingbourne, ult. May 5, Richard II, 1382, conveys to Thomas atte Sherche

(*p*) Bund. Eſcaet. 31 E. III. p. 2. n. 8.

(*q*) Chart. Miſcellan. vol. X. nu. 122. in biblioth. Lamethana.

Sciant p̃ſentes & fut. quod ego Rob. atte Gore de Tunſtalle dedi, conceſſi & hac p̃ſenti carta m̃ confirmavi Tho. atte Sherche & Joh̃æ ux. de Sydingbourne 7 acr. terr. ad [illegible] in. ſuis jac. in poch. de Sydingbourne in campo voc. Fogeeleſtonesfelde inter terr. n Huſſy verſus ſouth weſt & north & regiam ſtratam vocat. Chiltoneſtret verſus eaſt. h̃end. & tenend. p̃dc̃as 7 acr. terr. cum ſepib. & o͂ib. alijs p̃tin. ſuis p̃dc̃is Tho. atte Sh̃che & Joh̃æ. ux. ej. h. & aſſ. ip̃ius Tho. jure h̃editar. in ꝑpet. de capitalib. d̃nis ip̃i feodi p̃ ſervicia inde dic. p̃ ann. debita & de jure conſueta. & ego ꝑdc̃us Rob. & h. mei warantizabimus p̃dc̃as 7 acr. terr. cum ſepib. & o͂ib. alijs p̃tin. ſuis p̃dc̃is Tho. atte

Sherche of Sydingbourne and Joan his wife, and the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid Thomas, 7 acres of land lying in Sydingbourne, in a field called Fogheleſtonesfeld, between the land of Henry Huſſy towards the ſouth weſt and north, and abutting upon the king's ſtreet called Chiltone-ſtreet towards the eaſt.

21 Dec. 1674. Chriſtopher Wood, of Canterbury, ſon of Matthew Wood, transferred the property of this manor to *Charles Segar* of Tunſtall, who dying in June or July, 1679, left iſſue three ſons and one daughter. Of theſe Henry died; and *William* parting with his ſhare to the elder ſon *Charles* Segar of Borden, this manor of Gore with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, was by him and his ſiſter Jane Netherſole of Barham in this county, widow, conveyed to the rev. *Edward Mores*, clerk, rector of this pariſh 11th October, 1723, and his ſon *Edward Rowe* Mores is the preſent owner.

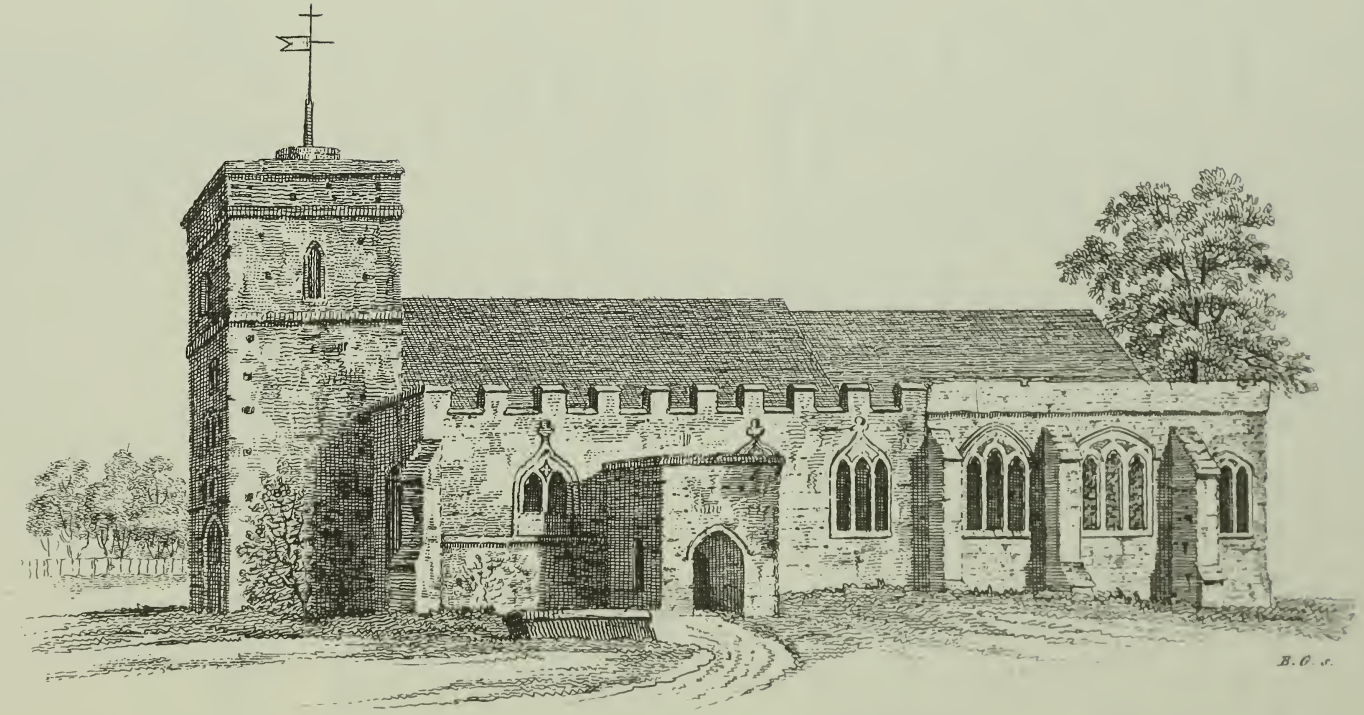
PISTOCK.

A ſmall manor placed by the Kentiſh writers in Rodmerſham pariſh, though it is in this pariſh was anciently part of the revenues of the nunnery of Minſter in the iſle of Shepey; who gave it them I know not. It was 29 Henry VIII. granted to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; but his extravagant ſon *Henry* lord Cheyney, alienated it 13 Elizabeth to *Richard Thornhill*, eſq. who, on his deceaſe, gave it to his ſecond ſon Sir *John* Thornhill, and his deſcendant and heir *Charles* Thornhill, eſq. was the poſſeſſor in Philipot's time.

S. & Joh. vx. ej. h. aſſ. ipi. Tho. contra oēs gentes in ppæt. In cuj. rei teſt. pſenti cartæ ſig. meum appoſui. Dat. apud Sydingbourne ult. die menſ. Maij anno regni regis Rici ſecdi poſt conq. Hiis teſt.

Hen. Huſſy,
Ric. atte Gore,
Hug. de Merſtone,
Simon Mahew,
Ric. Bakere,
Laur. de Dene,
Joh. atte Lee,
Joh. Toghe, & alijs.

THE



The South West Prospect of the Parish Church of Tunstall in the County of Kent.

THE CHURCH

is built of flint, and, as the generality of churches in this county are, is a neat building; it conſiſts of a body, two ſide iſles, and a chancel; there is alſo a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, at the weſt end is a tower, and therein a pretty ring of bells, five in number, the oldeſt of which was caſt in 1573. It is in the deanry of Sittingbourne and dioceſe of Canterbury, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

Of its antiquity I can ſay nothing with certainty. Honorius, archbiſhop of this ſee, firſt ordained pariſhes; and as we may ſuppoſe he was particularly careful of his own dioceſe, ſo we may perhaps, with ſome ſmall appearance of truth imagine, that Tunſtall had a church ſo early as in his time, though the preſent building is by no means to be thought of this antiquity, or indeed any older than the well-known remarkable period of church-building in England.

The patrons of the church were formerly the lords of the manor, who alſo were frequently the founders of our parochial churches; one of theſe, Hubert de Burgo, gave the patronage of Tunſtall to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, Richard Wetherſide, and his ſucceſſors for ever *(r)*. This donation was confirmed by king

(r) Ex cartular' archiep̃i Cant' in Bibl. Bodl. int' MSS. Tann. n° 223, fol. 86, b. "Oĩb' sc̃e m̃ris eccl̃ie filijs ad quos p̃ſens carta p̃venerit Hubertus de Bergo com' Kanc' ſalt̃m in Dño. Noverit univerſitas vr̃a nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac p̃ſenti carta nr̃a confirmaſſe veñabili patri dño Ric' Dej gr̃a Canc' archiep̃o in liber̃am, purã, & p̃pet' eleemoſynam advocac̃oẽ eccl̃ie de Tunſtall cũ p̃tin' h̃end' & tenenᵭ eiᵭ ᵭno archiep̃o & ſucc' ſuis archiep' Cant' libe, quiete, & integre cũ oĩb' ad dc̃am advocac̃oem p̃tin' et nos et h̃edes nr̃i advocac̃om illã cũ p̃tin' p̃dc̃o ᵭno archiep' & ſucc' ſuis archiep' Cant' warantizabimus in p̃pet' & ut hec nr̃a donac̃o rata & ſtabilis in p̃pet' p̃ſevet' p̃ſens ſcriptũ ſigilli ñri munimine duxim' roborandᵭ: Hijs teſt', dñis

 J. Lin-

king Henry III. by charter dated at Weſtminſter, Oct. 9, anno 1229, regn. 13mo; a copy of both theſe writings is here inſerted from the cartulary of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, amongſt biſhop Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian library *(s)*.

In the taxation of eccleſiaſtical benefices made by the order of Pope Nicholas VI, 20 Edward I, (*t*) Tunſtall is thus rated:

Eccleſia de Tunſtall, xxxv marc.

At the time of archdeacon Harpsfield's viſitation 1557 (*u*), the ſtate of Tunſtall was as follows:

J. Lincoln.
H. Bathon.
R. Ciceſtr.
A. Cov. & Lich. } epis.
H. Roff.
R. Lond,

Steph. de Segrave } mil.
Bertr. de Crioll }
Ranulph Butone.
Gillo Butone & mult' alijs."

N. B. In the original charter, which is in the library of MSS. at Lambeth in Cart. Miſcellan. vol. II. N° 50, the two firſt witneſſes were, J. Bathon, H. Linc. the two laſt, Ranulf Britone, Guil. Britone. In cæteris concordat cum nro tranſcripto Nov. 13, 1754. The ſeal, which was of green wax, is loſt from the original; but a cord of red ſilk to which it was appendant yet remains. On the back of the original, in an old hand, this number in a later hand, "in the parchment book, fol. 5, & fol. 45."

(s) Ex cartular' archiepi Cant. int' MSS. Tann. f. 79, a.

"Hen. Dei gra rex Angl' dns Hib' dux Norman' & Aquit' com' Andeg', archiepis, epis, abb', priorib', com', baron', juſtic', foreſtarijs, vicec', ppoſitis, miniſtris, ballivis, & oib' fidelib' ſuis ſalm. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe & p'senti cart' nra firmaſſe veñabili in Xpo patri Rico ead' gra Cantuar' archiepo eccliã de Tunſtall cũ oib' ad eam eccliã ptin' qm het ex dono dilecti & fidelis nri Hub' de Burgo com' Canc' ſicut carta ejuſd' Hub' racõnabiliter teſtatur; quare volumus & firmiter pcipim' qd pdcus archiep' & ſucc' ſui archiepi Cant' heant & teneant pdcã eccliã cũ oib' ptin ſuis libere, quiete, & integre cũ oib' ad eccl' illã ptinent' in lib' pur' & ppet' elimoſ': Hijs teſt'

Bertramo de Crioll } Ranul. Britone.
Steph. de Segrave } Will. Briton & mult' alijs.

dnis J. Bathon.
H. Linc.
A. Cov. & Litch
H. Roff.
R. Lond.

dat' apd Weſt' p manũ ven'
patris R. Ciceſtr' epi cancellarij
nri ix die Oct. ann' reg' nri 13m°."

(t) MS. in Hyperoo Bodl. nu. 129.

(u) See archbp. Winchelſea's decree in Dugd. Warw. p. 649.

Tunſtall. Rector, Dr. William Bunker.

Rectoria ex patronatu d'ni archiep'i valet li. 14.

Parochiani 60.

Familiæ 16.

In Ecton's Liber valorum it ſtands thus:

Tunſtall, a rectory dedicated to St. John Baptiſt; patron the archbiſhop of Canterbury, certified val. 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* yearly, tenths 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* proxies 5 ſol.

In a taxation made 1384, 8 Richard II, the half-tenth of Tunſtall is rated at 13*s.* 4*d.* ſo that the living was then valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or 20 marks(*x*).

In a liſt of the benefices in the collation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury about 1400, entered in the regiſter of archbiſhop Arundell, part I. f. 258. b. it ſtands thus:

Decanat. de Sydyngborne } Eccl. de Tunſtall, xxv$^{marc.}$

In purſuance of the act of parliament made 26 Henry VIII, the true value of the rectory of Tunſtall was thus returned to the commiſſioners:

" Decanat. de Sydyngborn.

Tunſtall.

The certificat of Sir Symons Jenys ꝑſon there made by Symon Spacherſt his farmer.

Firſt, the ſame Symon Spacherſt paieth to the ſaid ꝑſon yerly, viij^{li}.
Item, paid to the preſt for his wages, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Summa, xiiij^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Whereof deducted for proxies yerly, v^{s}.

Summa de claro, xiiij^{li} viij^{s} iiij^{d}.

X^{ma} inde, xxviij^{s} x^{d}.

(*x*) Stevens's Suppl. vol. I. p. 43. Thorne, col. 2173.

The

The old parſonage houſe was begun to be pulled down July 10, 1712. The foundation of the cellar for the new one begun July 22.

I proceed now to the account of thoſe incumbents of this church whoſe names I have recovered, and ſuch particulars of their lives as I am at preſent acquainted with; which as it contains but an imperfect ſeries I ſhall firſt premiſe that this is not owing to any negligence of mine, but to want of opportunity for ſearching at thoſe places where the proper materials for compleating it are repoſited. The ſame muſt be alledged in excuſe for any other defects which may be found in the preceding pages; for I have never yet applied myſelf *ex profeſſo* to treat of the antiquities of this place, or had recourſe to any of the public offices neceſſary to be conſulted on this occaſion, though I hope ſhortly ſo to do. Moſt of what I have ſaid occurred to me in the courſe of my ſearches for a very large work which I am engaged in; and as my additions to the former hiſtories of this place are chiefly fetched from printed volumes of our antiquities, they ſerve in a remarkable manner to ſhew how capable of improvement the preſent hiſtories of this county are, and what unpardonable indolence the lateſt writer on this ſubject is guilty of.

R E C T O R E S.

LAMBERTUS DE MONNETO is the firſt I have hitherto met with; by birth an Italian as his name ſhould intimate, and one particularly favoured by John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury; for in the year 1281, when the profits of this his benefice were upon the point of ſequeſtration by reaſon of the dilapidated condition of his church, the archbiſhop by his mandate iſſued from S. Malling Jan. 10, 1281-2, ſuperſeded

ſeded the ſequeſtration, and undertook, when the defects of reparation ſhould be ſignified unto him, to ſee himſelf to the ſufficient amendment of the ſame(*y*). Monneto, who was not in full orders, preſuming upon this favour of the archbiſhop, ventured to abſent himſelf from an ordination ſome time after holden at Croyden, at which he was particularly cited to appear, which occaſioned the archbiſhop to direct a ſequeſtration of his benefice till he ſhould have taken thoſe orders which the quality of his preferment did require(*z*), to which end he was cited to appear before the archbiſhop on the Friday next following, the Sunday on which is ſung the ſervice beginning with "Miſericordia Domini," in the fifth year of archbiſhop Peckham's conſecration 1283, with which citation I ſuppoſe he did comply.

Beſides the rectory of Tunſtall he had alſo the benefice of Subchirche and a canonry in the collegiate church of South Mallyng in the year 1283. He moved a ſuit againſt the executors of John the Roman of Olford; a commiſſion for hearing of which was directed to the Dean of the Arches from Mortlake April 25 in this year (*a*); and in the year 1284, he was proxy for the archbiſhop in a certain cauſe moved againſt him by the archbiſhop and convent of Fiſcamp in Normandy(*b*). After which I meet with nothing more of him till I read of his death which happened in the beginning of May, 1287; whereupon the rectory of Tunſtall, agreeable to the conſtitution of the council of Lyons, was, by the archbiſhop, committed to the care of Richard de Feryng archdeacon of Canterbury, 3 non. Maij, 1287 (*c*).

JOHN DE HELPRINGHAM, preſbyter, ſucceeded Monneto in the rectory of Tunſtall, being inſtituted thereto 3 id. Jun. 1287 (*d*).

(*y*) Peckham, 59. b. (*z*) Ib. 61. a. (*a*) Ib. f. 146. a. ſee f. 182. b. 186. b.
(*b*) Ib. f. 172. a. (*c*) Ib. f. 31. b. (*d*) Ib.

He was at this time vicar of Wengham in this county; which vicarage he reſigned upon his collation to this rectory, but had licence from the archbiſhop to hold it together with Tunſtall, till Michaelmas 1287; what became of him afterwards I know not; but 12 cal. Aug. 1310 (*e*), I find archbiſhop Winchelſey conferring this rectory then vacant (though by what means appears not) upon

ANDREW DE BREEG, clerk, who declined the offer, and intimated his refuſal of it by M. de Bereham, the archbiſhop's chancellor, 14 cal. Sept. following (*f*), whereupon

SIMON DE MEPHAM, preſbyter, was collated to this rectory 4 non. Nov. 1310 (*g*), and had letters of induction of the ſame date directed to the archdeacon's official on that behalf. He was born at Mepham in this county (*h*), from whence alſo he derived his name: he was educated in Merton college, Oxon, where he commenced doctor in divinity, and was eſteemed very learned in the profeſſion of theology for thoſe times: he was prebend of the church of Chicheſter, and 6 cal Jun. 1295, was collated to a canonry in the cathedral church of Landaff (*i*); 10 cal. Jun. 1314, he had licence from archbiſhop Reynolds to be abſent one whole year from his pariſh of Tunſtall, for the ſake of proſecuting his ſtudies (*k*), as I ſuppoſe, at the univerſity of Oxford; for I find him this very year amongſt the regents in divinity who examined and condemned certain theological errors which were publicly maintained in the ſchools by the Dominicans and other friars (*l*): at length being freely elected by the convent of Chriſt Church in the month of Dec. 1327; he was conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury non. Jul. 1328 (*m*): he died at his palace of Maghfelde 1323, and

(*e*) Reg. Winchelſ. f. 47. b. (*f*) Ib. (*g*) Ib. f. 48. b.
(*h*) Lambard's Peramb. ed. 1596, p. 490. (*i*) Tann. Biblioth. p. 522.
(*k*) Reg. Reynolds, f. 10. a. (*l*) Antiq. Oxon. p. 153. (*m*) Tann. ut ſupr.

was

was buried in his own cathedral where he lies under a tomb of black marble on the north ſide of St. Anſelm's chapel. Who ſucceeded in the rectory of Tunſtall upon his promotion to the ſee of Canterbury I have not found; but about 30 years afterwards

WILLIAM DE IOCELYN, alias ISLEP, who was croſs-bearer to archbiſhop Iſlep, and very probably related to him alſo, quitted this rectory for the rectory of Clyve(*n*); to which latter he was inſtituted 11 Mart. 1558(*o*). Upon this exchange

WILLIAM IN THE HERNE(*p*) was inſtituted to the rectory of Tunſtall 9 cal. Maij, 1358, and had letters for induction thereinto directed to the archdeacon's official and to Sir Simon rector of Wicheling(*q*). He continued not long here, but reſigned his benefice 5 cal. Sept. following(*r*); which reſignation being certified to the archbiſhop under the ſeal of the abbat of Thorney,

WILLIAM DE ISLEP having reſigned his rectory of Clyve 6 Nov. preceding(*s*) was again inſtituted hereto 17 cal. Jan. 1338(*t*), and had letters of induction in like manner directed to the official of the archdeacon and to Sir Simon, rector of Wicheling before-mentioned: ſhortly after this his ſecond inſtitution he made a ſecond exchange of this rectory with a nameſake

JOHN DE ISLEP, rector of Foxley in the dioceſe of Norwich, who was inſtituted to the rectory of Tunſtall 18th Feb. 1360, and had letters of induction thereto dated 4 cal. Mart. following(*u*). He died not long after, and was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM DE TUNSTALL, br. who was inſtituted hereto 4 id. Oct. 1361(*x*). He had been rector of the church of Hamme,

(*n*) Reg. Iſlep, f. 280. a. (*o*) Ib. f. 279. b.
(*p*) One Will. de Herne of Reculver, ord. deacon 1316. extre Reg. p. 49.
(*q*) Reg. Iſlep, f. 280. a. (*r*) Ib. f. 280. b. (*s*) Ib. f. 281. a. (*t*) Ib.
(*u*) Ib. f. 286. b. (*x*) Ib. f. 291. a.

which he reſigned in the year 1358 (*y*), and was at this time rector of Woodchirch, which he reſigned upon his inſtitution to this benefice (*z*).

ALANUS DE SLEDDALE, clerk, was collated upon the death of Tunſtall 3 id. Jun. 1363 (*a*), having then received only the firſt tonſure. On Sunday 9 cal. Jan. following, being the eve of the nativity of our Saviour, he was ordained acolyte in the archbiſhop's chapel at Charyng by William biſhop of Rocheſter (*b*); and 15 cal. Jun. 1364, he was ordained prieſt in the pariſh church of Wye ad titulum eccl. ſuæ, by the ſame prelate, by virtue of a commiſſion from the archbiſhop of Canterbury (*c*) in the year 1365. He reſigned his rectory of Tunſtall for that of Saltwood (*d*); and in the year 1638, being then rector of Hethe, was conſtituted an executor of the will of Simon Breedon, M. D. canon of Ciceſter; by whom was bequeathed to him as a legacy, a ſilver cup with a foot and cover; in the bottom of which cup ſtood the image of a man (*e*). 1 July 1876, being then rector of Saltwood, he had licence from archbiſhop Sudbury to be abſent from his benefice for the ſpace of one year (*f*), after which time I find him no more. One Alanus de Sleddale, canon of the collegiate church of Gnouſhale in the dioceſe of Litchfield, was ordained an acolyte by letters dimiſſory in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow 2 Mart. 1386, ad tit. preb. ſuæ (*g*), but he muſt have been a different perſon from our rector.

(*y*) Reg. Iſlep. f. 281. a. (*z*) Ib. f. 291. a. (*a*) Ib. f. 301. b. (*b*) Ib. f. 324. b.
(*c*) Ib. f. 225. a. (*d*) Ib. f. 307. a.
(*e*) Reg. Wytles, f. 122. a.—Simon Breedon, M. D. of whom we have an account in Leland, was eminent for his ſkill and accurate obſervations in aſtronomy, as well as famous for his library which he collected with great care and aſſiduity: he was firſt of Baliol then of Merton and as ſome ſay of Queen's college likewiſe in the univerſity of Oxon; to which laſt mentioned college he bequeaths in his will here mentioned Bartolomeus de naturis rerum. He was canon of Ciceſter, rector of Biddenden, and warden of Maidſton hoſpital; and died 14 cal. Maij, 1372, on which day his will was proved. Ant. Wood's M. C. Mert.
(*f*) Reg. Sudb. f. 3. b. (*g*) Reg. Courtney, f. 308. b.

JOHN

JOHN MARCYL or MARCELLY, clerk, rector of Saltwood, was collated to this rectory 13 cal. October, 1365, upon the exchange made between him and Sleddale *(h)*. He likewise at his coming hither was no more than a *primo tonsurate*; and 15 cal. March following, being Quadragesima Sunday, was ordained an acolyte at Maghfelde, at an altar erected in the archbishop's chamber *(i)*. 2 cal. March following he was ordained sub-deacon in a private oratory near the chamber of the archbishop, within the said manor of Maghfelde *(k)*; and lastly, upon Easter day in the same year, viz. 2 non. April, 1366, he was ordained a priest at the archbishop's chapel at Maghfelde aforesaid *(l)*. He exchanged this rectory, for the neighbouring one of Ivychurch, with

THOMAS PRESTON, who was instituted hereto 3 cal. Sept. 1368 *(m)*, and within a few days exchanged it for the rectory of Hadlegh, with

JOHN BASSETT, instituted hereunto non. Sept. 1368 *(n)*, who in a few weeks after (Preston having in the mean time exchanged his rectory of Hadelegh with William Palmer, for the rectory of Chelsea, in the diocese of London) made another exchange of Tunstall for Chelsea with

THOMAS PRESTON before-mentioned, who was a second time instituted hereto 14 cal. Nov. 1368 *(o)*, and had letters of induction, bearing equal date, directed to the official of the archdeacon of Canterbury. What became of this church-merchant afterwards I know not, for I cannot think with Mr. Newcourt, that this is the same person who was rector of St. Mary, Lothbury; but as he thought meet to return hither again, it is to be hoped he ended his days here; if so, he was probably succeeded by

(h) Reg. Islep, f. 307. a. *(i)* Ib. f. 326. b. *(k)* Ib. *(l)* Ib.
(m) Reg. Langh. f. 105. a. *(n)* Ib. f. 105. b. *(o)* Ib. f. 107. a.

JOHN WAYTE, whom I meet with as rector of this place in the year 1383 *(p)*, when he exchanged it for the rectory of St. Andrews, Holborn, in the diocese of London, with

RICHARD HOLME, who received institution 15 April, 1383 *(q)*, in the person of Walter Lokyngtond, his proctor, who in the name of his principal making the profession of canonical obedience to the see of Canterbury, letters of induction were granted to him, directed to Walter Cheltenham, the commissary-general *(r)*; but by some means or other this living was again vacant not long after; for

THOMAS BUTILLER, chaplain, was admitted hereto 20 Oct. 1385, at the presentation of the crown by reason that the temporalities of the archbishopric were then vacant (*s*) and in the king's hands (though by what means I have not learned); and having received institution and made his profession of canonical obedience, letters for his induction were directed to the dean of Sittingbourne (*t*).

JOHN CATTELYN, presbyter, was collated to this rectory 24 Maij, 1386, and had letters of induction directed to the dean of Sittingbourne. The next month he exchanged for Greenford-magna in the diocese of London, with

JOHN LYNTON. This exchange was compleated 15 June 1386 *u*), when Lynton received institution to the rectory of Tunstall, and had letters directed to John Lejer, alias Leyer, parish priest of Frensted, and John George, clerk, jointly and separately for his induction (*x*). This John Lynton was registrar of the court of Canterbury, and keeper of the registers of that court, having his habitation in the parish of St. Faith, London, whereupon the 5th Dec. 1391, in the presence of John Perch, clerk, notary public, he resigned his church of

(p) Reg. Courtn. f. 249. b. *(q)* Ibid. (*r*) Ibid. (*s*) Ibid. f. 258. a.
(*t*) Ibid. (*u*) Ibid. f. 262. a. (*x*) Ibid. f. 262. b.

Tunstall

Tunſtall in expectation of obtaining that of Eynesford in the deanry of Schorſham, at the ſame time making proteſtation that he did not thereby intend, in any meaſure, to recede from, or give up, his right in the former, unleſs he ſhould obtain plenary and peaceable poſſeſſion of the latter (*y*), to which he was accordingly admitted within ten days then next following (*z*). 7th Oct. 1399, he was collated to the rectory of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, London (*a*), where he died in the beginning of July, 1401 (*b*).

Nicholas Salwy, chaplain, was collated to this rectory upon the removal of Lynton to that of Eynesford before-mentioned, and inſtituted herein 18 Dec. 1391 (*c*), whether by means of an exchange with Lynton or otherwiſe, I am uncertain: chopping and changing of benefices was a kind of trade amongſt the clergy of this age; and was now exerciſed in ſo ſcandalous a manner, that many were defrauded by an unequal exchange, and ſome wholly deprived of their preferment by the knavery of theſe eccleſiaſtical traffickers. To put a ſtop to theſe ſimoniacal dealings, whereby it frequently happened, that a perſon unfit for one curacy ſwept to himſelf the profits of many; a mandatory letter iſſued from archbiſhop Courtney, 5th Mart. 1391-2, putting the biſhops in mind of their duty, and requiring them, upon their canonical obedience, to execute their powers againſt theſe iniquitous practices, and to put in force thoſe canons and laws which were ſubſiſting againſt them (*d*).

William Baker, chaplain, 31ſt Oct. 1416, was collated to this rectory, then vacant by the death of the laſt incumbent (*e*); as was alſo

(*y*) Reg. Mort. Dene. Bourgch. Courtn. f. 201. a. (*z*) Ibid. f. 201. b.
(*a*) Reg. Arund. part I. f. 262. (*b*) Ibid. f. 278.
(*c*) Reg. Mort. Dene, Bourgch. Courtn. f. 201. b. (*d*) Spelm. Concil. vol. II. p. 641.
(*e*) Reg. Chich. I. f. 78. a.

John

JOHN BOSEHAM, chaplain, 1ſt Jan. 1416-7, upon the deceaſe of the ſaid William Baker(*f*).

THOMAS GLOUCESTRE, deacon, was collated to this living by archbiſhop Chicheley, 8th Sept. 1419(*g*), but by what means it was then vacant is not ſaid.

WILLIAM CLERK, chaplain, was collated hereto by the ſame archbiſhop, 5th Maij, 1428(*h*), but whether he immediately ſucceeded Glouceſtre I know not. After him I meet with

RICHARD CAUNTON (*i*), rector of this church, upon whoſe reſignation ſucceeded

ROBERT PYKE, who was inſtituted hereto in the perſon of William Coke, his proctor, 8th Sept. 1446(*k*), and reſigning the living in Nov. following,

THOMAS BRAG, chaplain, was inſtituted hereto 3 Dec. 1446(*l*), as was

ROBERT TOFT, A. M. 23 Maij, 1450(*m*).

THOMAS KYNGE is the next I have hitherto met with. Upon his reſignation

THOMAS BALYS, chaplain, was collated to this rectory by archbiſhop Bourgchier 4 Maij, 1473(*n*). How long he continued here, what became of him, or who ſucceeded him, I know not, but

ALEXANDER CROWMER, A. M. was collated to this rectory then vacant by the death of the laſt incumbent, 1ſt Mart. 1490-1(*o*). A relation he was doubtleſs to Sir James Crowmer, knight, at this time lord of Tunſtall, but in what degree I have not yet diſcovered.

ROBERT WHETELEY, A. M. ſucceeded upon the death of Crowmer, being inſtituted hereto 6th Jul. 1492(*p*), at the

(*f*) Reg. Chich. I. f. 82. a. (*g*) Ibid. f. 101. a. (*h*) Ibid. f. 172. a.
(*i*) Reg. Staff. f. 90. a. (*k*) Ibid. f. 90. a. (*l*) Ibid. f. 91. b. (*m*) Ibid. f. 104. b.
(*n*) Reg. Bourgch. f. 107. b. (*o*) Reg. Mort. II. 148. a. (*p*) Ibid. f. 152. b.

collation

collation of archbiſhop Morton. His ſucceſſor in all probability was

RICHARD SYMONS, preſbyter, upon whom archbiſhop Morton confiding in his circumſpection, induſtry, and fitneſs for the charge, and moved by the evident neceſſity or utility of the church, conferred this rectory 5th Dec. 1499, to be held in commendam for the ſpace of ſix months from the date of this collation, according to the conſtitution of Gregory X. but he continued longer here than ſix months; for

THOMAS SMYTH, A. M. was collated to this rectory, then vacant by the death of the ſaid Symons, 4th Dec. 1502. He remained here till September 1513; at which time he reſigned this benefice.

RADULPH WULF, chaplain, was collated thereto 9th Sept. 1513. He died 20th Jun. 1525, and was buried in the chancel of his church, where his effigy in braſs is ſtill to be ſeen in the habit of a prieſt at high maſs.

SYMON JENYNS, as I conceive ſucceeded him; and might be the laſt Roman Catholic miniſter of this pariſh. He was buried here 27th Nov. 1538. He has left an *orate* upon the walls of the dove-houſe belonging to the parſonage, which I therefore ſuppoſe he built.

WILLIAM BOUNKER was his immediate ſucceſſor; but the date of his inſtitution I have not ſeen; or any more of him than that he was rector at the time of archdeacon Harpsfield's viſitation, and that he was buried here 15th Jun. 1560.

THOMAS THACKER; he was buried here 29th Sept. 1572, and probably came immediately after Bounker.

JOHN COLDWELL ſeems to be the next. I meet with him in the pariſh regiſter under the year 1577, where he is called Mr. Dr. Coldwell. Shortly after this

PETER

PETER POTT, A. M. (*q*) became rector of Tunſtall (*r*). He firſt occurs in 1581. He died 10th Oct. 1584, and had for his ſucceſſor

CHRISTOPHER WEBBES, theol. bac. born at Gillingham in this county, educated in St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became preſident. He was the father of a numerous offſpring (*s*). He died 7th Jan. 1610, in the 63d year of his age, and was interred in the chancel, where, on a braſs plate, is ſome account of him.

ROBERT CHEKE, D. D. by his great age ſeems to have immediately ſucceeded Mr. Webbes. He was the younger ſon of an ancient family in Suffolk, and, like his predeceſſor, had been, I ſuppoſe, brought up at Cambridge, for I do not find his name in the liſts of our graduates. He was ordained prieſt 8th Feb. 1600, preſented to the 4th ſtall in Rocheſter cathedral, 2d Sept. 1616; to the vicarage of Hoo 17th Jul. 1622, which laſt he reſigned in 1625; being a quiet peaceable man, he had a ſtipend of 20*l.* per ann. aſſigned him, reſerved out of the church eſtate on the diſſolution of deans and chapters by the rump gentry in 1646. He died 5th Jul. 1647, æt. 78. There is an handſome monument erected to his memory by Mary, his widow, againſt the north wall of the chancel.

ROBERT DIXON, A. M. by education a Cambridge man alſo, ſucceeded Dr. Cheke. He was of St. John's college in that univerſity: he was ordained 21ſt Sept. 1639. He lived in the times of anarchy and confuſion, and was a great ſufferer in the royal cauſe, being in the year 1644, taken priſoner as he

(*q*) Adm.. ad lect. log. Ariſtot. 18 Nov. 1569, determ. xlm. ſeq. adm. ad incip. 3 Jul. 1573.

(*r*) One Peter Pott was preſented by queen Elizabeth to the rectory of St. Clement's in the ſuburbs of Oxon, 17 Mart. 1574-5. Park. II. 58. b. Admitted to the vicarage of Milton juxta Sittingbourne, 15 Feb. 1577-8. Grind. 178. b.

(*s*) 1ſt Feb. 1584-5, Chriſtopher Webbe, cl. ſac. th. prof. adm. concionator. un. in eccl. cath. Cant. vac. per mort. Joh. Ingulden, ſac. th. bac. Reg. Whitgift, tom. I. f. 459. a.

paſſed through the Crown yard in Rocheſter, in his return from preaching a funeral ſermon at Graveſend, and carried to Knoll-houſe near Seven Oak in this county, then made a priſon for malignants as the loyal party were called.

As this happened before Mr. Dixon was poſſeſſed of the living of Tunſtall, he muſt either have had other preferment in this county, or the author of this account of his ſufferings be miſtaken in his chronology.

From Knoll he was removed to Leeds caſtle in Kent, then another priſon alſo; where he was cloſely kept priſoner for about fourteen months, under great hardſhips and ill-uſage by one Franklyn, the pretended governor of that caſtle. The crimes laid to his charge were his loyalty to king Charles I, and his refuſing to take the oath called the Solemn League and Covenant; which he never took.

Afterwards he was ſequeſtered from this living; where a parliament party came for him at midnight, ſwearing they would cut him as ſmall as herbs for the pot; but a ſervant of Sir Edward Hales, bart. (who was juſt before in the ſame night taken out of his bed from his lady and carried away priſoner), having given private notice of their approach, Mr. Dixon eſcaped into Oak-wood, not far from his houſe, where, for about a week, he lay night and day for fear of his life, and was there ſupplied with ſmall matters privately ſent him, until in a lay habit he fled and ſo eſcaped that ſtorm. But his houſe was rifled and plundered, and by degrees he and his family quite undone and baniſhed the county. Great ſums of money were exacted out of him while he had any thing by ſequeſtrators, committee-men, and ſuch like; and he was told by one Sir Charles Sidley, that not one of his coat ſhould be left to piſs againſt the wall before he had done with them; but the ſame Sir Charles (by what motive was never known to Mr. Dixon) did after that become ſo much his friend as

 that

that he brought him off from ſome other trouble before the committee as I think they were called.

When king Charles II was reſtored, Mr. Dixon, by the recommendation of the aforeſaid Sir Edward Hales, was inſtituted prebend of the third ſtall in the cathedral of Rocheſter, Auguſt 9, 1660, and reſigning his living of Tunſtall to a ſon of both his names, was collated to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Rocheſter, Auguſt 22, 1660, and commenced D. D. at Cambridge. He died in May 1688. He has written the "Nature of the two Teſtaments. Lond. 1674." fol. and the "Degree of Conſanguinity and Affinity deſcribed. Lond. 1676." 8vo.

This account is taken from Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part II, p. 231, to whom it was communicated by Mr. James Dixon, ſon to Mr. Robert Dixon. This James was born at Tunſtall in January, 1648, and was baptized the 27th of the ſame month: he was living here in 1680, when he ſtiled himſelf an eſquire; reſided afterwards at Town-Sutton, was coroner of the county and at length dying was buried here July 26, 1716. He married Elizabeth Cayſar of Hollingbourn, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter; one of whom Robert Dixon, practiſed the law at Town-Sutton aforeſaid, and was buried at Tunſtall Auguſt 14, 1742.

ROBERT DIXON, A. M. ſon of the preceding Robert Dixon, D. D. a ſecond of thoſe names is the next I have yet ſeen: he was rector in 1678. Whether he be the ſame with Robert Dixon, A. M. who was curate here in 1669 I know not. He was buried here March 25, 1711, and was ſucceeded by

EDWARD MORES, clerk, collated to this parſonage May 7, 1711. He built the parſonage-houſe on the glebe entirely at his own expence, 1712. He gave, at the deſire of his pious mother, (who had given the ſilver ſalver in her life-time) the ſilver flaggon for the communion, and added thereto a ſilver plate for the offering, 1731. He reſided conſtantly with his people

ple till the time of his death, which, after a long and painful illneſs, happening at London April 8, 1740, he was interred at Walthamſtow according to his expreſs deſire; and was ſucceeded in his living by one who has not been ſeen there ſince his induction (*t*).

On the north ſide of the chancel at Tunſtall is an handſome cenotaph, with a buſto of Mr. Mores and an inſcription too long to be inſerted here.

This gentleman, deſcended from an antient and genteel family at Great Coxwell in the county of Berks, was admitted to the order of a deacon in the cathedral church of S. Paul, London, Dec. 4, 1704, and received the order of prieſthood in the pariſh church of S. Anne, Weſtminſter, Jan. 6, 1705-6, being then aged 24 years. He was collated to this rectory May 7, 1711, and inducted into the real and actual poſſeſſion of the ſame by Robert Elwick, vicar of Bredgar 15th of the ſame month, by virtue of a commiſſion from Thomas Bouchier, LL. D. official of the archdeacon of Canterbury.

Mr. Mores wrote "Funeral Entertainment; or a practical diſcourſe clearly ſhewing the incomparable excellency of Balaam's wiſh. Lond. 1702 and 1704." 12mo. A treatiſe compoſed by the author when he was very young, in purſuance of an hint given by Manchester al Mondo in his book *De Contemplatione Mortis*; "that it would be much more ſuitable and expedient, "inſtead of rings and gloves, to diſpoſe of pious books at funerals; for they would inſtruct to a good uſe of thoſe objects." "The Pious Example. Lond. 1725." 8vo. A diſcourſe occaſioned by the death of Mrs. Anne Mores, late of Tunſtall in Kent, who departed this life Jan. 5, 1724-5.

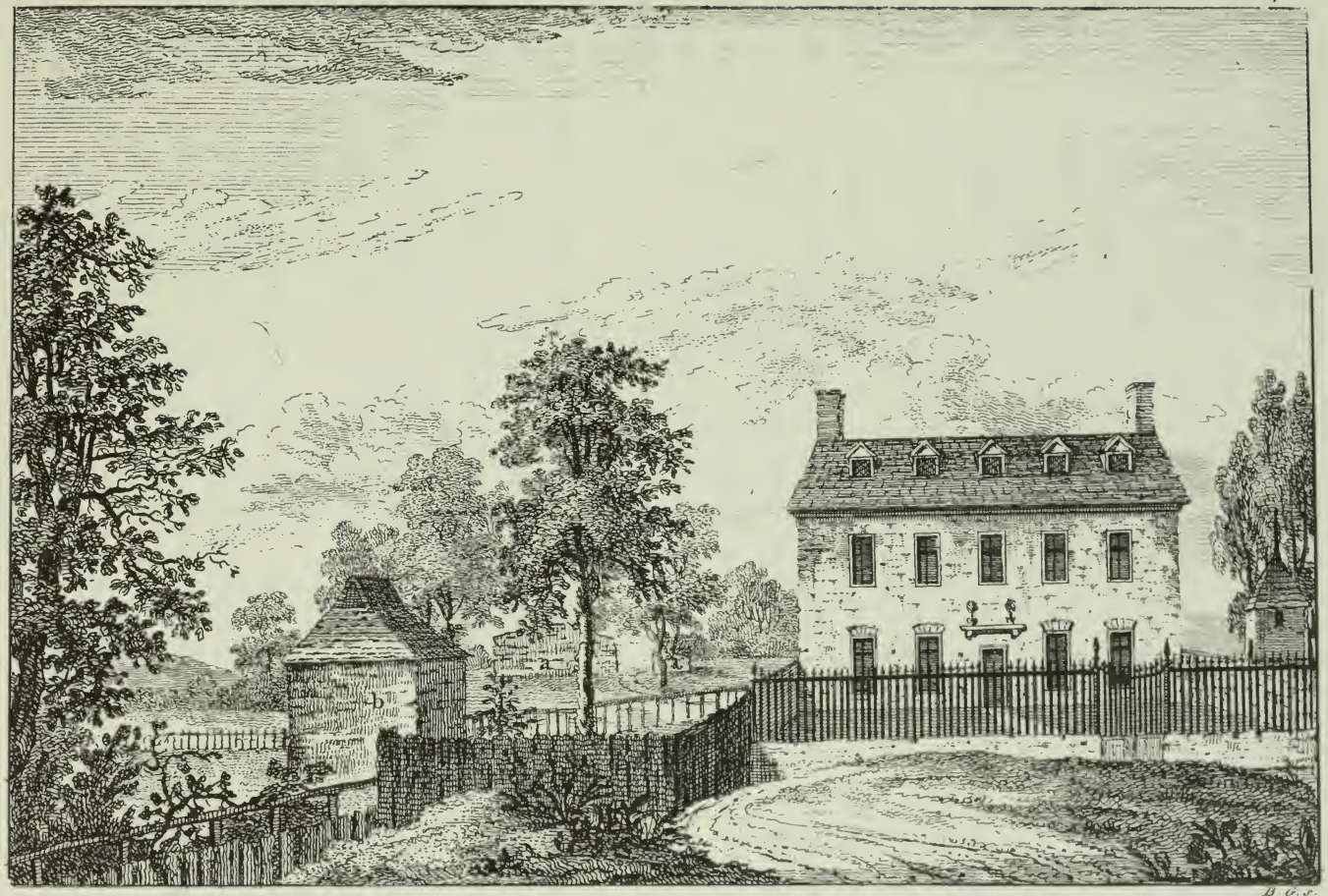
(*t*) We have the following remarkable account from a village in Kent, about 16 miles diſtant from Canterbury, viz. the place having been upwards of 12 years deſtitute of a miniſter, the pariſhioners, willing to turn their want of a rector to the beſt advantage, have appropriated the parſonage-houſe to the uſe of the pariſh poor, and have ſold the church. Lond. Evening, Feb. 18, 1752.

From the account already given of the preceding rector it is eaſy to gueſs under what circumſtances this living muſt of neceſſity have come to his ſucceſſor; and agreeably thereto the next thing we meet with is a licence from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, dated July 8, 1712, impowering Mr. Mores wholly to take down the old parſonage houſe of Tunſtall, which could ſtand no longer (*u*), and to build a new commodious and fit houſe for the ſaid rectory, at his own expence, in its ſtead: accordingly the old parſonage houſe was begun to be pulled down July 10, 1712, and the foundation of the new one begun 22d of the ſame month.

Mr. Mores having by this means at his own charge provided for the future reſidence of a miniſter upon the ſpot, and being, excluſive of his profeſſion, a gentleman by birth, character, and fortune, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that at leaſt an ordinary reſpect was ſhewn to him by thoſe for whoſe advantages he had been ſo remarkably ſolicitous; but neither theſe nor more weighty conſiderations are a ſufficient ſafeguard againſt the aſſaults of miſchievous and malicious men; and for the encouragement of thoſe who may be hereafter minded to go and do likewiſe, be it known, that the only recompenſe he met with from his pariſhioners was a continued ſeries of abuſes, inſults, and oppreſſion.

The firſt acknowledgement received for his benefaction was an advance of his parſonage in 1717, in the aſſeſſment to the land-tax from £. 54 to £. 100 per ann. but as the tythes of his living were let for no more than £. 95 per ann. which ſum included the tenths, procurations, and other deductions, by a proper application the ſame was reduced to £. 90 per ann. which was £. 36 per ann. more than the living was rated at when Mr. Mores firſt received it.

(*u*) Mr. Mores found only a few broken walls and rooms ſome ſinking and others open to the ſky; the chimnies down, and the floors deſtroyed or ſpoiled.



The Parsonage House of Tunstall in the County of Kent built in the Y. 1712. at ye expence of the Revd. Edward Mores then Rector.

a. *Remains of the old parsonage house which stood farther from the road.* b. *The culverhouse built by Simon Jenyns, sacr. th. bac. rector of Tunstall who died 1538.*

About this time one Thomas Baniſter came from Sittingbourne to ſettle here, and being deſirous of a leaſe of the parſonage in the year 1719, applied to the rector for that purpoſe, offering a conſiderable increaſe of rent if Mr. Mores would turn the then preſent tenant out of it; but theſe diſhoneſt endeavours to ſupplant another perſon meeting with a different reception from what Baniſter hoped for or expected, he took the firſt opportunity of expreſſing his reſentment. And in the year 1720, being then aſſeſſor, took upon him to raiſe the parſonage again to £.95; and to prevent a redreſs of this injury gave the rector notice by letter, that the place appointed by the commiſſioners for hearing of appeals was at one place, when in fact it was at another at conſiderable diſtance; by which means the rector loſt the opportunity of relief, and was conſtrained to pay the money, though as it afterwards appeared no more was paid into the hands of the receiver-general that year than had been paid the former year; ſo that the overplus ceded to the uſes of Mr. Baniſter.

The next year Jacob Baniſter, brother to this Thomas, being then aſſeſſor (with one Thomas Hunt, whom he excluded from having any ſhare in making the aſſeſſment) went ſtill further, and from £.90 and £.95 advanced the parſonage to £.110; making the aſſeſſment from a copy written by Thomas Wilkins, and according to his poſitive order how every body ſhould be taxed.

This Wilkins was a gentleman then lately come into t' pariſh: I ſay a gentleman, though ſuch a one he was that it is to be hoped neither this nor any other pariſh will be ſpeedily troubled with his like again; but of him more hereafter.

This aſſeſſment (in which I ſhould have ſaid the two aſſeſſors were each abated £.10 per ann.) the rector appeared againſt, and the matter being heard before the commiſſioners June 6, 1721, the parſonage was by them directed to be aſſeſſed at £.90.

Baniſter

Baniſter was ſeverely reprimanded, and very narrowly eſcaped a fine upon the occaſion.

Thus ended the buſineſs of the land-tax: but that was not the only grievance which Mr. Mores had ſubjected himſelf to by having been a benefactor to the pariſh. Upon the 24th of July, 1720, at a veſtry publicly appointed and holden for the pariſh, a certain rate was granted to Thomas Baniſter, then overſeer of the poor, for the relief of the poor and payment of pariſh debts. This rate Baniſter accordingly prepared, dated July 31, but did not produce it till Auguſt 7, at another veſtry, when he deſired the inhabitants then aſſembled to ſign it; but ſome of them objecting becauſe the day was Sunday, and others becauſe Mr. Wilkins was not there, it was deferred till the next day; at which time the pariſhioners being again aſſembled in the chancel (the place where the pariſh meetings are uſually held) Wilkins contended that the parſonage houſe ſhould be rated diſtinctly from the parſonage; though that was rated to the full and higher than any eſtate in the place; which the rector objecting to, and pleading againſt, was told by Mr. Wilkins that he had no buſineſs there, and with much abuſive language was directed to go out of the church. The rector ſeveral times perſuaded him to peace, but he ſtill continued his railing, clamour, and oaths, and the inhabitants departed without ſigning the rate.

Auguſt 12th, the rector and the church-warden attended Mr. Juſtice Kenrick, and gave him an account of theſe matters in compliance with his own requeſt and direction; for he, by repeated complaints, being well acquainted with the riotous proceedings and ſcandalous deportment of Wilkins, had directed that in caſe of any further abuſes on his part he might have notice of them; the reſult of this conference was, that the juſtice ſaid he would bind Wilkins to his good behaviour; and as to the rate, it muſt be ſigned by as many as they could get; that Sunday was as fit a day as any for that purpoſe, and that it ſhould be afterwards

wards confirmed by the juſtices at their ſitting: the rector accordingly the Sunday following ſent for Baniſter, and having peruſed the rate, told him his intentions of having it ſigned in veſtry that very day, which he was aſſured was no improper day, and the rather to be choſen by them as they were then moſt likely to be free from the diſturbances of Wilkins, who was very ſeldom ſeen in the church upon a Sunday; to all which Baniſter aſſented, and the pariſhioners being aſſembled after the evening ſervice, the rector, the church-warden, and every other perſon preſent, ſigned the rate, except Baniſter the overſeer, who perſiſted in a refuſal, becauſe as he ſaid, though he was willing to oblige the rector, yet he was unwilling to diſoblige Mr. Wilkins, who had ſworn, that he would pay no taxes unleſs the parſonage houſe was rated according to his direction.

A few days before the ſitting of the juſtices, the rate was ſent by Baniſter to Mr. John Hawker, clerk to the juſtices, with a letter, deſiring him to produce it at the ſitting, whither the rector and the church-warden went in expectation of it, and to have it confirmed. When Mr. Hawker declared to the ſitting, that the rate had been indeed left with him, but that word was afterwards ſent to his houſe that he ſhould not carry the rate to the ſitting: this trifling and underhand management gave ſo much offence, and very juſtly too, that a warrant iſſued againſt Baniſter, requiring him to come and ſhew cauſe why the rate was not brought according to his promiſe made to Thomas Hunt, the churchwarden, who was ſummoned as an evidence in the cauſe.

The 6th of Sept. Hunt informed the rector, that he had been warned by the borſholder to meet Baniſter before the juſtice the next day, between 10 and 11 in the forenoon; at which time the rector and Hunt attended, but Baniſter came not at all; however the day after Baniſter called at the parſonage, and told the rector he was then going to the juſtice with the rate; the rector having

having remonſtrated againſt the trouble and diſappointment he had occaſioned the preceding day, deſired him to defer the buſineſs to another day, when Hunt and himſelf might go likewiſe; but Baniſter pretending a fear of the juſtice's diſpleaſure, ſet forth immediately and waited at the juſtice's near four hours, in a ſeeming expectation of the rector and Hunt; the conſequence of which was, a letter from Mr. Kenrick, couched in the following terms, which as a ſpecimen of the juſticiary ſtyle and manner of writing, I inſert literatim:

" Thomas Hunt.

" Mr. Baniſter, the Overſeer of the poor for your pariſh, was " heer yeſterday, attending moſt part of the Day for Mr. Mores, " according to his promiſe (I ſtand amaz'd at the contradictions) " Baniſter ſayes, he did not promiſe, to come laſt Wedneſday. " you may have all your juſt payments, and Accounts allow'd " you, no occaſion for the Seſſions Buſines—All the Diſpute and " difference lieth heer, whither the parſon ſhall be Seſſed for his " houſe—Take the Words of the Act—And alſo to raiſe " Weekly, or otherwiſe (by taxation of every inhabitant, parſon, " Vicar, and other—much more I could ſay to you—

" Give no farther particular trouble (for Ile' hear none)

" To your Friend,

" Faverſham . . . . Kenrick."

" Sep. 10, 1720.

" Your Buſines has given me more

" Trouble, then the Whole Diviſion."

The rector heard no more either of the rate or of Baniſter till the 22d of November, when Baniſter called at the parſonage and demanded the poor's rate for the parſonage houſe, rated diſtinct from the parſonage at £. 15 per annum; upon the ſight of the book the rector perceived that it was the ſame rate which had been ſigned by himſelf in veſtry the 14th of Auguſt; but that the parſonage houſe had been inſerted ſince by the addition of another line which was not there before; and that the date of the

the rate had been altered from July 31 to July 30. This falſe and deceitful management, together with ſo manifeſt a forgery, determined the rector not to pay the money demanded, and he accordingly refuſed the payment of it, and gave Baniſter the proper notice that he ſhould appeal to the quarter ſeſſions for relief; which Baniſter ſeemed at firſt to diſregard, ſaying, that the rate was ſigned by the juſtices (though whether before or after the alteration appeared not), and uſing ſeveral threats and menacing expreſſions, adding afterwards, much entreaty and perſuaſion to induce the rector to pay the money; but he perſiſting in his refuſal, Baniſter went his way, and the rector expected and intended to appeal agreeably to the notice which he had given for that purpoſe.

It is ſomething wonderful, that any gentleman in commiſſion for the peace ſhould countenance ſo notorious an act of injuſtice as this moſt certainly was, by ſubſcribing his name in confirmation of this rate; and more ſo, that a magiſtrate ſhould promiſe to any party in a cauſe what was promiſed to Baniſter in this; who, as he himſelf openly declared, was aſſured by letter, that nothing more ſhould be heard which the rector particularly ſhould ſay, or have to ſay, concerning the rate, and the grievance which he complained of thereby. But whatever Mr. Juſtice Kenrick's ſentiments of this affair might be, other perſons as capable of judging between right and wrong were of a very different opinion; and what their opinion was the following letter, ſelected out of many others of the ſame import, will declare, the reverend perſon who was the writer of it is too well known to need any commendation here.

" Reverend Sir,

" I will take the firſt opportunity that offers itſelf to talk " with Mr. Sole about the affair you mention. I am ſorry to

" hear your uneaſineſs encreaſes by the injurious treatment you " receive from ſome perſons in your pariſh, which I would have " you bear with patience; not doubting but by a timely appli- " cation to the cant-juſtices, your grievances will be redreſſed. " Your caſe is really very hard, and I am entirely perſuaded, that " the reſolution of the juſtices will be given in favour of you; " otherwiſe incumbents will have little encouragement to be " benefactors to their cures; ſince, inſtead of having their " names gilded with characters of gold, they muſt expect no- " thing but frowns and impoſitions if your caſe is made a pre- " cedent. Founders and benefactors are in all places that I " have been in deſervedly held in the greateſt eſteem; and I " cannot but be ſurprized at the injuſtice and ingratitude of thoſe " who would have you rated for the money you have laid out " upon your manſion-houſe. I bleſs God, and

" I am, Reverend Sir,

" Your friend and ſervant,

" John Barman."

Notwithſtanding the notice of appeal given upon the 21ſt of December following, the rector being then from home, came Baniſter to the parſonage-houſe, bringing with him two other perſons, and alſo Mr. Cooke of Tonge, who was then conſtable, and by virtue of a warrant from ſome juſtices as he ſaid (though who they were nobody knows) ſeized and forcibly carried away a large quantity of pewter and other utenſils from the parſonage-houſe, behaving in the rudeſt and moſt indecent manner, although Mr. Cooke (who during the whole tranſaction behaved with the greateſt civility) perſuaded him to proceed reſpectfully and quietly, and not to take away a quantity of goods, in value ſo much exceeding what the aſſeſſment amounted to.

December the 24th, the rector received a letter from Baniſter, offering, that upon payment of the rate, and a ſmall preſent to the

the men who had accompanied him, he would reſtore the goods which he had taken away; to which the rector ſent for anſwer only, that this was an improper ſeaſon for ſuch diſturbances; and December the 26th, in a letter, repeated to him the notice he had before given of his intended appeal, at the ſame time appointing him to appear at the ſeſſions, and to bring with him the book in which the aſſeſſment was written.

The 6th of January the appeal was heard at Canterbury, when it appearing evidently that the rate had been unduly made, and the parſonage-houſe inſerted after the making of it, the aſſeſſment upon the parſonage-houſe was in all points quaſhed, and the rector's goods were ordered to be reſtored.

A few days afterwards a perſon was ſent to demand the goods of Baniſter, who refuſed to reſtore them, ſaying, that he had them not, but had ſold them according to law. The rector waited ſome days to ſee whether he would alter his mind, and comply with the order of the court; but he ſtill continuing obſtinate in his refuſal, was very ſhortly afterwards arreſted.

Beginning now to be ſenſible of his ſituation, the rector was moved by Jacob Baniſter and ſome others, that the matter might be accommodated, and his brother releaſed; but whether the terms were ſuch as could not be complied with, or for what other reaſon appears not; the cauſe went on to iſſue, and was to have been tried at the enſuing aſſizes, at which time the rector and his witneſſes attending at Maidſtone, July 25, 1721, received a meſſage from Baniſter, requeſting an interview, which being granted, Baniſter deſired that the affair might drop, and propoſed to throw all the expences, as well the rector's as his own, into the pariſh accounts, and that the whole ſhould be diſcharged out of the poor's rate, and declared himſelf very confident, that by his own influence, and that of his brother and Jacob, Wilkins and ſome others, he could perform that feat;

but the rector refuſing to be reimburſed by the oppreſſion of ſuch as were innocent, rejected his ridiculous and unjuſt propoſal; however, the matter being reſumed the next day by the interceſſion of friends, and the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that all miſunderſtandings and reſentment ſhould be for ever laid aſide and forgotten, and that ſuch conceſſion ſhould be looked upon as a perpetual obligation and a proof of the rector's kindneſs, and a manifeſtation of his known averſion to litigation and quarrels, an arbitration was concluded upon, and the buſineſs referred to Robert Elwick of Bredgar, clerk, and Nicholas Jackſon of Linſtead, gentleman; the rector's compliance wherein was much blamed by his acquaintance and friends, and he himſelf had reaſon afterwards to wiſh he had been leſs condeſcending.

The bond of arbitration being ſigned, the ſincerity of Baniſter's aſſeverations appeared immediately, by the ſteps which were taken to prevent the arbitration taking place, and the viſible endeavours of himſelf and his abettors to put off the rector with fair words till the time limited for the determination of the affair ſhould expire. However, September 19, the arbitrators met, and notwithſtanding the falſe affidavits procured by the villainy of Baker the attorney, the matter appeared ſo plain, that Mr. Jackſon could not but admit that the treatment of the rector had been above meaſure ſcandalous; but yet he was unwilling to award him any ſatisfaction, inſiſting upon ſuch ridiculous and extraordinary terms, that no perſon can believe he could be in earneſt or in his ſenſes when he propoſed them.

The arbitration being thus at an end, there remained nothing more for the rector to do but to bring the cauſe to a trial, which he accordingly did at the next aſſizes holden at Maidſtone, March 21, 1722, and very readily recovering his damages, Baniſter was conſtrained to pay both his own charges and thoſe of the rector likewiſe.

Pending

Pending this diſpute, an oppoſition of another kind was ſet up againſt the rector, who, April 10, 1721, having choſen a church-warden for the year enſuing, Wilkins and his aſſociates diſputed his right of choice, affirming, that it lay in the pariſh, and that they themſelves would chuſe another. They accordingly proceeded, and pretended to chooſe Wilkins. May 2 following was the viſitation, when the rector, who had been appointed to preach upon that occaſion, coming down from the pulpit appeared in court, and when his pariſh was called, declared whom he had choſen for church-warden; againſt which the proctor for the adverſe party replied, averring from their information ſeveral falſities; to all which the rector anſwered, and the judge upon hearing both parties, as an expedient for peace, but without any detriment to the prerogative of the rector, propoſed to him in court to name another perſon: the rector did ſo, the perſon was ſworn, and the judge would ſuffer nothing to be alledged againſt it.

So unwearied were the knavery of theſe miſcreants, that, regardleſs of the determination of the quarter ſeſſions abovementioned, Jacob Baniſter, who ſucceeded his brother as overſeer of the poor, at a veſtry holden April 30, 1721, produced a certain rate written by Wilkins, though no ſuch rate had ever been granted by the pariſh, or indeed ever mentioned before, in which rate the parſonage houſe was again rated as it had been before. The rector, the church-warden, and others refuſed to ſign it.

At the ſitting of the juſtices, May 4 following, the church-warden appeared and deſired that the rate might not be confirmed, at the ſame time giving his reaſons for it; that he had not ſigned it, neither could he, it being ſo unequal and unfair; and that as to the rector in particular, his caſe had been already heard and determined at the quarter ſeſſions, and therefore his houſe ought not to be aſſeſſed again, as the aſſeſſment of it had been

been ſet aſide before. All this appeared extremely reaſonable to every body but Mr. Kenrick; who in a froward angry manner told the church-warden the rate ſhould be confirmed notwithſtanding the quarter-ſeſſions: accordingly he ſigned it himſelf, and compelled another to ſign it alſo.

By this act of dotage, the rector was reduced to the neceſſity of purſuing the ſame courſe again. But the event of the former buſineſs put an end to any further proceedings in this, and all vexation upon the ſcore of aſſeſſments ceaſed. As to Wilkins, his ſcurrility and diſorderly behaviour encreaſing, he was preſented by the church-warden to the ordinary, for wrangling and quarrelling in the church, and abuſing the rector with opprobrious language there; which preſentment Wilkins appeared in court to anſwer, and denied the charge; whereupon an intimation was decreed to go forth for the rector or church-warden to appear and juſtify, which they accordingly did; and divers articles were exhibited againſt Wilkins for abuſe, wrangling, and profanely ſwearing in the church; and he would have received correction ſuitable to his demerits, but, luckily for him, an act of general pardon was paſſed at that very time, and he eſcaped chaſtiſement. However, the diſgrace ſat heavy upon him, and to the great joy of the pariſhioners he left the place, by his departure making room for a more worthy perſon.

By this means the combination was broken, and peace reſtored to the pariſh; nothing more being attempted by theſe people in their own perſons, 1724, except breaking open the church and ringing the bells at an unſeaſonable hour; which extravagant action, the parties making a due ſubmiſſion, was readily pardoned by the rector.

But although no further vexation was given by theſe fellows in their proper perſons, yet, at the inſtigation of Baniſter, who was ſteward to Sir John Hales, a ſuit was promoted againſt the

rector by one from whom, upon account of his rank and quality, a better behaviour might have been expected.

When Mr. Mores firſt came to be rector of this pariſh, he found ſtanding at the eaſt-ſide of the church-yard a ſtately row of large and tall elms. The next year, being about to build a new parſonage-houſe, the carpenter mightily perſuaded him to take them down and uſe them in the building; but they being ſo very regular, ſo ornamental, and withal ſo great a defence to the church againſt high winds, he would by no means conſent thereto.

Notwithſtanding in the year 1714, Sir John Hales, pretending that they belonged to him as lord of the manor, ordered them to be felled, although it was with difficulty that he got any body to undertake the buſineſs. The trees were ſo generally ſuppoſed to be the property of the rector, that men of honeſty and civility refuſed to be concerned in the affair: preceding rectors were known to have lopped them without the leaſt diſturbance. The land on each ſide of the way was the rector's; and the very man who was found to act in this buſineſs (Joſeph Caſtile) came firſt to entreat the rector's pardon for what he was about to do, pleading his dependence on his landlord Sir John, whom if he ſhould diſobey, he ſaid, it would prove his ruin, as he ſhould be infallibly turned both out of houſe and work. Old Mr. Baniſter, Sir John's ſteward, at that time aſſured the rector that himſelf had plainly refuſed to be concerned therein; but Mr. Allen the rector of Murſton came and meaſured the diſtance of the trees from the church-yard wall, and finding it to exceed 18 inches, orders were given for their being cut down, and they were cut down accordingly.

But there were two aſhes, the one very ſmall, the other ſomewhat larger, oppoſite to the church-porch, which ſtanding cloſer to the wall (i. e. within 18 inches) were for that reaſon left untouched;

touched; and it was ſaid by the workmen, as Sir John's expreſſion, that though he would take his own, they ſhould not take them becauſe they were the parſon's.

One of theſe aſhes having a ſpreading top, which was troubleſome to the waggons which came loaded down the road in harveſt, the rector was ſeveral times deſired that it might be lopped or cut upwards. But in the year 1724, having occaſion for a poſt about ſome repairs, the trees being inconvenient to the road, the rector thought it better to remove them both; the value whereof did not exceed for the beſt 2s. 6d. for the other 1s.

Near two years afterwards, in the beginning of March, 1726, the rector being ſick in his bed of a violent fever, came one Mr. May into his chamber at London, and declared that he had proceſs againſt him, at the ſuit of Sir John Hales, for a treſpaſs; but any farther particulars he knew not. His coming at a time when the rector was in ſo dangerous a ſtate, and ſo very unfit to be diſturbed upon ſuch an occaſion, ſeemed to import ſomething very conſiderable. The rector therefore ſent to his attorney, who was then in town, deſiring him to do what was proper in the caſe; and ſo ſoon as he was able to go abroad, was carried by a gentleman of ſome eminence to Sir John, that he might learn his offence. Sir John ſtood at his parlour window reading, but ſent out word that he was not at home. The ſervant was then required to go in again, and aſk what other time would be agreeable to his maſter to be waited upon about buſineſs: the anſwer was, that he had no ſuch time.

Being at a loſs what method to take after this treatment, the rector was adviſed by Sir Thomas Hales to write a letter to Sir John, which he accordingly did, 18th March, 1725-6, telling him, "that he knew not of any treſpaſs againſt him, and upon "the utmoſt ſtretch of recollection could think of no cauſe of "action, except it was the taking two trees from the bank of "his

" his church-yard fence, which trees, for many reaſons, he be-
" lieved to be his own ; and one of thoſe reaſons was, that Sir
" John himſelf had declared ſo. Nevertheleſs, if Sir John would
" now declare that he really thought the trees were his, the
" rector would very readily pay the value of them : otherwiſe,
" though the rector was by no means diſpoſed to litigate trifles,
" he would with equal readineſs try the right with him." To this Sir John replied that he valued not the trees, but had been informed that the rector had ſpoken ill of him, mentioning the expreſſions which he had been told the rector had uttered againſt him; and ſuch expreſſions they were as none but the moſt deſpicable of mankind ever make uſe of. But being aſſured by the perſons who waited upon him with the letter, that the rector was a perſon of no ſuch behaviour, Sir John appeared ſatisfied, and ſaid that he would ſtop any further proceedings.

The rector being informed of this accuſation, was exaſperated greatly; and ſcorning to be ſuppoſed a perſon of ſuch language (which, however common with Thomas Baniſter, who was Sir John's informer, was never uſed by him), wrote a ſecond letter to Sir John, vindicating himſelf as to that particular, which produced a meſſage from Sir John, requeſting the rector's company at a time appointed; at which time the rector waited upon him, Sir John repeated what he had before ſaid, and aſſured the rector, that as he had before promiſed to ſtop any further proceedings in the law, he had then actually done ſo by a letter to Mr. Lawkins, his attorney for that purpoſe; adding ſtill further, that he was ſenſible of Baniſter's miſ-repreſentations, and upon what account theſe ill offices were attempted, and that more might be attempted hereafter; but for the future, no reſentment ſhould be taken by him till he had firſt written to, or ſeen the rector.

With this aſſurance from a perſon of Sir John Hale's quality, who would not have been ſatisfied? But words are no deeds. Some months after the rector found the ſuit to go forward; and the third of June, 1726, received a letter from Thomas Baniſter, purporting, that unleſs the rector paid 4l. and charges, Sir John Hales would proceed. The 8th of June following, the rector wrote to Sir John, repreſenting to him "how inconſiſtent this behaviour was with honour and his own aſſurances." To which he was not pleaſed to give any anſwer.

In what manner this affair ended, cannot certainly be ſaid. It appears not to have come to a trial; and if it had, muſt in all likelihood have been determined in diſfavour of Sir John Hales. His demand ſeems to have been for two very ſmall aſhes which grew cloſe to the doors of the parſonage barn towards the road, where was formerly a common well for the uſe of the poor people in the adjacent cottages, before the inhabitants of thoſe cottages had ſeverally wells for their diſtinct and particular uſe; which they ſeem not to have had before the year 1680. Theſe trees ſtanding in the way of the barn were taken down by the rector, on a preſumption that they were his own, in the year 1717, being then valued at 3s. after the carriage of them had been paid to Sittingbourne; ſo that with reſpect to theſe, had the rector been in an error, Sir John was precluded by the ſtatute of limitations. And as to thoſe growing by the wall of the church-yard, if they were not the property of the rector, it is doubtful whether Sir John could have any pretence to an action for them, that part of the pariſh being not in the borough of Tunſtall, for which his borſholder is choſen (as the parſonage houſe and barn is), but in the borough of Bredgar, in the manor and hundred of Milton, and the borſholder of Bredgar collects burrough-ſilver of Mr. Grove on one ſide the church, and of the ale-houſe on the other; from whence it ſhould follow that Sir John had nothing to do with them.

12th May, 1740, Robert Tyler was collated to the rectory of Tunſtall by archbiſhop Potter, vacant by the death of Edward Mores*. Againſt him the advertiſement mentioned in p. 59, ſeems to have been levelled. He died June 12, 1766. He was alſo vicar of St. Lawrence in the Iſle of Thanet.

July 14, 1766, Tho. Pennington, M. A. on the death of Tyler was collated by abp. Secker.

* Regiſt. Potter, fol. 273, b.

Monuments and Arms in Tunſtall Church.

In the body of the church are three ſtones whoſe braſſes are all loſt. One had a ſmall plate, with an inſcription in the middle; the ſecond a head with a like plate, and a ſcrole now remaining inſcribed **Jhu miſerere me**; on the third were four ſhields at the corners, and a plate in the middle.

On other ſtones.

" Here lyeth interr'd
The body of Thomaſin Gore,
Wife of the late Gerrard Gore,
Of Tunſtall, eſq. She was eldeſt
Daughter of Edward Hales,
Of Chilſon, eſq.
Only ſon of Samuel Hales,
The ſecond ſon of Sir Edward
Hales, knight and baronet.
She departed this life on the
Twenty-firſt day of January,
In the 49th year of her age;
And left iſſue three ſons
And two daughters,
Viz. ROBERT, Elizabeth,
Thomaſin, John, and William.
MDCCVII."

In the chancel on white marble.

"ROBERT GROVE, junior,
Eſquire, Juſtice of
The Peace *(a)* (of
Tunſtall) in the COUNTY
Of KENT, died October
The 10th, A^no^ D^om^ 1716,
Aged 24 years."

Arms: Ermine on a chevron Gules 3 eſcallops Argent.

Adjoining to the above:

" Here lieth the body of
John Grove, eldeſt ſon
Of Robert Grove, of Tunſtall,
Eſq. who departed this life
Novr. the 20th, Ann. Dom. 1704,
Aged Twenty Years and
Eleven Months.
HERE
Alſo is interred the body of
Mrs. Elizabeth Grove (mother
Of the ſaid Mr. John Grove), who
Died the 29th day of July, 1722,
Anno Ætatis 64.

Engraven on a braſs plate, in capitals:

" Chriſtophoro Webbes *(b)*, viro opt' integerrimo, Johannis Webbes de Gillingham in comitatu Cantii armigeri filio, in ſacra Theologia Bacchalaureo, S^ti^ Johannis in Cantabrigia olim præſidenti digniſſimo, hujus ecclæſiæ, in qua nunc demum componitur, paſtori vigilantiſſimo, 16 liberor', Jocoſæ, Mariæ, Johannis, Elizabethæ, Aliciæ, Thomæ, Edvardi, Katharinæ, Priſcillæ, Afræ, Chriſtopheri, Rogeri, Jacobi, Marthæ, Franciſcæ, Matthiæ, partim ſuperſtitum, partim defũctorũ parenti piiſſimo; qui poſtquam numeroſam familiam et domum apprime hoſpitatem *(c)* ſummã cũ laude aluiſſet, vitam inculpatam annos natus 63, cum placida morte 7° Januarij 1610 comutavit (*d*) Katharina pientiſſima conjux hoc meritũ moerens monumẽtũ poſuit."

(*a*) *and quorum* has been eraſed.
(*b*) See p. 56.
(*c*) Sic. *for* hoſpitalem.
(*d*) Sic. *for* commutavit.

Above

Above this on the ſame ſtone, but a ſeparate plate, are theſe arms:

Quarterly, 1 G. a feſs between 3 owls Or.
2 . . . . a feſs between 3 lozenges G.
3 Ermin, or rather ſix ſpots of ermine 3, 2, 1.
4 . . . . . a chevron G. between 3 eſtoiles.

Creſt, a dexter arm couped above the elbow holding an oak branch with leaves and acorns.

Cloſe to the foregoing is an effigy in braſs of a prieſt in his robes, with this inſcription:

" Hic jacet dñs Radũs Wulf (*e*) nup rector iſti' eccl'ie qui
Obijt xx° die Junii A° Dñi MVCXXV° cui' aĩe ꝑpitiet' D'. Amen."

On a label iſſuing from his ſhoulder,

" Spes mea in deo eſt."

Adjoining to which,

" Hic jacet Margareta filia dñi Jacobi Crowmer militis dudum vxor
Joh̃is Rycyls heredis manerij de Eſlyngham (*f*) quæ obiit ſcdõ die dc̃br.
Anno Domini millmo CCCCLXXXXVJ° cujus anime ꝑpicie͂t Ie' Am̃e.

At each corner of this ſtone are coats of arms, but too much defaced to be made out, except towards the right hand at the top may be ſeen, *Crowmer* impaling Argent, a ſquirrel Gules, *Squirry* of Weſtram (*g*), and at the bottom towards the left, Crowmer

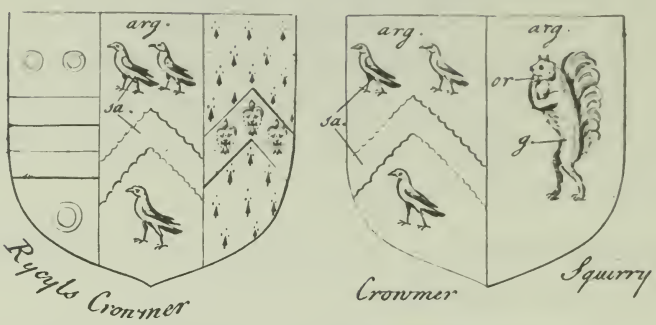
(*e*) See p. 55.

(*f*) John Rykeld was tenant to the prior and convent of Rocheſter for Æſlingham here mentioned 1 H. VI. He was ſheriff of Kent in the third year of this reign, anno 1425, and kept his ſhrievalty at Æſlingham. The ſon or grandſon of this John Rykeld may probably be the John Rycyles of the inſcription. See Year Books 11 H. VI. Paſc. 26. Weever, p. 332. 368. Pat. 21 R. II. m . . . commiſſio directa Will° Rickhill de colloquio habendo cum duce Gloue' in villa Cales exiſtent. See my extracts from the archbiſhop's regiſters, p. 126. 134. 170. 131. This Sir William Rickill was admitted ſerjeant at law 7 R. II. and conſtituted juſtice of the bench 20 Maij 12 R. II. he was ſent for into parliament touching this buſineſs of the duke of Glouceſter, 1 H. IV. See Hollis's Remains, p. 48.

(*g*) Here the ſquirrel ſtands upright on his hinder legs.

impaling on the right .... 2 bars between 3 annulets .... On the left, Erm. on a chevron 3 *leopards* faces, ... as here engraved.

p. 78



In the chancel.

" HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF JANE WOOD,
ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF JOHN ADYE OF
DONINGTON, WITHIN THIS COVNTIE, GENT.
AND LATE THE WIFFE OF JAMES WOOD ALIAS,
AT WOOD OF GRAYSE INN, GENT. OF THE
FAMYLIE OF SIR JOHN WOOD, OF SNAD . . .

* * * * * *

[What ſhould follow is hid by the communion rails.]

Certamen illud præclarum certavi
Curſum abſolvi."

Arms: Quarterly. 1. a chevron between 3 bulls heads. 2. On a feſs 3 fleurs de lis. 3. On a feſs 3 roundels. 4. Gone. Impaling, a chevron indented.

On the North ſide of the communion table:

" Elizabetha Cayſar de Hollingborn,
Uxor Jacobi Dixon armigeri de Tunſtall,
pia, modeſta, eleganti formâ,
et ingenio vivaciſſimo;
unicam filiam duos filios relictos
habuit:
Alteram ſobolem jamjam paritura
In ipſo conamine ſuccubuit,

Et

Et præmatura mors ſeipſam nobis,
Et nos ſeipſâ infeliciter eripuit,
Non ſine ingenti amicorum luctu
pariter et diſpendio
31 Maias
1680."

Arms : Gules on a bend O. between 6 plates ; three torteauxes ; a chief of the 2d charged with 5 Ermine ſpots impaling G. a chevron engrailed Ermine ; on a chief Or 3 fleurs de liz Sable.

South of the communion table is a black marble thus inſcribed :

" Here lyeth the body of John Putland, late of the county of Stafford, gent. and one of the curſitors of the high court of chancery. He married Ann daughter of John Grove, eſq; of this place, who, out of due regard to his memory, dedicates this marble. Natus Aug. 14, 1702, denatus Sept. 16, 1755."

Againſt the north wall of the chancel, a monument of Dr. Cheke, with his effigy in white marble, and the following inſcription :

" READER Learne to live Learne to die by
this example of Patience, Humility, and all
Chriſtian Virtues.
ROBERT CHEKE, (*b*) D. OF DIVINITY, OF SINGULAR PIETY LEARNING : 4th SONNE OF JOHN OF THAMES-DITTON IN SURREY, OF THE AUNTIENT FAMILY OF THE CHEKES OF BLOOD-HALL IN SUFFOLK, ON THE 5th OF JULY, IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1647, OF HIS AGE 78, RETURNED TO HEAVEN.
TO WHOSE HAPPY MEMORY HIS EVER MOURNING AND MOST LOVING WIFE MARY, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM CLARKE, OF FORD IN WROTHAM, ESQr. ERECTED THIS MONUMENT, AND DESIRES HERSELFE TO BE BURIED BESIDE HIM WITHOUT ANY OTHER REMEMBRANCE OF HER THEN THAT SHE LIVED AND DYED ONELY HIS."

On a fillet of black marble over the head of the buſt :
" I know that my Redeemer" &c.

(*b*) See p. 56.

Arms

Arms on this monument;
Or a cock G. beaked and membred Az.
Or a bend engrailed Az. *Fekerham* of Berks.
Quarterly, 1 & 4, Or a cock G. beaked and membred Az. a creſcent for difference.
2 & 3 Barry of 8 Or and Gules. *Fitz-Allen.*
Impaling
Or a bend engrailed Az. *Fekerham* of Berks.

On the left of D^r. Cheke's, Mr. Mores's monument,
In a chapel on the ſouth-ſide of the chancel
A very handſome monument againſt the wall with the effigy of Sir James Crowmer and his wife praying before an altar, and four of their children in the ſame attitude.

"MEMORIÆ SACRVM.
Scire viator aves iſtâ quis conditur urna:
Mors hominem dicit vita fuiſſe bonum.
Qualis erat? Miles, Crowmeri ſtemate clarus:
Nominis heu nunc eſt ultimus ille ſui,
Quatuor hic genuit natas, at maſculus hæres
Defuit; hinc nomen, non tamen hoc periit.
Fallor enim, quicunque Deo ſua nomina tradunt
In libro vitæ nomina ſcripta tenent.
Obiit 27 Martii, 1613.

LADY MARTHA
HIS DEARE AND
SORROWFULL
WIFE, FOR HONOUR
AND LOVE, NOT
WITHOUT MUCH
GREIFE HATH
ERECTED THIS
MONUMENT."

Over

Over one of the daughters, the arms gone,

" FRANCIS THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF SIR JAMES CROWMER, OF TUNSTALL, KNIGHT, BY FRANCIS HIS FIRST WIFE, THE DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF JOHN SOMERS, ESQ. MARRIED TO SIR MATHEW CAREW, KNIGHT, SONE AND HEIR OF SIR MATHEW CAREW, KNIGHT."

Over the other three :

ELIZABEETH, MARTHA, AND CHRISTIAN, THE DAUGHTERS OF SIR JAMES CROWMER, OF TUNSTALL, KNIGHT, BY MARTHA LADY CROWMER HIS SECOND WIFE, THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF SIR MATHEW CAREW, KNIGHT, AFORESAID.

Arms : Quarterly 1 & 4, Argent, a chevron engrailed between 3 crows Sable. *Crowmer.*
2 & 3, Argent, a ſquirrel erect Gules. *Squirry* of Weſtram.

Quarterly, as above, impaling

1 Or, 3 lions paſſant guardant Sable. *Carew.*
2 Gules, a manche Ermine ; a fleur de liz for difference Or. *Delamar of Oxford.*
3 Or, 3 torteauxes, a label of 3 points Az. *Courtney.*
4 Az. ſemée of fleurs de liz, Argent, a lion rampant Ermine.
5 Gules bezantée, a canton Ermine.
6 Per feſs and pale Or, and Gules, 4 eſcallop ſhells counterchanged.
7 Az. 3 bendlets Argent.
8 Ermine, a bend Gules. *Barnake.*
9 Gules, a bend Argent between 3 plates.
10 Gules, a feſs wavy Argent.
11 Gules, a chevron between 3 doves Argent.
12 Argent, a croſs floré Sable.

Upon the floor before this monument lyes a ſtone, with the following inſcription upon a braſs plate:

" Here lyeth buried Henry Guyldeford, eſquyer, captaine of her majeſtie's forte of Artclyffe neere to Dover, the third ſonne of Sir John Guyldeforde, knight, in Kent, who deceaſed the xxiiijth of Maye, 1595, beinge of the age of lvij yeres, and in the yere of the raigne of our ſoverigne lady queene Elizabeath xxxvij."

Over which on a ſeparate plate are theſe arms,
A ſaltire between 4 mullets, a mullet for difference.
He was brother to Lady Elizabeth Crowmer, mother of Sir James

Upon each of the pinnacles of the monument have been ſhields; one is loſt, the other ignorantly reverſed.

Weſtward of this monument is a ſtatue in white marble of Sir Edward Hales, lying at length in armour, reclining on his left arm on an altar of black marble; on a ſcroll of white marble this inſcription:

M. S.
HERE LYETH SIR EDWARD HALES,
OF TUNSTALL IN THE COUNTY OF
KENT, KNIGHT AND BARONETT,
WHO DIED THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER,
1654, IN THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH
YEARE OF HIS AGE.

Arms: At one end of the altar; Gules, 3 arrows Argent, headed Or. *Hales.*
At the other end, Or, 3 lions paſſant guardant Sable. *Carew.*
In front, *Hales* impaling Or 3 lions paſſant, Sable; a ſiniſter hand couped, G. on an eſcallop Argent, a mullet Or.

 Quarterly,

Quarterly,
1 *Hales.*
2 A chevron engrailed; colours worn out.
3 Argent, 3 lions heads eraſed Sable, langued Gules.
4 Gules, on a chevron Argent 3 talbots paſſant Sable, on an ineſcotcheon Az. a feſs Ermine between 3 lions heads eraſed Or. *Harlakenden.*

Painted on vellum, and hanging againſt a pillar in Mrs. Chambers' pew;

Az. a feſs Ermin between 3 lions heads eraſed Or,
impaling
Per chevron Sable and Or 3 eagles diſplayed counter-changed.

Underneath is this inſcription:

" In the upper end of this ally lyeth interred the body of Sylveſter Harlackenden of Ufton, in the pariſh of Tunſtall and county of Kent, Eſq. of the ancient family of the Harlackendens of Woodchurch, in the ſaid county, who departed this life he 19th day of March, 1659, being the 54th yeare of his age."
t

On the reading deſk:

" W. 1588 C."

Arms in the windows.

In the eaſt window of the chancel.

Crowmer, impaling Quarterly .... defaced *.

Ditto, impaling Quarterly, 1 & 4 per feſs and pale Or and Gules. 2 & 3. loſt.

Ditto, impaling Quarterly, 1 & 4 Ermine.... defaced, but the ſame as in the eaſt window of the north iſle; 2 & 3 Sable, a chevron between 3 mattocks Argent, as before: ſome fragments of an inſcription ſcarcely legible.

* In the annexed plate the impalement is Quarterly, 1. Az. a lion rampant O. 2. 3. G. 3 croſſes patée fitché Arg. 4. Arg. on a chief Sable a lion rampant Arg. impaling Arg. a ſaltire engrailed.

Weſt window of the north iſle:

Argent, 2 bars nebule Gules, or barry nebule of 6 Argent and Gules.

In the next window:

Ermine a feſs nebule Gules. Perhaps *Iſley*.

In the next window:

Crowmer impaling Or, a plain croſs Gules; with others defaced.

Crowmer, with the creſt. *Haut*.

Crowmer, impaling Or 3 chevronels Sable.

Some mutilated images of a dragon, a woman, and a great ſerpent.

In the next window:

Crowmer, impaling Or a plain croſs Gules, and

Argent, on a chevron Gules between 3 bugle horns, Sable, as many mullets of 5 points Or. *Haut*.

Crowmer, impaling Ermine on a chevron Gules, 3 leopards faces Or. *Cantelupe*; and

Sable, a chevron between 3 mattocks Argent. *Moſeley*.

Orate ro dm ‘ CCC III.

In the eaſt window of the north iſle.

In the middle partition ſided by the roſe and ſceptre *France* and *England*.

Quarterly, 1 & 4, Az. 3 fleurs de lis Or.

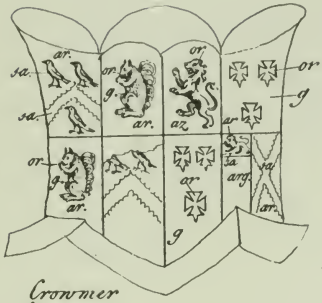
2 & 3, Gules, 3 lions paſſant Or.

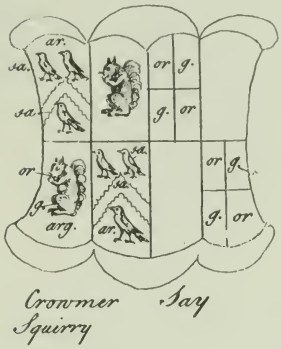
Crowmer.

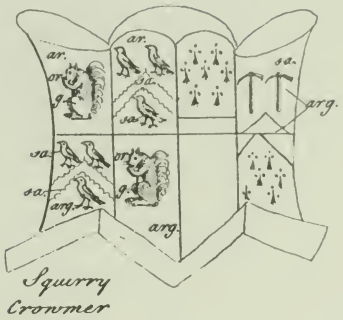
Az. 3 fleurs de lis Or, impaling *Crowmer*.

Crowmer,

In the E. *window of the chancel.*

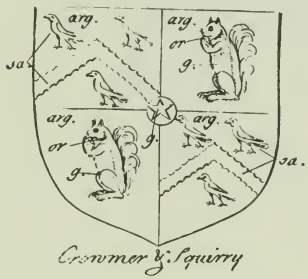


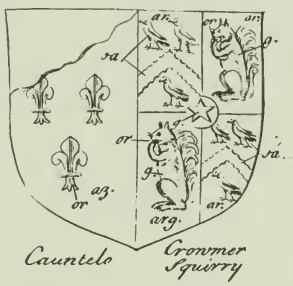


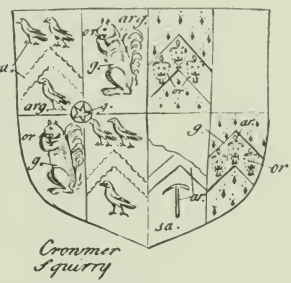


p84.

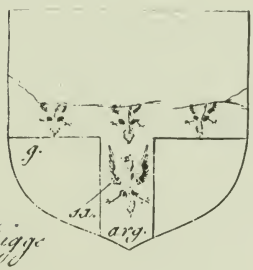
In the E. *window of the* N. *isle.*



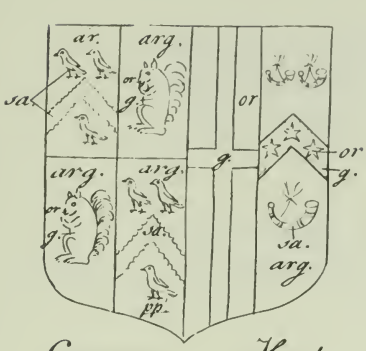




In the S. W. wind. of the S. isle. p84



In the middle window of the N. isle. Pl IV p 84

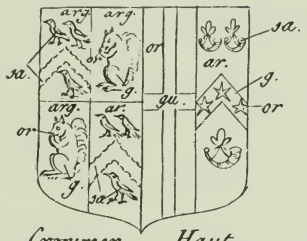


Crowmer Squirry — Haut

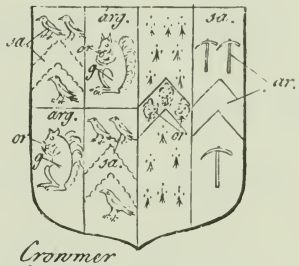
Crowmer Squirry

Crowmer Squirry — Manny

In the NE. *window of the* N. *isle.* p 84



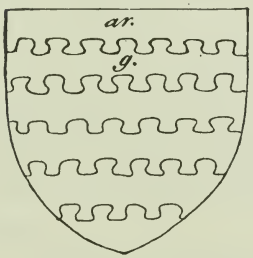
Crowmer Squirry — Haut

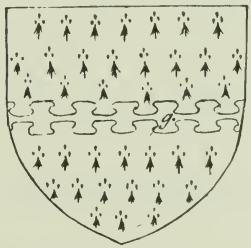


Crowmer Squirry

p.84.

W. *wind. of the* N. *isle.* NW. *wind. of the* N. *isle.*





Crowmer, impaling Quarterly, 1 & 4 Ermine on a chevron Gules, 3 leopards faces Or. *Cantelupe.*
2 & 3 Sable, a chevron between 3 mattocks Argent. *Moſeley.*

In the ſouth weſt window of the ſouth iſle,
Gules, on a plain croſs Argent, 5 eagles diſplayed Sable. *Diggs.*

Atchievments.
In the chancel.

Gules on a bend Or between 6 plates 3 torteauxes, a chief of the ſecond charged with five ermines Sable,
impaling
Gules, a chevron engrailed Ermine; on a chief Or 3 fleurs de lis Sable.

The firſt coat impaling per pale Gules and Sable a lion paſſant Argent.

Motto, " Ne me capiat juſticiæ oblivio."

Barry of 6 Argent and Sable, in chief 3 golpes.

Motto, " Vinco anima ſponſa Chriſti."

In the ſouth iſle.

Ermine on a chevron Gules 3 eſcallop ſhells Or.
impaling Argent a chevron chequy Or and Az. between 3 bucks heads eraſed Gules, attired of the ſecond.

In the chapel:

Hales, impaling on the right, Argent, a plain croſs between 4 croſs croſslets fitché Gules.

On the left; Ermine 2 bars Or, over all a lion rampant Azure, langued Gules.

Motto, " Unum eſt neceſſarium."

Over

Over the doors at the entrance of the chapel.
Hales impaling Argent a croſs wavy Sable.

In Mr. Mores' pew, Hales' creſt with this motto.
" A ſolo ad cœlum."

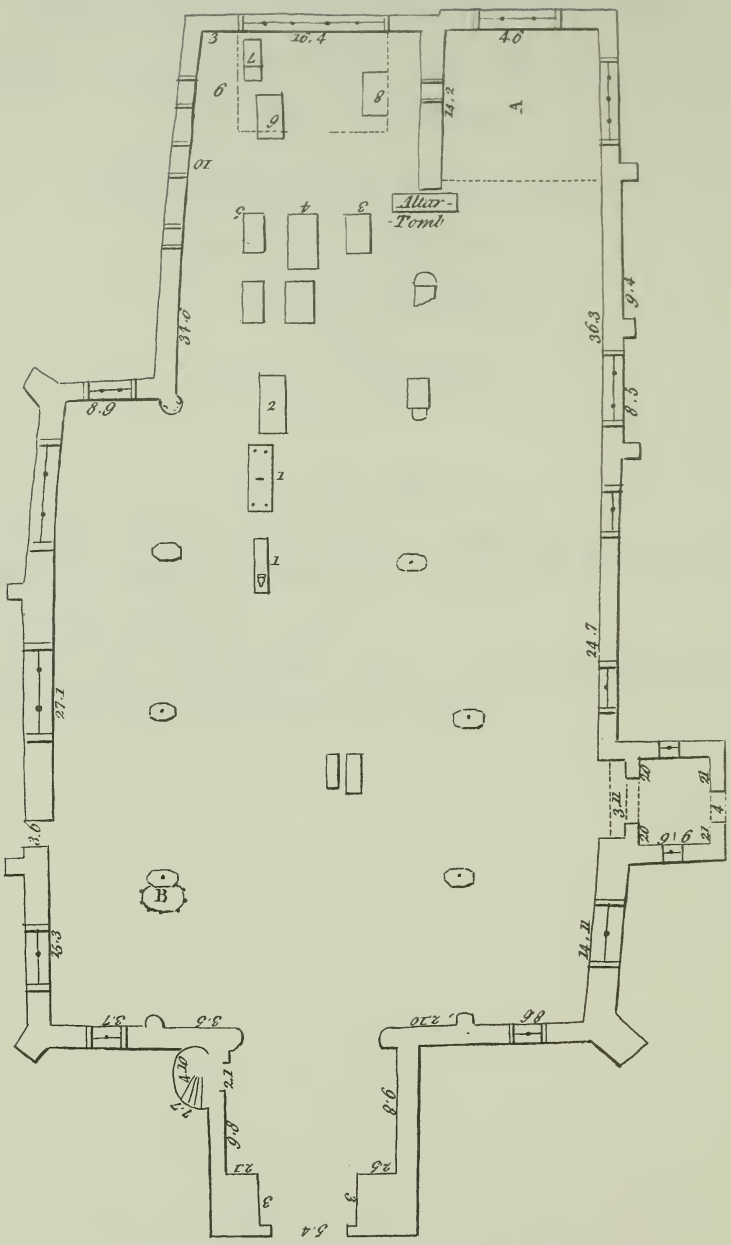
In Mr. Grove's pew, Hales's arms.

In the north croſs iſle.
" Eleanor Chambers,
1729.
Aphra Chambers,
1731."

On the bells:

1 ROBERTUS MOT ME FECIT, 1596.
2 ROBERTUS MOT ME FECIT, 1600.
} R. M. and 3 bells.
3 R. PHELPS FECIT, 1702.
4 PRAYSE YE THE LORD, 1573. A crown between 3 bells.
5 JOHN WILNAR MADE ME, 1630.

References


Altar-
Tomb
A
B

References to the Plan of the Church.

1. Three ſtones robbed of their braſſes.
2. Thomaſine Gore.
3. Webbes.
4. Wulf.
5. Margaret Rycyls.
6. Wood.
7. Elizabeth Dixon.
8. John Putland.
9. Dr. Cheke.
10. Mr. Mores.

A. Addition by Sir Edward Hales, 1655.

B. Font.

Octogonal ſides of the pillars at the baſe 11 inches; at the ſhaft 8 inches; diſtance of each E. and W. taken from the ſhaft 9 feet 8 inches; from N. to S. 16 feet 4 inches.

The font is ſtone, but heightened with a rim of brick, and lined now with lead, from out to out at top 2 feet 7 inches; but the ſpace between the pilaſters will diminiſh them in the ichnography; height to the end of the ſtone 2 feet 7 inches; for the brick work add $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The buttreſſes and the wall generally 2 feet 6 inches thick.

Lancet windows about 1 foot 5 inches.

Altar window, about a foot wider than the rails, muſt be placed exactly over them at the N. ſide, and a foot beyond them at the S. ſide.

Chapel E. window 5 feet 5 inches.

The next 6 feet 6 inches.

The

The next 5 feet 8 inches over Sir Edward Hales.
The next 4 feet 8 inches over Mr. Grove's pew.
The next 5 feet.
The next 4 feet 6 inches
The next or W. window of S. iſle, 4 feet 6 inches } and alike.

NOTES TAKEN 23 May 1760.

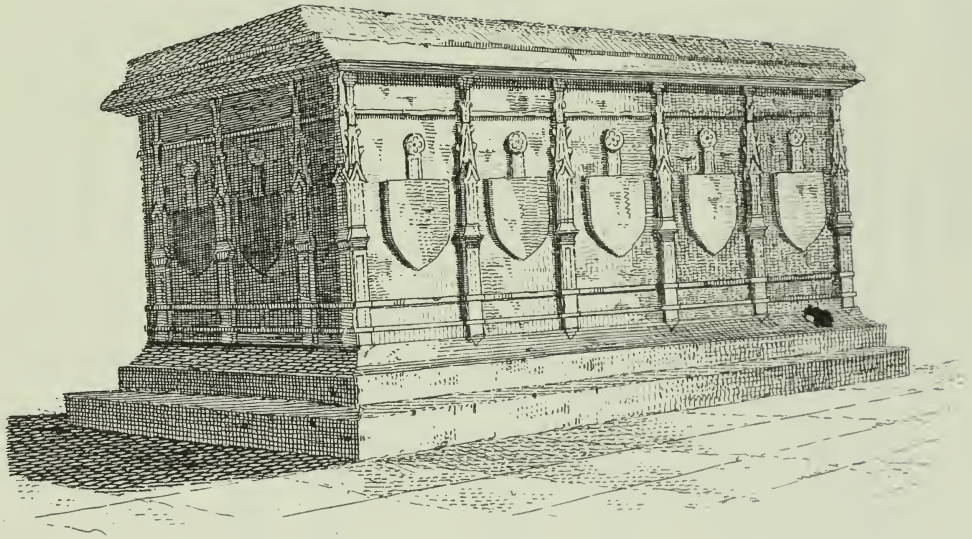
The Queen's arms erected 1708, Robert Grove, eſq. then church-warden.

The altar monument pl. VI. in the chancel is made with one ſide plain, and was therefore manifeſtly intended to ſtand againſt a wall. Indeed it ſeems to have been made for the place where it now ſtands, particularly from the appearance of the ſouth end; if ſo it was ſet up ſince the chapel was built. Upon it ſeveral idle perſons have cut the initial letters of their names; of theſe I obſerve one in the year 1661.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel ſtill remains a lancet window ſimilar in all reſpects to the three in the north ſide, and correſponding to the eaſternmoſt of them.

The lancet window remaining in the ſouth wall of the chancel, and looking into the chapel, proves that the chapel was not built at the ſame time with the chancel.

From



From the Regiſter.

A booke of all the weddings, chriſtenings, and burienges, beginninge in the xxxth yeare of the reygne of Kinge Henrie the viii of famous memory, William Bounker being then parſon of this pariſh of Tunſtall.

Anno Domini 1538.

Mr. Symon Jenninges, parſon of Tunſtall, ſep. 27 Nov.

N. B. This gentleman built the pigeon-houſe belonging to the parſonage, as appears by his name cut on the walls thereof as follows:

1538

S. Jenyns: pries pour luy

1539.

Sr Wm Cromer, K^t. ob. 20 Jul. Sep. 21 die D.

1540.

Simeon Pottman, nat. & bapt. 5 Jul.

Joan Pottman, ob. Jul. 7. ſep. 8.

Tho. Pottman & Eliz. Tournae mar^d 22 Nov.

1541.

James Cromer, Eſq. ob. 30 Maij ſep. eodem die poſt M.

Mary Pottman, nat. & bapt. 20 Aug.

Rob. Tong, nat. & bapt. 26 Sept.

1543.

Wm Pottman, born & chr. 12 Maij.

John Bredgman & Godlie Chapnell mar^d. 27 Maij.

1544.

Joan Pottman, nat. & ſep. 7 Jan.

1545.

Rich. Pottman, nat. & bap. 25 Feb.

1547.

Ann Pottman, nat. & bap. 12 Feb.

1549.

Suſ. Pottman, nat. 31 Jan. bapt. 2 Feb.

1551.

Alice Tong, a good houſholder, æt. 52, ſep. 2 Feb.
Sara Pottman, nat. 16 Feb. bapt. 21.

1553.

Ann Pottman, nat. 10 Jan. bp. 13.

1554.

Judith Hale, bapt. 5 Jun.

1556.

James Tonge, a good howſholder, æt. 71, worthy of perpetual memory, ſep. 18 Octobr.
James Tong & Agnes Henyter, nupt. 18 Jan.

1557.

James Tong, ſep. 15 Apr.
Marg. Pottman, nat. & bapt. 15 Maij.
Marg. Pottman, n. & b. 29 Jun.
Marg. Pottman, ſep. 22 Aug.

1558.

Wm Gore, ſep. 27 Apr.
Wm Pottman, bapt. apd. Sittingb.

1559.

Mary Tong, n. & b. 9 Apr.

1560.

Wm Bunker, prieſt & parſon of Tunſtall, ſep. 15 Jun. fere.
Simeon Tong & Alice Bunker, nupt. 25 Sept.

1561.

Wm. Cromer, eſqr. & Eliz. Gildeford, da. of Sr John Kt. mard. at Boughton Mallarde, 1 Octob.
Iſaac Tong, bapt. 13 Dec. ſep. 7 Feb.

1362.

James Cromer, f. Wmi n. b. & 1. 25 Maij.
Barbara Cromer, n. & b. eodem die.

Eliz.

Eliz. Tong, n. 22 Jun. b. 28.
Jane Cromer, f. W^mi^ n. 12 ſep. b. 15.

1563.

Dorothy Cromer, f. W^mi^ nat. 5. Sept. b. 10.

1564.

Rich. Tong, n. 25 Maij.
J^no^ Pottman & . . . R . . . charden Peers, nupt. 29 Oct.

1565.

Zacheus Harlackenden, n. 3 Mar. b. 4.
Dorothy Tong, nat. 8 Mar. b. 10.
Tho. Pottman, yeoman, ob. 24 ſep. 26 Mar.

1567.

From hence forw^d^. I omitt the Pottmans.
Mary Cromer, fil. W^mi^, n. 22 Oct. b. 23.
Dorothy Harlackenden, n. 3 Maij. b. 7. ſep. 7 Jun.

1568.

Jonathas Harlackenden, n. 29 Maij.
J^no^ Tong, & Phillis Bull, nupt. 10 Jan.

1569.

Bridget Harlackenden, ux. Walteri 1. 28 Jun.
Nich. Tong, n. & b. 23 Sept.
James Cromer, f. W^mi^, n. 24 Dec.

1572.

Tho. Thacker, late parſon of T. ſep. 29 Sept.
Jone Thacker, his widow, 1. 5 Jan.

1573.

Suſ. f. y^ms^ Tong, b. 30 Sept^r^.

1574.

Hen. f. Walt. Harlackenden, b. 19 Mar.
J^no^ f. Simeon Tong, b. 2 Feb. 1575.
Ralph f. John Coldwall, parſon 1. 21 Jun:

1577.

Walt. f. Walt. Harlackenden, b. 21 Apr.

W^m f. Joh. Coldwall, parſon, n. 23 Apr. b. 26.
Wm Tylden of Wormſell & Eliz. Tong, n. 15 Jun.
Tho. Biſhop, gent. & Ann f. W^mi Cromer, nupt. 19 Sept.
Joan, wife of Mr Dr Coldwall, parſon, ob. 28 Dec. 1. 29.

1578.

J^no Sharpe & Joan Tong, nupt. 7 Jul.
Eliz ux W^mi Cromer, ob. 6 Jul. 1. 8.
Eliz. Harlackenden, f. Walt. b. 7 Dec.

1580.

Sara Harlackenden, f. Walt. b. 28 Maij.
Wm Shurland, Braſted arm. & Doroth. f. W^mi Cromer, nupt. 2 Nov.

1581.

Mich. f. Walt. Harlakenden, b. 17 Jun. ſep. 3 Dec. 1596.
Peter Pott, parſon of Tunſtall, occ. 17 Nov. ob. 10 Oct. 1584.

1583.

Doroth. Tong, ſep. 14 Maij.
Geo. Wanderſon, & Ann T. mar^d 1 Jul.
J^no Harlakenden, f. Walt. nat. 12 Sept.

1584.

Pet. f. Pet. Pott. parſon of T. n. 3 Aug. b. 9.
Pet. Potts, parſon of T. ob. 10 Oct. ſep. 11.

Chriſtophe Webbes, Rect^r, eccleſiæ Tunſtallenſis legis articulos illi lege ad legendum injunctos 21° Febr. hora p^r cum matutin. audientibus oibus parochis ann. R. R. E. 27, &c. coram his teſtibus ſubſcriptis

Wm Cromer,
Walt. Harlakenden,
Wm Tonge,
Simon Tonge,
& others.

1586.

Ann f. Walt. Harlakenden, n. 2 Dec.

Suſ.

Suſ. f. Walt. n. eodem die, ob. 24 Dec.

Geo. Bynge, gent. f. Rob. Bynge, eſq^r. & Jane f. W^mi Cromer, nupt. 22 Feb. $\frac{6}{7}$.

1587.

Suſ. Harlakenden, ux. Walt. ob. 26 Maij 1. 27.

Sam. Boyſe de Hawkhurſt gent. & Mary f.
W^mi Cromer, nupt. 12 Sept.

Hen. Clifford, eſq^r. & Jane Harlakenden, nup. 26 Dec.

Walt. n. 19 Sept. 1590. ſep. 3 Oct.

Urſula, n. 26 Nov. 1588. ſep. 21 Sept. 1603.

Sam. Nichols, miniſter, & Marg. Daye nupt. 30 Sept.

1588.

Rob. Tong & Eliz. Genet nupt. 30 Dec.

1590.

Eliz. f. W^mi Tong, n. 10 Apr.

1591.

James Tong & Alice Clarke, nupt. 2 Feb.

1593.

Mr Wm Tong, ſep. 18 Jul.

Mr Ellis cur. of Milſted, ob. 9 Sept.

Wm Edw^ds & Eliz. Tong, wid^w. nupt. 17 Sept.

1595.

Mrs Anne Tong, ux. W^mi ob. 7 Dec.

1597.

Fr. Cromer, da. of James nat. 6 Apr.

Fr. ux. Jam. ob. 27 Apr.

1598.

Wm Cromer, Eſq^r. juſtice of the peace & quor. ob. 12 Maij, æt. 67. ſep. 18.

Robt. Bradſtreete, & Eliz. Tonge, nup. 9 Apr.

1599.

Jane Burſtone, da. to Mrs Harlakenden 1. 24 Jan. $\frac{99}{100}$.

1600.

1600.

Wm Gilford & Eliz. Tong, mar^d^. 16 Sept.

1601.

Martha f. Jam. Cromer, nat. 27 Apr.

Tho. f. Jam. Tong, b. 21 Jun.

Nich. Tong, & Eliz. Warrope, nupt. 27 Jul.

Hen. Harlakenden, f. Walt. ſep. 18 Oct. being ſlain 15 of ſame month tow^ds^ evening.

1602.

J^no^ f. Nich. Tong, b. 26 Sept.

Walt. f. Zach. Harlakenden, b. eodem die.

Tho. Awdley & Eliz. Harlakenden, nupt. 22 Febr.

1603.

Anne Harlakenden, ſep. 13 Aug.

J^no^ f. Hen. Clifford, ſep. 22 Sept.

Walt. Harlakenden, ob. & ſep. 24 Sept.

Zach. f. Walt. ob. & ſ. 26 Sept.

Marg. ux. Zach. ob. & ſep. 3 Octob.

1605.

Mich. Tonge, ſep. 21 Octob.

1606.

Tho. Harlakenden, b. 4 Maij.

1607.

Chriſtian Cromer, f. Jam. nat. 6 Octob.

1608.

Mr Wm Tong, ob. 14 Maij.

1610.

Mr Xpofer Webbes R^r^. of T. ſep. 15 Jan.

1613.

Sr James Cromer, ob. 27 Mar. ſ. 8 Apr.

1615.

Martha Cr. *πότνα γυναικῶν* f. Sr Jam. ſep. 14 Apr.

Xpofer f. Dr Bennet bapt. 12 Jun.

1619.

1619.

Suſ. ux. James Tong, jun^{rs} ob. Jul. 9. ſep. 12.

Mrs Jane Paſtrich, widow, da. of James Tong, ſen^{r}. ob. Jul. 30.

1621.

James Tong, jun^{r}. & Joan Chalker nupt. 1 Nov.

1622.

James f. W^{mi} Tonge, b. 23 Jun. ſep. 25.

1624.

J^{no} Hales, Eſq. & Mrs Chriſt^{n}. Cromer, nupt. 1 Mar.

1625.

M^{r} W^{m}. Tonge, ſep. Sept. 13.

Edw. f. Sr J^{no} Hales, b. Feb. 12.

1626.

Dame Martha, wife of Sr Edwd Hales. 11 Maij.

1627.

James Tong, gent. ſep. 11 Sept.

1630.

Edw. f. Sam. Hales, gent. b. 18 Apr.

1631.

Chriſtian f. Sam. Hales, b. 10 Apr.

Mrs Eliz. Tonge, ſ. Feb. 2.

Eliz. f. Sam. Hales, b. Mar. 25. 1632.

1633.

Mrs Alice Tonge, ux. Tho. Tonge, ſ. 9 Ap. [ſomething cut out.]

163$\frac{3}{4}$.

Suſ. Harlakenden, ſep. 14 Jan.

1634.

Deborah f. Sam. Hales, bapt. 5 Octob.

1635.

Eliz. f. Sam. Hales & Marthæ ux. ejus ſep. 5 Apr.

1636.

[Something cut out, as before obſerved.]

J^{no} f. Sam. Hales & M. ſep. 1 Feb. $\frac{3}{7}$.

1638.

Sam. Hales, gent. ſep. 18 Junij.

1639.

A child of Roger Harlakenden, ſep. 21 Sept.

Sr J^no Hales, K^t. ſep. 15 Octob.

1640.

W^m f. Silveſter Harlakenden, & Eliz^æ. ux. ej^s. bapt. 19 Aug.

Dame Chriſtian, relict. Sr J^no Hales, ſep. 23 Sept.

Wm Harlakenden, ſep. 29 Jan.

1641.

Silveſter f. Silv. & Eliz. Harlakenden, bapt. 30 Dec

1646.

Rebecca, da. of Mr Harlakenden, bapt. 24 Maij.

Mr Wm Gell, A. M. curate of Tunſtall ſep. 20 Junij.

1647.

Robt. Cheke, D. D. Rect^r of T. ſep. 8 Jul.

J^no f. Sylv. Harlakenden, & E^d. b. Dec. ſep. 7 Jun. 48.

Geo. & Jam. f. Rob. Dixon, A. M. R^r of T. b. 27 Jan. Geo. ob. 4 Mar.

J^no f. Edw. Hales, Eſq. b. 7 Mar.

1649.

Mary f. Sylv. Harlakenden, bap. 9 Nov.

1650.

Eliz. f. Rob. Dixon, A.M. b. 9 Jul.

Mrs Mary Cheke, rel. of Dr Cheke, ſep. 21 Octob.

Martha f. Sylv. Harlakenden, b. 3 Dec. f. 15. 4 Sept. 1653.

1$65\frac{2}{3}$.

James Sylv. Harlakenden, b. 10 Febr. ſep. 21 Nov.

James f. Jam. Tong & Helen ux^s. ej. b. 3 Nov.

Tho. f. Edw. Hales, eſq^r. & Annæ b. 26 Dec.

1654.

John f. J^no Grove & Mildredæ, b. 2 Aug.

Sr Edward Hales, ſep. 10 Octob^r.

Sarah

Sarah f. Sylv. Harlakenden, b. 26 Octob^{r}. ſ. 31.
Dame Ann Hales, ux. Sr Edwd. ſ. 8 Febr.

$165\frac{5}{6}$.

John f. Jam. Tong & Hel^{æ}. b. 3 Jan.

1656.

Sarah f. John Grove & Mildredæ, b. 29 Dec. ſep. 7 Jan.

1657.

Edward f. Jam. Tong, & Helenæ, b. 23 Dec.

$165\frac{8}{9}$.

Robt. f. J^{no} Grove & M. b. Febr. 22.

1659.

Mary f. Sylv. Harlakenden, ſ. 22 Maij.
Eliz. f. Jam. Tong & Helenæ, b. 22 Dec.
Sylv. Harlakenden, ſ. 23 Mar.

1661.

Robert f. Jam. Tong, C. 12 Sept. ſ. 10 Octob.

1662.

Thomas f. Jam. Tong & H. ſep. 7 Oct.
Charles f. ejuſdem, bapt. 21 Febr.

1667.

Symon f. ejuſdem, nat. 13 b. 17 Apr. ſ. 30.

1670.

Henry f. ejuſdem, b. 15 Dec.

1673.

Edward f. J^{no} Grove & Mildr. ſ. 8 Nov.

1674.

Thomas f. Sylv. Harlakenden & Elizæ ſ. 10 Dec.

1675.

Jane f. Mr Hales of Roughton, ſ. 25 Sept.

1676.

Sylv. f. Sylv. Harlakenden & Eliz. ux. ejus b. 13 Junij, æt. 2 dierum.

1677/8.

John Grove, Gent. æt. 72 Jan 1. ob. 15 Jan. & ſep. 16.
Mildredæ relict. ejus ob. 23 Febr. ſ. 24.

1678.

Silv. Harlakenden, gent. æf. 37 Dec. 30. ob. 22 Jan. 8/9. ſ. 27.
Joel f. ejuſd. & Eliz. rel. ejus b. 10 Feb. ſ. 10 Febr. 79/80.

1679.

Rebecca f. Rob. Grove & Elize b. 25 Nov. æt. 10 dieth.

1680.

Eliz. ux. Jam. Dixon, eſqr. ſ. N. ſide of the chancel, 3 Junij.
Eliz. f. Rob. Grove & Elizæ b. 23 Nov.

1683/4.

John f. ejuſdem, b. 15 Jan.

1686.

Edward ſon of Capt. Hales, ſ. 2 Sept.

1687.

Cicely, f. Rob. & E. Grove, b. 12 Apr.

1691.

Mrs. Sarah Dixon, widow of Dr. Robt. Dixon, ſ. 5 Maij.

1692.

Mrs Eliz. Tong, widow ſ. 18 Oct.

1693/4.

Lady Fr. ux. Honble Sr Edwd. Hales, ſ. 5 Mar.

1704.

John Grove, f. Rob. & Eliz. Tong, b. 15 Jul.

1708.

John f. ejuſdem, b. 29 Maij.

1711.

Mr Robert Dixon, Rectr. ſ. 25 Mar.

The laſt entry in this regiſter is

May 15, Ao. 1711—I was inducted into the rectory of Tunſtall by Mr Robert Elwick, vicar of Bredgar, in the preſence of Wm Lott then Church warden of the pariſh, with ſeveral other of

 inhabitants:

inhabitants: & on Sunday 10 June following I read the whole ſervice with the 39 articles, &c. & gave my aſſent & conſent, &c. as required by law having been collated into the ſaid parſonage Maij 7 by the moſt Rev^d. Father in God Tho. Ld Archb^p of Canterbury my good patron.

Edw. Mores.

On a blank leaf at the beginning of the regiſter.

Francis Foxton was curate of this pariſh 62 years. [The laſt time he ſigned the regiſter was 22 Feb. 160$\frac{2}{3}$. The firſt 5 Oct. 32 H. VIII.]

Nathaniell Jackſon, curate of Tunſtall, 30 Aug. 1615 & 1612.

Oneſiphorus Paul, A. M. curate of Tunſtall 1965.—Ex aul. Magd. Oxon. A. M. 5 Jul. 1664.

Thos. Brockbancke, A. M. cur. of Tunſtall 1664.

Obadiah Paul, A B. cur. of Tunſtall.

Robert Dixon, A. M. curate of Tunſtall 1669.

Tho. Turner, A. M. curate of Tunſtall 1671.

J^no Ballard, A. B. curate of Tunſtall at the feaſt of S^t. Mich. 1676.

Joſeph Hawling, A. B. curate of Tunſtall 1678.

Will. Gell, A. M. curate of Tunſtall, bur^d. 20 Jun. 1646.

From the new regiſter.

1711.

Robert Gore, of Sittingbourne, eſq. buried 25 Oct.

1712.

Eliz. da. of Rob. & Eliz. Tong, baptized 7 Mart.

1715.

Mary, da. of Rob. & Elizab. Tong, bapt. 18 Nov.

1716.

James Dixon, broth[r]. to the rev. Rob. Dixon, late rector of this parish bur[d] 26 Jul.

Rob. Grove, esq. son of Rob. & Elizab. Grove, bur[d] 15 Oct.

1717.

Eliz. Gore of S[t]. Paul's, Covent-Garden, Westminster, bur[d] 12 Apr.

1720.

Thomas son of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt[d] 26 Jul.

1721.

William son of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 25 Oct.

1722.

Eliz. wife of Rob. Grove from Kensington, but formerly of this parish, buried 28 Aug.

1723.

Robert Grove, esq. buried 13 Apr.

Eliz. da. of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 20 Dec.

1729.

Edward Hales, esq. buried 12 Oct.

1738.

Rebecca Grove, buried 12 Oct.

1742.

Robert Dixon of Town-Sutton, buried in linen 14 Aug.

1744.

S[r] John Hales, bart. buried 20 Jan.

1746.

Mrs Thomasine Gore of the parish of Walton upon Thames, bur[d] 19 Dec.

1749.

Mrs Ann Hales, mother of the present S[r] Edward, bur[d] 5 Apr.

Pariſh Regiſter of Tunſtall.

Baptiſmorum, nuptiarum & ſepulturarum numerus quæ Tunſtalliæ ſingulis annis contigere ab anno 30 H. VIII. 1538 ad annum 23 G. II. 1750. [Mr. Mores had prepared columns for each of theſe articles from the above period, but not filled any till 1713.]

	Chr.	m.	bu.	
1713	3	3	6	
1714	3	1	4	
1715	5	0	5	
Maria f. Rob. & Eliz. t. Nov. 18.				Robert Gore, of Sittingbourn, eſq. ſep. Oct. 25, 1711.
1716	5	0	5	
1717	3	0	3	James Dixon, brother to the Rev. Robert Dixon, late rector of the pariſh, ſep July 26, 1716.
1718	4	0	3	
1719	2	2	1	
1720	2	0	4	
Tho. f. Will. & Eliz. t. July 26.				Robert Grove eſq. f. Rob. & Eliz. Oct. 15, 1716.
1721	3	1	2	
Will. f. Will. & Eliz. t. Oct. 25.				Eliz. Gore, of St. Paul's Covent Garden, Weſtminſter, ſep. April 12, 1717.
1722	1	2	9	
1723	4	2	2	
Eliz. f. Will. & Eliz. t. June 6.				Eliz. wife of Robert Grove from Kenſington, but formerly of this pariſh, Aug. 28, 1722.
1724	3	0	0	
1725	2	2	5	Robert Grove, eſq. April 13,
1726	6	0	3	Edw. Hales, eſq. Oct. 12, 1729.
Jam. f. Will. & Eliz. t. Dec. 20.				Rob. Grove, Oct. 12, 1738.
1727	4	2	8	
1728	5	1	2	Rob. Dixon, of Town Sutton, buried in linen Aug. 14, 1742.
1729	3	2	3	
1730	5	0	2	
1731	3	0	2	Sir John Hales, bart. Jan. 20, 1743-4.
1732	5	1	6	

1733

1733	2	1	5
1734	3	1	5
1735	4	0	7
1736	2	0	3
1737	2	2	4
1738	4	0	5
1739	1	4	1
1740	8	4	4
1741	2	0	4
1742	6	0	6
1743	2	0	3
1744	2	2	3
1745	2	2	1
1746	4	1	2
1747	3	1	3
1748	3	2	4
1749	3	1	2

Mrs. Thomaſine Gore, of the pariſh of Walton upon Thames, Dec. 19, 1746.

Mrs. Ann Hales, mother of the preſent Sir Edward, April 5, 1749.

From

From the aſſeſs books.

Aſſeſſment made 27 Jul. 1679.
Fr. Kennet, ch. warden.

Rob. Dixon, rect^{r} —	35	00	00
Rob. Grove, gent. —	20	00	00
Edw. Hales, eſq.—Mrs Segar —	87	00	00
Mrs Harlakenden —	24	00	00
Mrs Segar—Mary Hubbard, wid^{w}.	35	00	00
Edw. Hales, eſq.—Wid. Brockhull	5	00	00
Mr Brockhull—Ger^{d} Gatland	6	00	00
Mr Cobb—Jam. Sweetlove —	5	00	00
Edw. Hales, eſq.—Tho. Biggs —	4	00	00
Rob: Kemp —	4	00	00
Fr. Kennet —	3	00	00
Joh. Sweetlove —	2	00	00

Out dwellers.

Edw. Hales, eſq. for Woodland —	20	00	00
Joh. Grant —	10		
Mr John Britcher for Piſtock farm —	34		
Mrs Allen—Will. Drury —	20		
Ric. Tryer—Tho. Baniſter —	3		
Jacob Lane—Tho. Baniſter —	5		
Tho. Lake—Tho. Bauiſter —	1		
Mr Hales—Jam. Hubbard —	8		
Mr Will. Slater, clerk —	5		
Mr Tuck—Tho. Hunt —	1		

Francis Kennet, churchwarden.

Aſſeſſment

Aſſeſſment made 6 Maij, 1745.

John Grove	—	37	00 00
M[rs] Chambers	—	42	
M[r] Stanley	—	70	
for the parſonage	—	80	
for M[rs] Thurſton's lands	—	6	
M[r] Will. Heyter	—	70	
M[r] John Southouſe	—	75	
M[r] John Denn late Oliver	—	86	
Widow Love	—	12	
Joh Fuller	—	12	
Jeff. Dowle	—	4	
Tho. Mitchell	—	6	
Steph. Groombridge	—	6	
Geo. Seely, late Hodges	—	6	
Ric. Beele	—	4	

Account

Account of the number of houſes and inhabitants in the pariſh of Tunſtall, taken 2 Jun. 1757.

Names of houſes and occupiers in my time, ſc. 1738.	Preſent tenants.	Landlords.	Number of the inhabitants.	
Tho. Mitchell	Empty	Sir Edw. Hales, bart.		
Grove-end	Joh. Southouſe	Ditto	himſelf, wife, 3 children, 4 ſervants	9
Gilb. Marſhall	Will. Hoby	Mrs. Quepſted of Canterb.	himſelf, wife and 4 children —	6
Goodwife Turner	James Spear	Ditto	himſelf only —	1
Steph. Gindar	Steph. Gindar	Himſelf	himſelf, da. her huſb. Ric. Beale, and 5 child.	8
Jeff. Dowle	Jeffry Dowle	Mr. Beckett of Charing	himſelf, Hodges's wid. and child, and Tho. Phillips, his wife and 5 children	10
Joh. Grove, eſq.	Ric. Grove, eſq.	Rev. Bland	himſelf and 5 ſervants —	6
Will. Hodges	James Phillips	Sir Edw. Hales, bart.	himſelf and his wife —	2
Moſes Foods	Tho. Read	Ditto	himſelf, his wife and 4 children —	6
The parſonage			Will. Lake, his wife and 5 child. and Charles Mitchell, his wife and 2 child.	11
John Fuller	Matth. Wickenden	Sir Edw. Hales, bart.	himſelf and 6 children, and Will. Hartridge, his wife and 5 children	14
The old houſe	Geo. Sely	Ditto	himſelf, wife, 4 children and 3 ſervants	9
Margar. Love	John Love	Mr. Whitacre of Troſley	himſelf, wife and 2 children —	4
Gore-court	Tho. Stanley	Myſelf	himſelf, wife, 3 child. and 4 ſervants	9
Steph. Groombridge	Steph. Groombridge	Mrs. Chapman	himſelf, wife and 2 children —	4
Piſtock	Will. Heyter, gent.	Himſelf	himſelf, wife, 1 daughter and 6 ſervants	9
Ufton	Miſs Chambers	Mr. Hyde	herſelf, Mrs. Creek and her da. and 4 ſervants	7
			Total	115

Mr. Southouſe, Mr. Sely (or more properly Mr. Den, whoſe ſervant only Sely is) Mr. Stanley, Mr. Hayter, and Miſs Chambers have teams.

APPENDIX.

P. 6. Eſc. 21 E. III. p. 1. n. 57.

Inq. capt. apd Oſpringe die Sabb. poſt feſt. S. Matth. poſt Edm. de S. Joh. (fil. Hug. de S. Joh.)

Prædcus Hugo tenuit die qo ob. unum feod. mil. in Tunſtalle juxta Sydyngbourne qd Steph. de Cobham de eo tenuit, qd valet p ann. xx libr.

P. 7. Eſc. 7 H. VI. 69.

Inq. capt. 16 Apr. apd Dertford coram Nic. Rykhull eſcaet. poſt mortem Tho. Ponynges de S. Johe chĩr. Tenuit dcus Tho. die qo ob. in feodo & jure talliato feoda ſubſcript. ut pcellas manerij ſui de Baſyng & eid m̃. pertinent. & appendencia; viz. &c. &c. &c. unũ feodũ mil. in Tunſtall qd Will. Crowmer tenet, qd val. p ann. cũ accident. xls. m̃. de Baſyng tenetur in cap.

Obiit pdcus Tho. 6 Mart. ult. & Conſtantia ux. Joh. Paulet, Aleſia ux. Joh. Orell & Johes Bonevyle ſunt conſang. & h. ppinq. Conſtantia æt. 20. Aleſia 19 & ampl. Joh. Bonevyle 19 & ampl.

P. 8. Eſc. 17 R. II. n. 45.

Inq. cap. apd Erde die ☽ ante fm̃ S. Edm. poſt mort. Iſab. ux. Lucae de Ponynges. Jur. dic. qd pdca Iſab. null. tenuit terr. ſeu ten. de rege in cap. ſed qd Rob. Knoles, chivaler, tenuit de pdca Iſab. die qo ob. unũ feod. milit. in Tunſtall preter alia feoda quorum quodlt valet ad accident. c s. pdca Iſab. ob. 16 Oct. ult. & Tho. de Ponynges chĩr eſt f. & h. ppinq. æt. 36 & ampl.

P. 11. note *n*. Cart. 29 H. III. m. 3.

Rex conc. Walto de Gray fil. Rob. de G. nepoti W. arch. Ebor. int. alia quicquid juris habuit vel aliquo temp. here poſſet in manerijs de Tunſtall & Shepeye. Dat. apd Weſtm. 12 Jun.

P. 12. Cart. 11 H. III. m. 3.

R. conc. dilco & fid. Hub. de Burgo & Marg. ux. & h. int. alia m̃. de Tunſtall ex dono Rob. Arſicke. Dat. apd Wind. 14 Sept.

P. 13.

P. 13. Cart. 44 H. III. m. 4.

Rex conc. Joh. de Burgo senr. & h. lib. war. in oĩbz terris suis de Dunstall & Newton com. K. Dat. apd Westm. 29 Jul.

Esc. 44 H. III. n. 66. Esc. 3 E. III. p. 1. n. 67.

Inq. post mort. Joh. de S. Joh. capt. apd Alnodynton 15 Maij.

Kanc. Et dicunt jurati qd Steph. de Cobham jun. tenet m̃. de Tonstall cũ ptin. in eod com. de eodem Joh. de S. Joh. p̃ serv. 1 feod. mil. & val. ejusd m̃. p̃ ann. xli. Hug. f. &. h. p̃pinq. æt. 19.

Esc. 36 E. III. p. 1. n. 58.

Inq. capt. apd Newynton 24 Nov. 35 E. III. Joh. Douet qui ob. 22 Jul. p̃x. præterit. tenuit die qo ob. in dñico suo ut de feodo quod ten. apd Tunstall de Pha reg. Ang. p̃ qd vero ignoratur, & est ibi un. mess. qd non val. p̃ ann. ultra p̃. & sunt ibi xl acr. past. quæ val. p̃ ann. xjs. viijd. p̃ acr. ij den. vt in pastur. p̃ viz. dent. itm est ibi de firma ad fm̃ S. Mich. de duob̃s tenent. quorũ nõia ignor. v q̃rt ordej vel in def. iiijs. iiijd. itm sunt ibi ij acr. bosc. quæ semp̃ in x annis possint amputari & tunc val. acr. ijs & p̃dict. bosc. amputabatur trib. ann. jam elapsis. Jacob. Donet æt. 11 fil. & h. p̃miss. tent. in capite. & id Jac. & Aver̃ fr̃ ejs (æt. ij ad fest. purif. p̃x.) sunt f. & h. p̃miss. tent. in Gavelkinde. Will' Simme & Guido Elys exec. testam. dci Joh. dcã ten. occupant.

P. 14.

Inter Recordas in Thesaurario Receptæ Scaccarij, viz. Placita de Juratis & Assisis coram Johe de Regate & Socijs suis Justic. Itiner. apd Cantuar. in com. Kant. in octab̃ Sci Hillar̃ Anno Regni Regis Edwardi *Septimo* Septimo.

Rotulus Rex Regis.

Libertas Stephi de Peneceștr̃.

Steph̃s de Penceștre qui h̃b. manerium de Tonnestalle de dono Johnis de Burgo clamat habere in eodem manerio easdem lib̃tates quas h̃uit idem Johnes & sine carta. scilt infangenethef, furcas, assm̃ panis & cervis. tumber', visum franci pleg', warennam, & tenere placita in cur̃ sua de sangũe fusa. Et qd hujm̃odi lib̃tatibus plene usus est. Et simil̃r predc̃us Johnes toto tempore suo. Et qd nihil usurpavit seu occupavit sup̃ Dn̄m Regem vel antec̃ suos, petit qd inquirat̃r p̃ patriam. Et milites ad hoc elc̃i dnt sup̃ sacr̃m suũ qd predcs Steph̃us plene usus est omnibus lib̃tatb. & qd nihil occupavit seu usurpavit sup̃ Dn̄m Regẽ nec antec. suos sic dc̃m est ei, q̃d sine die cũ predc̃is lib̃tatibq̃ salvis semp̃ Dnõ Regi & hier. suis jure & accõne cum inde loqui volũint etc.

N. B. The *Septimo* above printed in italics must be a mistake in copying, as Stephen de Pencester lived in the reigns of Edward I and II.

In Turri Londiñ inter Brevia Regum.

Placita Corone in com̃ Kant. facta apud Cantuar̃ coram Joħe de Shrwre et Socijs suis Justic. Domini Regis itinerantibus in com̃ predicto . . . . . Post festum sancte Luciæ virginis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertij a Conquestu septimo.

Stepħus de Cobeham de Dunstalle clamat in manerio suo de Tunstalle habere furcas, pillord. tumberell. emend̃ assize panis et cervis. fracte de tenentibus suis ejusdem manerij de Tunstalle, et liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis in eodem manerio.

Stepħus de Cobeham clamat habere liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis manerij sui de Redemerrigg.

P. 15. Ex Registro Albo 32 b.

16 Kal. Junii A. D. 1334, coram nobis Joħ permissione divina Cant. archiep. totius Anglie primate & ap̃lice sedis legato in capella manerii de Otford d̃nis Philippo de Columbers mil. & Steph. de Columbers cleric. fil. et exec. test. d̃næ Alicie de Columbers defunct. personaliter constitutis, idem Phil. et Steph. probationi dicti test. coram ep̃o Roff. habite renunciarunt tamquam coram non judice: nam dicta Alicia habuit bona in Cant. & aliis dioc. idcirco die predicto archiep. dict. testamentum legitimum pronunciebat, & commisit adm. bonor. executoribus supradictis; Edmundo de Polle execut. in dicto test. nominato tunc presente & onus administrationis recusante, reservantes sibi (i. e. archiep°.) potestatem committendi administrationem d̃no Roberto de Shipton executori in dicto test. nominato cum eam petierit. Dat. ap. Otford.

Esc. 2 E. II. n. 66.

Br̃e regis dat. apd Byflet 22 Nov.

Inquis. de t̃ris & tent. quæ sunt Margarete quæ fuit vx. Steph. de Penesheſt capt. cor. escaetor. d̃ni reg. ap^d Tunstall die ⁓ in crast. Epiph. Dñi, regn. regis E. II. 2°, secund̃m tenorem b̃ris d̃ni regis ad escaetor. inde direct. ꝑ sacr. Petr. le Coupere, Osb̃it de Swantone, Hen. de Grenehell, Walt. ate cherche, Rob. atte Caneme, Will. Robyn, Johñi Dodyr, Joh. ate Gore, Will. de Brodoke, Will. de Dungefelle, Joh. le Man, & Tho. atte Appeltone qui dic. q̃d p̃d. M. tenuit in feodo in villa de Tunstall Bradgare & Milstede die q° ob. vn. mess. cũ gardino q̃d val. ꝑ ann. iij^s. iiij^d. it̃m ten. feod. iiij^xx x acr. terr. quæ val. ꝑ ann. xlv^s ꝑ acr. vj^d. it̃m ten. in feod. ij acr. dim. bosc. qæ val. ꝑ ann. xv^d ꝑ acr. vj^d. it̃m ten. feod. xvij^d ob. & q. redd. cũ ꝑtin. ꝑ ann. ꝑcipiend. ad fm̃ S. Mich. & die q̃d p̃dc̃a Marg. ob. seisita in d̃nico suo vt de feod. de o̅ib̃z terris p̃dcis. dicunt etiã q̃d p̃dc̃a Marg. ten. o̅ia p̃dc̃a teñta in gavelkinde de d̃no rege in cap. ꝑ serv. iij sol. vij den. q̃. & per serv. vnius adventus

ꝑ ann.

p ann. ad px. cur. dñj regis de Middletone poſt ſm̃ S. Mich. q̃ vocat[r] Lagheday & p ſerv. alterius advent. p ann. ad cur. ejuſd̃ dñj regis de Middiltone px. poſt hakeday q̃ vocat[r] Lagheday, & dic. q̃d Joh. de Orreby clicus ē fil. & h. ppinq. pd̃cæ Marg. & de æt. xxx ann. & ampl'.

Sm̃a totius extent. lij[s] ob. q̃. inde in cap . . . de redd. vt patet ſupra iij[s] vij[d] q̃. et ſic valet de claro xlviij[s] v[d] ob.

Itm dicunt q̃d ead̃. Marg. ten. die q° ob. m̃ de T. q̃d extenditur ad lx[li] p ann. ad term. vit. ſue ex dim. Antonini Bek Dunelm. epi q̃i Steph. de Peneſh'ſt quond̃ virũ ipius Marg. & ipa Marg. feoffavit tenend. eiſd̃ S. & M. & h. ipius Steph. de capit. d̃nis, &c. et dic. q̃d ead̃ Marg. tenuit p̃d̃cũ m̃. de Joh. de S. Joh. p ſerv. feod. vnius mil. & faciend. ſect. ad cur. p̃d̃ci Joh. de Alnothintone de iij ſept. in iij ſept. & dic. q̃d Joh. ux. Hen. de Cobbeham de Rundale & Alicia q̃æ fuit ux. Joh. de Columberijs ſunt fil. & h. ppinq̃. p̃d̃ci Steph. & dic. q̃d p̃d̃ca Joha eſt de ætat. xl ann. & ampl. & p̃d̃ca Alicia de æt. xxx ann. & ampl. in cuj. rei teſt. p̃d̃ci jurati ſigilla ſua appoſ'.

p̃d̃ca Marg. nullas alias terras ſeu ten. tenuit in ballia mea die q° ob. niſi terras & ten. in iſtis inquiſitionibus con.

P. 17. Eſc. 11 E. III. p. 1. n. 49.

Kanc. Inq. capt. apd Eard 12 Febr. poſt mort. Hug. de Joh.

Steph. Cobeham tenet vñm feod. in Tunſtalle juxta Sydyngbourn, & valet p ann. xx libr.

P. 37. Bund. Eſc. 10 E. I. n. 23.

Bre R. dat. apud Perſore 7 Jan. & direct. vicec. Kanc. de inquirendo ſup liɒtatiɒz & conſuetud. quib. Rog. de Shyrlande & anteceſſ. qui tenentes m̃. de Sh. & V. uſi ſunt.

Inq. facta apud Mydd. die 2 px' poſt ſm̃ Matth. ap̃li ann. 11 E. I.

D̃cus Rog. & anteceſſ. ſui in m̃. p̃d̃cis uſi ſunt here wrecc. maris, blodwyte, childwyte & am̃ceiament. piſtor. & braciatorũ de tenentib. ſuis propriis & qd nullus ball. d̃nj reg. ſolebat diſtringere in m̃. p̃d̃cis abſq. bedello vel ſervient. d̃ci Rog. ſeu anteceſſ. &c. & hoc a tempore cuj. non currit memoria, & d̃cus Rog. reddit annuatim regi xxx ſolid. redd.

Eſc.

Eſc. 36 E. III. p. 1. n. 43.

Eſc. capt. apud Midd. 12 Apr. 26 E. III.

Rob. Cheyne chivaler ten. in dñico ſuo die q° ob. m̃. de Vfton cũ ꝑtin. in ꝑoch. de Tunſt. Midd. & Sidyngb. de Pl̃a regina Angl. ut de m̃. de Midelton ut ꝑcell. m̃. de Shirl^d. ꝑ ſerv. ut ſupradic. eſt. (ſc. iiij^li annuatim ſolv. ad 4 anni term. p̃ncipal. pro m̃. de Shirl^d.) Rich. æt. 10. Rog. æt. 6. ſunt fil. & h. ꝑpinq.

P. 40. Eſc. 31 E. III. p. 2. n. 8.

Inq. capt. apd Midd. die Jovis ꝑx. poſt fm̃ S. Barnabæ 31 E. III. &c.

Jurati dic. qd n̄ ẽ ad dampn. regis nec alior. ſi id. dñs rex concedat Hen°. atte Gore qd ipſe de xxviij acr. terr. ac ꝑtin. in Sydingb. q̃æ tenentur de dño r. in cap. feoffare poſſit Hen. Willy capellanum ħend. eid. H. W. & h. de dño rege & h. ꝑ ſerv. inde deb. & eid. Hen. Willy q° ipſe, tute inde plene & pacif. ſeiſina refeoffare poſſit dc̃m H. atte G. & Aliciam ux. ej. ħend. dcũ H. & A. & h. ipſius Hen. de dño r. ꝑ ſerv. &c. in ꝑpet'.

Item dic. q̃d p̃dc̃a terra tenet^r de dño rege in cap. ꝑ ſerv. 66 ꝑtis vn. feod. mil. ĩtem q̃d valet juxta verum valorem ix^s iiij^d. ꝑ't acr. iiij^d. item q̃d remanent eid̃ Hen. atte G. ultra terram p̃dc̃am vnum meſſ. 80 acr. ter. cũ ꝑtin. in Sydyngb. qd tenent^r de Pl̃a regina Angl. ut de m̃. ſuo de Midd. in gavelkind ꝑ ſerv. 30 ſol. ꝑ ann. item q̃d p̃dc̃a meſſ. cũ ꝑtin. valet annuat. in o͞ibz. exitib. juxta verũ valorem iij^s iiij^d. p̃dc̃a 80 acr. cũ ꝑtin. val. &c. xl^s p't acr. vj^d.

From a ſurvey of the dioceſe of Canterbury, made 12 May, 1578.
Muſ. Brit. N° 1759. f. 416.

Sittingbourne deanry.

Sittingbourne, the parſonage impropriate to the Quene's Maj. the vicarage alſo in her gift, dwelling houſes 80, communicants 300, the tenths 20^s.

Newington (belonging to All Souls) dwelling houſes 77, communicants 236.

Bredgar, impropriate to Tho. Reader, gent. the vicarage in his gift, dwelling houſes 50, comm. 155.

Borden, impropriate to dame Marg. Roche, wid. vicarage in her gift, dwelling houſes 53, comm. 160.

Milton, — — dwelling houſes 108, comm. 374.

Tonge, — — dwelling houſes 13, comm. 30.

Morſtone, the parſonage of the gift of Will. Cromer, eſq. dwelling h. 10, comm. 42.

Bicknor,	—	dwelling h. 5 comm. 6.
Tunſtall, the parſonage of the gift of archiep. Cant. tenths 28ˢ.		dwelling h. 16, comm. 82.
Elmely, (belonging to All Souls)	—	dwelling h. j. comm. 6.

From a book of the tenures of land in Kent, penes Edv. Umfreville arm. This book belonged to Joh. Phillipot, *Blanch Lion*.

F. 4. a. Margaret que fuit ux. Steph. Pencheſtr tenuit in villa de Tunſtall, Bradgar & Milſted vn. meſſ. cū gardin. 90 acr. terr. 8 acr. paſt. c acr. dim. boſc. et 18ᵈ ob. q. in gavilkinde de rege in cap. per ſerv. 3ˢ 7ᵈ. & per ſerv. ij adnat. p ann. ad cur. regis de Midleton 2 E. II.

F. 22. b. Man. de Tunſtall, Elmeley & Fogleſtone aſs Fulſtone ac diverſ. meſſ. terr. & tent. cognit. p nōīa de Elmeley & Bynnen jacent. in Elmeley, Leiſdon, Morſton, & Tonge, ac diverſ. terr. cogn. p nōīa de Grovende jacent. in Tunſtall, Bradgare, & Milſted; ac diverſ. terr. cogn. p nōīa de Grovende jacent. in Tunſtall, Bradgare & Borden, ac diverſ. meſſ. terr. & tent. cogn. p nōīa de Cutnell in Tunſtall, Bradgare, & Borden, ac diverſ. meſſ. in Tunſtall, Bradgare, Borden, Milſted, Elmeley, Leyſbye, Morſton, & Bloxham, ac diverſ. terr. & tent. in Morſton, Tonge, Babchilde, Sittingborne, Milton, Etonbridge, Hever, Cowden, Weſtram, Chydingſtone, Stonebridge, and Braſted, dict. man. ſpect. et diverſ. meſſ. terr. & tent. cognit. p nōīa de Church-court et Charpes-crofe jac. in Morſtone & Tonge ad manus R. devenerunt racōe attinct. W. Cromer, 4 p. or 1 & 2 Ph. & M. rot. 19 W. Cromer ten.

Abbreviament. omniū tenurar. compert. p inquiſ. temp. H. VII. & VIII. remanet record. in cancellar.

F. 32. b. Man. de Vfton cū ptin. tenetur in ſocagio de dno rege ut de m̄. ſuo de Mydelton per fidelitatem, &c. ut compert. eſt p inquiſ. capt. ann. 4 H. VIII.

In the margin of the book is written *modo Aſheley jure uxoris*.

From a folio MS. of Philipot's in the poſſeſſion of Edward Umfreville, eſq. containing the fines paſſed in this county temp. E. I.

P. 15. Fin. 34 E. I.

P. 297. Inter Aliciā q̄æ fuit vx. Joh. de Columbarys, quer. & Anton. ep. Dunelm. def. de med. mañij de Tunſtall cū p̄tis. exceptis 50 acr. terr. vna acra boſc. xviij den. reddit. de p̄dict. mediet. q̄m Margareta q. fuit vx. Steph. de Penceſt. tenet ad term. vit. &c. ep. recogn. eſſe jus Aliciæ & conc. p ſe & h. q̄d p̄dict. med. cū ptin. q̄m Margar. tenuit ad term. vitæ ex dimiſſ. ip̄ius ep̄i in p̄dca vill. die qº &c. poſt deceſſ. ip̄ius Margar. integre remaneat eid Alic. & h. per ſerv. q. pertinent, &c.

Fin.

Fin. 35 E. I.

P. 320. Int. Hen. de Cobeham & Johannã vx. ej. quer. & Anton. ep. Dunelm. def. de mediet. mañij de Tunſtall cũ ptin. exceptis 50 acr. terr. vna acr. boſc. & xviij den. redd. de p̃dca med. q̃m Margar. quæ fuit vx. Steph. de Penceſtre tenet ad term. vit. &c. ep̃us recogn. eſſe jus Joh̃æ & conc. p ſe & h. q̃d p̃dict. med. cũ ptin. ſicut p̃dcũ eſt q̃m p̃dca Margar. tenuit ad term. vit. ex dimiſſ. ip̃ius ep̃i poſt deceſſ. ip̃ius Margar. integre remaneat ijſd̃ Hen. & Joh̃æ & h. ip̃ius Joh̃æ p ſervic. q̃æ pertinent in p̃pet'.

From ſome collection for this county made in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.
The book belongs to Mr. Warburton.

Margeria q̃æ fuit ux. Steph. Pencheſtr tenuit in villa de Tunſtall, Bradgare & Milſtede vn. meſſ. cũ gard. iiij$_{xx}$x acr. terr. 8 acr. paſtur. 2 acr. dim. boſci. & 18^{d} ob q. in gavelkinde de r. in cap. p ſervic. iij^{s} vij^{d} & p ſerv. ij adnat. p ann. adm̃. regis de Middleton, 2 E. II.—114. & 67.

Term. Mich. 14 Eliz. Ric. Thornhill p m̃. de Piſtocke.—f. 125.

M. de Tunſtall, Elmely, & Fogleſtone, alſ Fulſtone, ac diverſ. terr. & ten. cognit. per nõia de Elmely & Binnen jacent. in Elmeley, Leiſton, Morſton, & Tonge; ac div. terr. cognit. p nõia de Grovende jacent. in Tunſtall, Bradgare & Mulſted; ac div̄ſ. terr. cognit. p nõia de Wrennes in Tunſtall, Bredgar & Borden; ac div̄ſ. meſſ. terr. & ten. cognit. p nõia de Cubnall in Tunſtall, Bredgar & Borden; ac div̄ſ. meſſ. in Morſton & Bloxham; ac div̄ſ. terr. & ten. in Morſton, Tonge, Babchilde, Sittingborne, Milton, & in alijs locis hujuſce com. ad man. r. deveñunt r̃one attinctus W. Cromer. f. 134.

Tranſcript. comp. collector. auxilij xl^{s} de quolibet feod. mil. ad primogen. regis mil. faciend. 20 E. III. in ſcaccario remanentis emendatũ in nõib. poſſeſſor. p Rob. Maycote nup̄ ſubviſ. Johannis Norton, mil. vicecom. Kanc. 5 H. VIII. prout id̃ Rob. in turnia vic. p̃dci dco ann. tent. p inquiſic̃oes jurator. colligere potuit ob collec̃oem expen. milit. com. p̃dci ad ult. parl. exiſtent. melius p̄ficiend. & noviter emendatũ per Ciriac. Pettyte, gen. feodariũ d̃ni regis infra com. p̃dict. 35 H. VIII.

Hund. de Mydelton.

F. 75. b. viz. man. de Tunſtall.

De d̃no Walt. de Manny pro vno feod. q̃d Margeria de Penceſtre tenuit in Tunſtall de Johanne de Sancto Johanne xl^{s}.

nuper Will. Cromer, mil.*
modo hæred. ejuſdem †.

* Sc. ut opinor 5 H. VIII. † Sc. ut opinor 35 H. VIII.

From

From another folio MS. in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Mr. Umfreville, containing the fines paſſed in the county of Kent, temp. H. III.

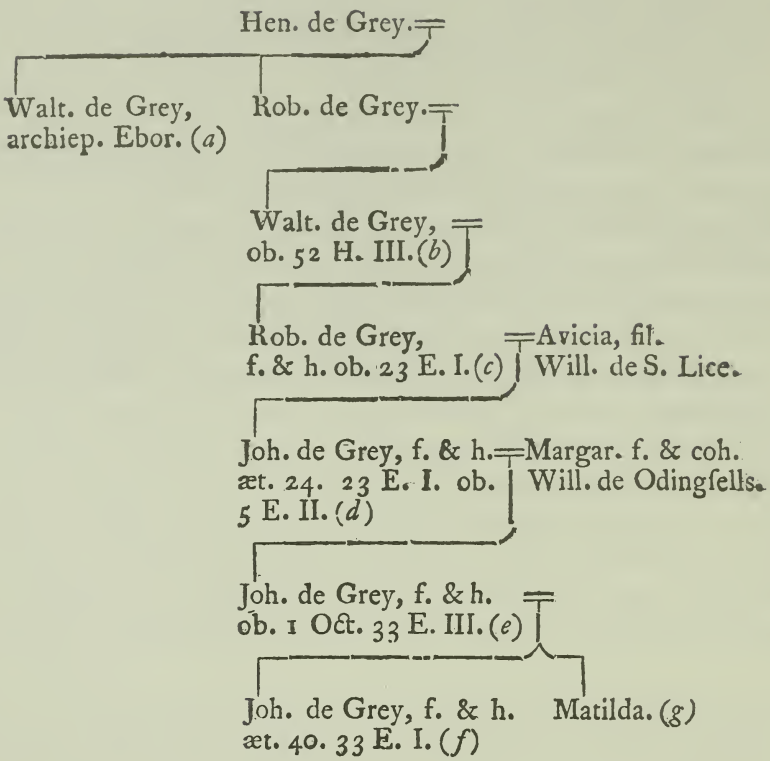
At the beginning is this note. 1633.

Pretium hujus libri ex archivis in theſaurario ſcaccarij Weſtm. extracti vj^{li}. Jo. Phillipott, Somerſett.

The making the 2 kalendars [of perſons and places] and the bynding the bookes xliij^{s}. J. P. S.

P. 117. Finalis concordia facta ann. regn. regis H. fil. Joh. 55 inter Joh. de Wadeton pet. & Barth. de Wadeton ten. de vno meſſ. octies viginti & 12 acr. terr. & paſtura ad treſcentas oves, quatuor libratis & x ſolidatis redditus, & redditu xxiiij gallinarum cum ꝑtin. in Menſtre & Eſtcherche in Schepeye hujus Joh. et pro hac recogn. id̄ Joh. conceſſit eid̄ Barth. p̄dc̄a ten. cum ꝑtin. ſimul cum o͞ib. alijs terr. & ten. quæ aliquando fuerunt Joh̄is de Wadeton patris p̄dc̄i Barth. in la Gore, Vppecherche, Renham, Nywenton, Bordenn, Stokyngebyr, Halweſtowe, Myddelton, Sydingeborn, Tunſtall, Rodmerſham, Bradgare, Mylſtede & Hedecrone; h̄end. eid̄. Barth. & h̄edib. de corp' &c.

PEDIGREE OF HENRY DE GREY, [See p. 12.]

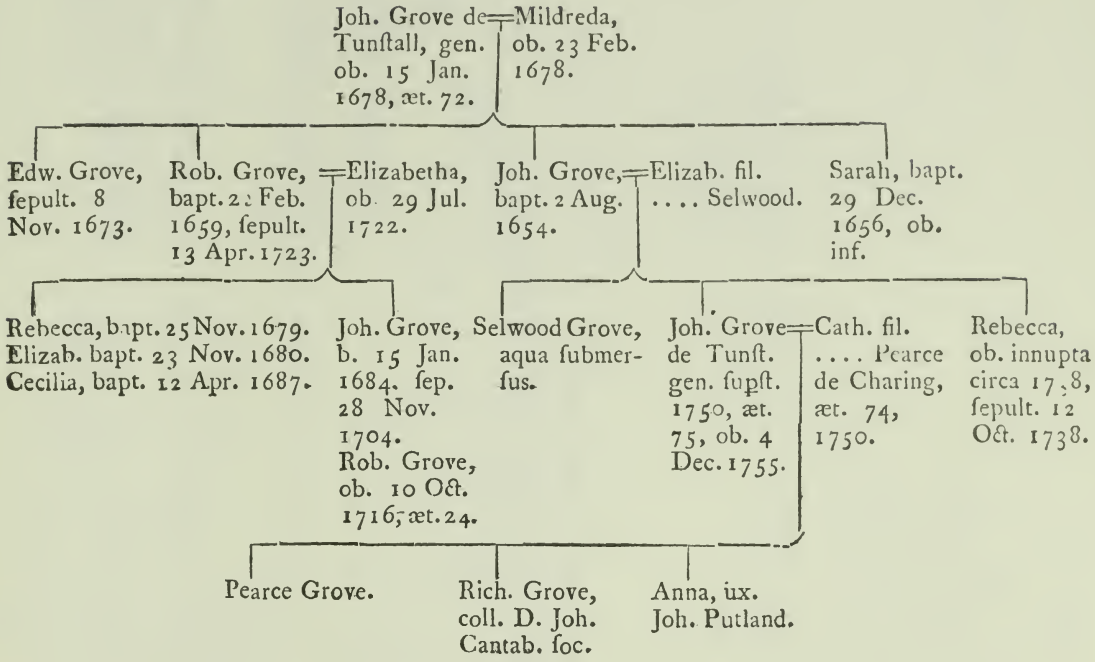


(a) *Eſc.* 24 E. I. 2. 104. (b) *Cart.* 29 H. III. m. 3. *Cart.* 30 H. III. m. 9. (c) *Fin.* 52 H. III. m. 12. *Eſc.* 23 E. I. n. 60. (d) *Fin.* 23 E. I. m. 12. *Eſc.* 5 E. II. 61. (e) *Clauſ.* 15 E. II. m. 20. *Cart.* 4 E. III. n. 44. l. War. *Cart.* 28 E. III. n. 15. l. War. *Eſc.* 33 E. III. n. 38. (f) *Eſc.* 41 E. III. p. 2. n. 35. (g) *Pat.* 32 E. III. m. 13. *Clauſ.* 17 R. II. m. 18.

PEDI-

PEDIGREE OF JOHN GROVE, [See p. 31.]

Arms; Erm. on a chevron G. 3 eſcallops Argent.



Among the perſons who take their name from this place, Oſmund, ſon of Edward de Tunſtall gave 2s rent in Dya cum ptin. to the nuns of St. Mary Magdalen, at Devyngtone, co. Kent, 39 H. III. Monaſt. I. 502.

In plac. de term. Mich, 45 H. III. rot. 13. dorſ. Kanc. mention of John de Dunſtall, clericus. Prynne's Pap. Uſurp. III. 119, b.

Tho. de Dunſtalle, capellan. inſtitut. in eccl. S. Mildredæ Cant. 8. cal. Apr. 1291. Regiſt. Peckham, f. 41, a.

Rob. de Tonſtall, inſtituted to the rectory of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, London, 8 id. Sept. 1322. ad preſentat. prior & cap. eccl. Ch. Cant. Newc. I. 333.

Rob. Tunſtall, 1502. Ib. I. 585.

Ric. de Tunſtall. Sa. 3 combs Arg. Ex arm. rot. antiq. p. 218.

Ric. de Tunſtall de Bolton. Arg. on a chief indented Az. 3 bezants. Ib. p. 598.

Tho. Tunſtall. Arms as the firſt, Ib. p. 637.

PEDI-

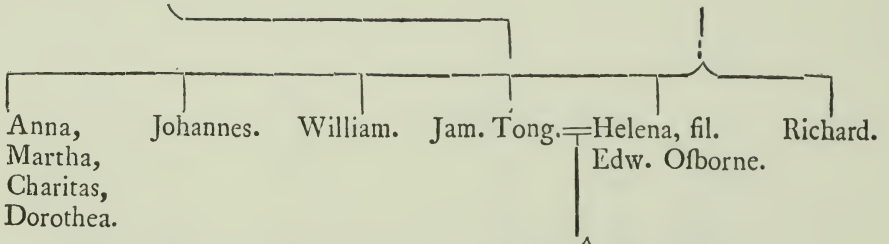
PEDIGREE OF TONG.

Rob. Tong, nat. 26 Sept. 1541.
Rob. Tong & Eliz. Genent nupt. 30 Dec. 1588.
Will. Tylden of Wormſel & Eliz. Tong married at Tunſtall 15 Jul. 1577.

James Tong, ſep. apud Tunſt. 18 Oct. 1566, æt. 71. = Alicia Tong, ſep. apud Tunſt. 2 Feb. 1551, æt. 52.

- Simeon Tong, nupt. 25 Sept. 1560. = Alicia Bunker.
  - Joh. Tong, bapt. 2 Feb. 1575.
- James Tong, ſep. 14 Apr. 1557. = Agnes Henyter, nupt. 18 Jan. 1556.
- Will. Tong de Tunſtall, ſep. 18 Jul. 1593. = Anna, fil. & coh. Joh. Barrow de Hinxell, ob. 7 Dec. 1595.
  - Maria, nat. 9 Apr. 1559.
    Iſaac, bapt. 13 Dec. 1561.
    Eliz. nat. 22 Jun. 1562.
    Doroth. nat. 8 Mart. 1565, ſep. 14 Maij, 1583.
    Anna, ux. Jac. Martyn de Hinxill, ſuperſtes 1574.
  - Will. Tong, juriſperitus, ob. ſ. p.
  - Nich. Tong, nat. 23 Sept. 1569. = Eliz. Warrope, nupt. 27 Jul. 1601.
    - Joh. Tong, bapt. 26 Sept. 1602.
  - Rich. Tong, nat. 25 Maij, 1564.
  - Jam. Tong, f. & h. = Elizab. f. Mich. Morſley, de . . . co. Staff.
    - Jana, ux. Steph. Patrick de Rodmerſham, ob. 30 Jul. 1619, ſep. apud Tunſtall.
    - Elizab. nupta 16 Sept. 1600, Will°. Guildford.
    - Tho. Tong, f. 3 bapt. 21 Jun. 1601. = Alicia, ſep. apud Tunſtall, 9 Apr. 1633.
    - Jam. Tong, uxorem duxit Suſannam fil. Clem. Finch, qua mortua 9 Jul. 1619, et apud Tunſtall ſepulta duxit Joham fil. . . . Chalker, 1 Nov. 1621.
    - Will. Tong, f. &. h.
      - Jam. Tong, bapt. 23 Jun. 1622.
  - Joh. Tong, f. 2. nupt. 10 Jan. 1568. = Phyllis, f. & coh. . . . Bull deMilton.
    - Jam. Tong, nupt. 2 Feb. 1592. = Alicia Clarke.
      - Will. Tong, filius primus. = Katherina, f. Joh. Allen de Sittingbourne.

Anna,



Joan Tong & Joh. Sharp, nupt. 7 Jul. 1578.
Anne Tong & Geo. Wanderton, 1 Jul. 1583.
Elizab. f. Will. Tong, nat. 10 Apr. 1590.
Will. Tong, ſepult. 18 Jul. 1593.
Will. Edwards & Eliz. Tong, vidua, nupt. 17 Sept. 1593.
Rob. Bradſtreet & Eliz. Tong, 9 Apr. 1598.
Mich. Tong, ſepult. 25 Oct. 1605.
Will. Tong, ob. 14 Maij, 1608.
Will. Tong, ſep. 13 Sept. 1625.
Jam. Tong, gen. ſep. 11 Sept. 1627.
Eliz. Tong, ſep. 2 Feb. 1632.
Eliz. Tong, vidua ſep. 18 Oct. 1692.
Anna fil. Rob. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 15 Jul. 1705.

See Weever, p. 274, 275.

Directions to the Binder.

Plate I.	The church,	To face p. 43
II.	The parſonage,	60
III. IV.	Arms in the church windows,	84
V.	Plan of the church,	87
VI.	An antient tomb,	88

F I N I S.

SECOND APPENDIX

TO THE

HISTORY OF TUNSTALL.

BEING

A LETTER FROM MR. BANISTER TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, March 15, 1788.

IT was not till the other day (and then by mere accident) that I obtained a ſight of the "Hiſtory of Tunſtall," compiled by the late Edward Rowe Mores, and publiſhed by you, ſo long ſince as the year 1780, in the firſt number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." As I poſſeſs but a very ſlender portion of curioſity for antiquarian reſearches, I ſhould probably have thrown by the tract long before I had reached the concluding page, if my attention had not been excited by a kind of epiſode, or fabulous digreſſion, which, although it bore not the moſt diſtant relation to the Hiſtory of Tunſtall, was of much more intereſting concern to me, than the puerile and unimportant obſervations of Mr. Mores, reſpecting that ancient pariſh. This digreſſive narration formed an unjuſt and invidious libel on the character of a perſon long ſince numbered among the dead, and conſigned to that ſilent repoſitory which, one ſhould have hoped, might have ſecured his aſhes againſt the envenomed ſhafts of ſlander and detraction: but, in truth, theſe odious qualities ſeem to be the diſtinguiſhing features of his compilation. As I eſteem it an honour to have deſcended in an immediate lineal ſucceſſion from the perſon who has been thus unjuſtly calumniated, I have taken up my pen in his behalf; and this taſk I ſhould not have undertaken, notwithſtanding the near alliance in which I ſtand, and the filial piety which I bear to his memory, if I had not beeen well convinced of the falſity of the allegations brought againſt him: for he was a man of unblemiſhed honour, and uncorrupted integrity; and, as ſuch, incapable of acting thoſe ſcenes of perfidy and corruption with which he is charged by the writer of this pamphlet. The wretch who could inhumanly fabricate an accumulation of falſhoods, tending to leſſen and depre-

ciate the character of a blameleſs individual, ought to be conſidered as the peſt of civil ſociety. But as the original Compiler of theſe Anecdotes is now no more, I ſhall forbear to treat his remains with that diſreſpect which he has thought fit to beſtow on thoſe of the perſon in whoſe behalf I have thought it my duty to ſtand forth. Some kind of negative merit may be due to Mr. Mores in having withheld his collections from the eye of the public. But what will be ſaid of the perſon, who ſhall preſume to unlock the eſcrutoire of his deceaſed friend *, and, by the publication of the pages in queſtion, contribute to the diſcrimination of a train of infamous falſehoods, ſixty years after the events are pretended to have taken place, and when the perſon againſt whom the attack is levelled had been more than thirty years in his grave? Would not ſuch conduct be juſtly reprobated, as proceeding either from a view to gratify the idle curioſity of ſuperficial readers; or might it not be placed to a ſtill more blameable ſervice, the accompliſhment of his own mercenary ends? The reſpectable claſs in which Mr. N. ranks, as a trader of probity and liberality, acquits him of the latter of theſe charges; whilſt his good taſte, and acknowledged abilities, as a man of letters, are a ſufficient confutation of the former. I would therefore aſk you, by what fatality did this ſlander find its way to your preſs? Perhaps you ſcarcely knew that the Hiſtory of Tunſtall contained theſe offenſive pages: certain I am, from the character which you bear in life, that you would never have lent an helping hand towards the diſſemination of them, if you could have conceived how much you have wronged the good name of the deceaſed; for, if ſuch inſults are to be tamely acquieſced in, where is the perſon who can promiſe himſelf that reward which every man would wiſh to merit from poſterity; namely, the reputation of having paſſed through life with credit? and what family dare promiſe themſelves the pleaſing reflection of having deſcended from anceſtors of integrity and worth, if they are liable to have their ears wounded with injurious aſperſions on the memory of a parent, from the production of ſcraps of paper raked out of the drawers of ſome invidious contemporary, and publiſhed ſeveral years after the deceaſe of each of the parties, when death has removed all thoſe perſons who might have given the lye direct to ſuch allegations; and all that remains for the injured deſcendant is in ſome meaſure to ſupply the loſs of oral teſtimony, by circumſtantial and analogous evidence? Happy am I to ſay, that this latter mode of defence remains to me in its utmoſt latitude. Yet, paſs but a few tranſitory years, and no traces would have been left to confute the idle tale; and the next generation muſt tacitly have ſubmitted to the imputation caſt on the memory of their grandfather.

* This eſcrutoire, as it is called, was unlocked by the family of Mr. Mores; and the work in queſtion, fully prepared for the preſs, and even the plates engraved for it, were purchaſed at a public auction. See the Preface, p. xxiv. The publiſhing of the preſent letter, *literally* as it was received, is the faireſt proof of our impartiality. EDIT.

Having thus opened the nature of my complaint, and explained the motives which have induced me to addreſs you on the preſent occaſion; I ſhall, without further ceremony, proceed to the conſideration of the pages that have afforded me ſo juſt cauſe of offence.

It was very unfortunate upon me, that the pamphlet in queſtion remained ſo long unheard-of; for, had it come to my knowledge at the time of its firſt publication (ſeven years ſince), I might have been able, from the recollection of more than one perſon of credit, then living, to have given a flat contradiction to every aſſertion hazarded in that part of the performance which relates to my family. Theſe aids are now, by the ſubſequent deceaſe of thoſe ancient remembrancers, unhappily denied me; and I muſt content myſelf with reſorting to teſtimony of a more modern date, and to ſome analogous circumſtances, which will add as ſtrong a proof as the nature of the caſe, at this diſtance of time, can poſſibly admit of, that the ſeveral allegations brought againſt this injured perſon are founded in untruth, and owe their birth to the unjuſt repreſentations of envy and malignity. The perſon, to whom I am indebted for the greater part of the facts I have collected, is an ancient inhabitant of an adjacent pariſh, a venerable relation, near 20 years paſt her grand climacteric, and who, to the entertaining loquacity of 83, happily unites the vivacity and chearfulneſs of 25.

The firſt part of Mr. Mores's hiſtory I have no concern in; neither ſhall I take under my conſideration thoſe curious anecdotes with which it is embelliſhed, ſuch as the ironical ſarcaſm at p. 59, reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Tyler, the immediate ſucceſſor of Mr. Mores the father, and which, in truth, is a ſtrong ſpecimen of the ſon's want of candour; or the notice given in the Daily Advertiſer to the creditors, of the payment of Mr. Hales's debts; circumſtances, doubtleſs, of the laſt importance to poſterity. To ſay the truth, theſe anecdotes remind me of my good old nurſe: ſhe was a merry woman (reſt her ſoul!), and many a long winter's evening have I beguiled in my boyiſh years, by liſtening to her wondrous ſtories; for ſhe was moſt circumſtantially prolix, doated on a marvellous relation, and piqued herſelf upon the recollection of old wives' tales without number: pſhaw, how uncouthly have I expreſſed myſelf! I mean, ſhe was like Rowe-Mores, rich in anecdote.

That part of the pamphlet wherein I am moſt materially intereſted commences at page 60, where it is ſaid, that "in 1717 Mr. Mores was advanced in the aſ-"ſeſſment of the Land Tax, on his parſonage, from £.54 to £.100 *per annum*, "the tythes of the living being let at £.95, therefore, by a proper application, "the aſſeſſment was reduced to £.90, which was £.36 *per annum* more than the "living was rated at when Mr. Mores firſt received it." Then follows the weighty charge againſt my honoured relation, which begins with this contemptuous obſervation. "About this time (after the aſſeſſment on the parſonage had been "liquidated by the commiſſioners) one Thomas Baniſter came from Sittingbourn to "ſettle here." Now, ſince Mr. Mores, by this remark, has been pleaſed to hint at the meanneſs and obſcurity of Mr. Baniſter's ſtation in life, I ſhall take leave, in this place, to correct his inſinuation, and to inform ſuch of the readers of that

 account,

account, who may chance to look on this letter, that Mr. Baniſter (who, by the bye, had been dead fourteen years before the time when Mr. Mores viſited the pariſh in 1764) was deſcended from anceſtors who had reſided in the pariſh of Sittingbourn for a great number of years: that himſelf, his father, and grandfather, were ſeverally ſtewards to the family of Hales, and were all of them men of conſiderable note in their day; I mean, as wealthy yeomen, and large renters, and by the family whom they ſerved each of them was beloved and reſpected for the lengthened term of near a century; and there are written teſtimonials yet remaining of the eſteem wherein they were held, in letters under the ſignature of the ſeveral baronets, from Sir Edward Hales, who followed the fortunes of the late King James, down to the preſent worthy poſſeſſor of the title and eſtate. Many of theſe letters are at this day in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Baniſter's family: one of them, ſo far back as 1688, I have lately had the opportunity of peruſing; wherein the then Sir Edward preſſes his ſteward to get in all the money he could raiſe, and ſend to him in London with all imaginable diſpatch. This was, no doubt, intended to ſupply the exigences of the King, who had been ſtripped of the greateſt part of his moveables at Elmley Ferry, near Sittingbourn. Mr. Thomas Baniſter rented land to the amount of more than a thouſand pounds *per annum*, and died in January 1750-1, with the reputation of an honeſt man, and was well known and reſpected by many gentlemen of rank and fortune in the Eaſtern part of Kent. He left behind him a widow, who erected a handſome monument to his memory, in the chancel of the *Hales*, in the pariſh church of Sittingbourn. Mrs. Baniſter died in November 1784, deſervedly lamented by her family and friends. Three children, their iſſue, are all now living; "et nos turba ſumus:" for a family in union within itſelf is an impenetrable ſhield of defence againſt every adverſary, how potent ſoever he may be; and, whilſt this phalanx remains undivided, it will reſiſt the ſhock of an hoſt of foes. Such was the man whom the original writer of this pamphlet, which you have thought fit to uſher into the world, has repreſented as a fellow of a baſe and low origin.

That Mr. Baniſter never reſided at Tunſtall is moſt probable, though I have not been able to meet with any living witneſs who can ſpeak decidedly on this point; nor is this to be wondered at, as 70 years (the age of man) are now elapſed ſince the time when this emigration is ſaid to have taken place. But, I ſay, it is highly improbable that Mr. Baniſter ſhould quit a manſion-houſe well ſituate for the conducting and management of his buſineſs, in favour of any farm-houſe at Tunſtall, where he had no concerns, except as ſteward to Sir John Hales. The very unworthy manner wherein my family has been treated, by his contemptuous mention of my anceſtor, will, I hope, plead in juſtification of this piece of Egotiſm, or (if I may be allowed to coin a new word) *Noſmetiſm*. And now, having ſketched out the general outlines of Mr. Baniſter's ſtation in life, I ſhall mention a few anecdotes of Mr. Mores, the rector of Tunſtall; which, though you have ſtood forth the Biographer of his ſon, may not probably have come to your knowledge: and this I am tempted to undertake, not from the ambition of increaſing the literary ſtore of anecdotes (the favourite diet of many of the readers

of

of the preſent age), or of ſtamping a ridicule on his memory, for I ſcorn a procedure ſo mean and illiberal; but with the ſole view of illuſtrating my plain narrative.

Mr. Mores, as his ſon has obſerved in his tract, was for a ſeries of years rector of Tunſtall, and built the parſonage-houſe at that place. His character, however his ſon may have varniſhed it, was rather problematical. He was beyond meaſure (I write not from my own knowledge, but from the information of thoſe who were perſonally acquainted with him) querulous in his diſpoſition, ruſtic in his carriage and addreſs, and in his temper vindictive and implacable. During his reſidence at Tunſtall, when he was already far advanced beyond the meridian of life, he married a young lady, the daughter of a citizen of London, who is repreſented as a female of exalted merit, and of many perſonal accompliſhments; and to this alliance Mr. Mores owed the reſpect which he bore in the neighbourhood: though it ſhould ſeem that his wife did not enjoy all that domeſtic felicity in the connubial ſtate which, from her many excellent endowments, ſhe had reaſon to expect; for, added to his other ſingularities, Mr. Mores was at times poſſeſt with the dæmon of jealouſy, to the moſt tormenting degree, in conſequence of which he kept his wife within the moſt rigid bounds of deſpotic conſtraint. Many ridiculous ſtories are related in the neighbourhood reſpecting this unhappy temper of the old man, ſome of which are in themſelves ſo truly comic, that the old lady *, from whom I had this relation, ſhewed viſible marks of the impreſſion which they made on her fancy; for, whilſt ſhe gave the account, ſhe laughed, "ſans intermiſſion, an hour by the dial." As the inſertion of every anecdote which has come to my knowledge, reſpecting this ſame rector of Tunſtall, in this letter, could anſwer no very material end, I ſhall content myſelf with a ſelection of thoſe only, which have an immediate tendency to elucidate the ſubject that I have taken in hand.

Mr. Mores, in his marriage, rather (as I before obſerved) from the eſteem to the ſuavity which his lady's manners and converſation had conciliated, than from any intrinſic merit of his own, aſſociated with moſt of the principal families in the vicinity of Tunſtall, and among others with Mr. Baniſter, with whom for many years he lived in terms of the moſt unreſerved familiarity; as an inſtance of which, take the following anecdote: In the winter, 1738, Mr. Tyler, the then vicar of Sittingbourn, having refuſed to baptize a ſon of Mr. Baniſter, unleſs he would ſuffer it to be brought to church, at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, which Mr. Baniſter was unwilling to comply with, the child being in a weakly ſtate, and the weather very cold; application was made to the neighbouring rector of Tunſtall (Mr. Mores), who readily complied with the requeſt, and performed the ceremony at Glovers, Mr. Baniſter's houſe. The circumſtance of this chriſtening, with the names of the diſhes on the table, and the merry tales that were told by the different gueſts, but more particularly the chearfulneſs and vivacity of Mr. Mores, who on this occaſion of feſtivity manifeſted a more than ordinary degree of ſprightlineſs and good humour, are all well remembered by my communicative friend; and withal, that the old gentleman, being intent on a ſtory which he was relating, paid too ſmall regard to the coffee-cup that he held in his hand, by which

† We muſt conclude ſhe was our correſpondent's *good old nurſe*, p. 121.

neglect

neglect he ſpilt the contents over her apron, the mark of which is to this day remaining, and was ſhewn to the writer of this letter.

The ſlanderer having mentioned Mr. Baniſter's name in the contemptuous manner above related, proceeds to aſſert: "That Baniſter, being deſirous of a leaſe of the "Parſonage, in 1719 applied to the rector for that purpoſe, offering a conſider-"able increaſe of rent, if Mr. Mores would turn the then preſent tenant out of "it, which he refuſed; and therefore Baniſter took the firſt opportunity of ex-"preſſing his reſentment; and, in the year 1720, being aſſeſſor, he took upon "him to raiſe the parſonage again to £.95; and from Baniſter's giving in a wrong "place for hearing the appeal, the rector was obliged to pay the money, though "no more was paid into the hands of the receiver-general that year than for-"merly, ſo that the overplus ceded to the uſes of Mr. Baniſter."

The accuſation brought againſt Mr. Baniſter, in the preceding ſection, is of a very ſerious nature indeed; and, could Rowe-Mores have brought any legal evidence, to prove that Mr. Baniſter offered an increaſe of rent for his parſonage, if he would turn out the old tenant, or that the increaſe of the Land Tax aſſeſſment ceded to the uſes of Mr. Baniſter; God forbid, that I ſhould endeavour to palliate ſuch groſs and fraudulent impoſitions! But, ſince Rowe-Mores has thought fit to bring his own *ipſe dixit* only in ſupport of theſe allegations, it is preſumed that Mr. Baniſter's reſpectability in life, and the general character which he bore among his neighbours (which, except from the poiſoned arrows of this defamer, has remained always unimpeached), will ſecure him from the imputation of this malignant attack; eſpecially when it is conſidered that the perſon, who hazarded this baſe invective, is repreſented by you, his Biographer (ſee Memoirs of the Author, page xxiv.), as a man given up to habits of negligence and diſſipation; but more of this anon. As to the latter part of this charge, reſpecting the advance in the aſſeſſment, it appears to have been the concurrent and unanimous opinion of the pariſhioners, before Mr. Baniſter came among them, that Mr. Mores was under-rated at £.90 *per annum*; and therefore, allowing the truth of this latter part of Rowe-Mores's allegation, Mr. Baniſter (as aſſeſſor) was deſirous of making one more effort towards ſetting him on an equality with the reſt of the land-owners. As to the aſſeſſor's giving in a wrong place for hearing the appeal; this charge is ſo very futile, as ſcarcely to deſerve a ſerious reply, and the bare mention of it carries with it its own refutation: for, can it be imagined, that any man, endued with a grain of common underſtanding or diſcretion, and Mr. Baniſter was not deficient in either, would hazard an impoſition, whence he could derive no kind of advantage, but which, on the contrary, would have ſubjected him to immediate detection? And, ſurely, if the aſſeſſors had reaſon to think that Mr. Mores was under-rated in the aſſeſſment, it would have been the higheſt piece of injuſtice towards themſelves, and the reſt of the land-owners, not to have raiſed him in his valuation, by which the aſſeſſment of every other land-owner in the pariſh was proportionably lowered. And here permit me to offer a remark on the ſly and inſidious manner in which Rowe-Mores introduces his aſſertion, that the two aſſeſſors were abated £.10 *per annum*, that no more was paid into the hands of the receiver-general

general that year than formerly, and that the overplus ceded to the uſes of Mr. Baniſter. From this concluſion of Rowe Mores, it ſhould ſeem, that to the two qualities of indolence and diſſipation, he united that of the groſſeſt ignorance in matters of this kind, or that he wilfully ſhut his eyes to an obſervation, which muſt have occurred to any perſon of common diſcernment, namely, that the aſſeſſors are limited as to the ſpecific ſum to be raiſed on the pariſh, the proportion which each man is to pay, towards making up this ſum, being the only object left to them, and this to be ſettled according to the rents. It therefore follows, that if Mr. Baniſter, in conjunction with the other aſſeſſor (for ſimply in his own name he could make no legal aſſeſſment); if, I ſay, the aſſeſſors had acted otherwiſe than they did, it would have been the greateſt injury to every individual on their books, whoſe aſſeſſments were conſequently lowered, as that of Mr. Mores was advanced; and that the liquidation of theſe ſums was properly arranged, was the duty of the commiſſioners to inſpect, and likewiſe that theſe ſums made up the groſs amount heretofore levied on the pariſh; and this being the caſe, where was the overplus to ariſe, which ceded (as Rowe-Mores pretends) to the uſe of Mr. Baniſter? And although the commiſſioners afterwards thought fit to reduce the aſſeſſment of the parſonage; yet ſurely there reſts no imputation on Mr. Baniſter, or the other aſſeſſor, for the part they took in this buſineſs; and ſince this inſinuation of Rowe-Mores, thus artfully and looſely worded, that Mr. Baniſter applied any part of the money to his own uſe, falls to the ground, this is no bad argument of the falſity of the former part of the charge mentioned in this ſection.

Of equal validity is the accuſation brought againſt Mr. Baniſter and moſt of the other inhabitants (for on this occaſion the greater part of the pariſhioners are involved in the cenſure), of rating Mr. Mores, for his parſonage-houſe, in the pariſh aſſeſſments, and of making an alteration in the rate after it had been ſigned by the juſtices. This charge, like the former, remains unſubſtantiated; and therefore muſt, by every candid and diſpaſſionate reader, be conſidered as proceeding from a mind overflowing with ſpleen and malevolence. As to the former part of this charge, if diveſted of the falſe gloſs which Rowe-Mores has thought fit to give it in favour of his father, it amounts to no more than this: that the pariſhioners, conceiving that Mr. Mores was under-rated, thought fit to lay an additional aſſeſſment on the living; and if, in this buſineſs, the rector was aſſeſſed beyond the true value of the living, he ought to have conſidered, that the only method of arriving to the knowledge of the juſt value of a diſputed rent, is to make a charge in the aſſeſſment beyond what is known to be its real denomination; nor is this any act of injuſtice in the officer; nor ought Mr. Mores, in the preſent inſtance, to have imputed any blame to Mr. Baniſter, or his colleague; for this proceeding, ſince Mr. Mores might eaſily have obtained a reduction, by ſwearing to the true profits of his living: and here, as was pretended in the former caſe, he could form no plea that the officers had given him a wrong information, with reſpect to the place where this redreſs was to be obtained, ſince the houſe where the juſtices hold their petty ſeſſions is notorious to every perſon of the leaſt conſideration within the diviſion for which they act. Thus you ſee that

Mr.

Mr. Baniſter, however wickedly inclined, had it not in his power, either as aſſeſſor of the Land Tax, or as overſeer of the poor, to commit an act of injuſtice on Mr. Mores; and, from what I have ſaid in this and the preceding ſection, I hope that the impoſſibility of Mr. Baniſter's appropriating any part of the money raiſed by the Land Tax, or parochial aſſeſſments, will appear ſufficiently clear to any one who will take the trouble of comparing the vague and indecent charge of Rowe-Mores with this defence.

That Mr. Mores (the rector) was not reſpected either by his own pariſhioners or the neighbourhood, is a fact that can be atteſted by numerous witneſſes now living; though I think it needs no farther proof than his ſon's repreſentations have yielded; and, upon this preſumption, the conduct of Mr. Baniſter, however reprehenſible it may appear upon a ſuperficial view of the pamphlet (for we are all of us too apt to be led away by the glare of falſe colouring), will be found ſo far from meriting rebuke, that it ſtamps, in my opinion, a credit on his memory, ſince it demonſtrates the impartiality of his proceedings, by not ſuffering one perſon to be ſcreened in the adjuſtment of his rates, at the expence of every other individual in the pariſh. But I am inclined to think that the old gentleman, if he related this circumſtance to his ſon *ore tenus*, told a monſtrous great, what ſhall I call it? fib: and if the latter gleaned it from ſome ſcraps or memoranda of his father, the rector committed to writing much more than the truth; and I will tell you my reaſons for thinking ſo; and, ſince I have related one anecdote, I ſhall here mention another. You are to know then, my good friend, that Mr. Baniſter was of manners gentle and inoffenſive, and that he always avoided, as much as lay in his power, diſputes of every kind, whether with individuals or with bodies of men. Of this pacific diſpoſition I could give a variety of inſtances in both kinds, but ſhall content myſelf with one, which is the anecdote I promiſed you. About the year 1749, the then vicar of Sittingbourn cauſed a gate to be erected, opening out of his own premiſes into the church-yard, for the convenience of driving his chaiſe through the ſame, by which he avoided a very diſagreeable piece of road. This alteration, though of no material injury to any perſon, was reſented by many of the pariſhioners as an arbitrary act in the vicar, and much ill blood was occaſioned between the worthy clergyman (for he was a man of real probity) and his flock, the latter having repeatedly demoliſhed the gates erected by the former; and he, in his turn, perſiſting in his original deſign; till, at length, after many bickerings, the affair was amicably adjuſted, though there were many individuals who never entertained a cordial friendſhip towards the vicar after this event. In the progreſs of this diſpute, many veſtries were held of the pariſhioners, and various meetings by the vicar and his friends, to conſider of means to proſecute their ſeveral plans. Mr. Baniſter, from the love which he bore to peace and quiet, made it a point to abſent himſelf from all theſe meetings, and could never be brought to enliſt under the banners of either party, though vehemently ſolicited by both, and thus preſerved the eſteem as well of the clergyman as of the reſt of his neighbours. Many people now living know this to be true, and will vouch for the general tendency of all his actions towards peace and good-will. I will therefore leave it to the

the judgment of every unprejudiced reader; whether it be likely for ſuch a perſon, in any part of his paſt life, to have deſerved the epithets of a litigious and troubleſome member of ſociety, but eſpecially the diſgraceful appellation of knave and miſcreant, which your friend Rowe-Mores has thought fit to beſtow on him? Theſe odious terms, I will be bold to ſay, were never more improperly applied than on the preſent occaſion: and let me take leave to aſk, whether a man of ſo placid a diſpoſition as I have here deſcribed could, in two diſtant ſtages of his life, have acted ſo incongruouſly, as to have poſſeſſed the rancour and the implacability of a Blifil at 19 (which was the age of Mr. Baniſter when Rowe-Mores lays the ſcene at Tunſtall); whilſt at 49, when the diſpute happened between the vicar of Sittingbourn and his pariſhioners, he had not only relinquiſhed the unjuſt and knaviſh practices of his youth, but had deſervedly gained the character of an honeſt, a mild, and a beneficent neighbour; and this too without quitting the ſtation of his abode where he had practiſed the iniquitous arts of his youth? Such a character indeed would be not improperly adapted for the hero of a modern comedy, where the ſame perſon is often a very great rogue at the firſt act, and, before the end of the play becomes every thing that is praiſeworthy: but this is by no means the caſe in real life. Mankind are with difficulty brought to lay aſide the prejudices which they have imbibed againſt thoſe by whom they have heretofore conceived themſeves to have been hardly uſed; and I believe the inſtances are very rare, of a man having regained the general good opinion of his neighbours, who had once deſervedly incurred their ill will by his repeated deviation from the paths of rectitude and virtue: whatever pains he may take for that purpoſe will be ranked under the diſgraceful and contemptuous appellation of hypocriſy and deceit, and the man himſelf will be looked upon with a jealous eye, and avoided as a dangerous member of ſociety.

The foul reproach, vented with ſo much confidence againſt Mr. Baniſter, of having made a ſeizure of Mr. Mores's goods, and converted the money ariſing from the ſale of the ſame to his own uſe, is another charge of a very heinous nature; and which, I truſt, I ſhall find little difficulty in refuting. And, although, in my own mind, I am perfectly convinced of the fallacy of this ſhameleſs accuſation; and though, in the opinion of thoſe who ever had any dealings or connections with him, ſuch a charge will not obtain the ſmalleſt degree of credit, but will be looked upon as proceeding from a mind tainted with malice and envy: yet, to obviate any ill impreſſion which may remain on the minds of thoſe who were totally unacquainted with his perſon and his actions, I am unhappily driven to circumſtantial evidence, by the deceaſe of thoſe people who, from their own recollection, might have ſpoken decidedly to the point. That Mr. Mores was a man of the moſt troubleſome and litigious diſpoſition appears moſt clearly from his having delayed the payment of his juſt dues, till it became neceſſary for the officers to reſort to a legal method of obtaining that by force which they could not prevail on him to liquidate in a friendly and an amicable way; and to ſuch a man little credit is due for any aſſertion which he may have made to his ſon concerning it, after the lapſe of a conſiderable number of years, and when all animoſities had

ceaſed between Mr. Baniſter and the rector of Tunſtall (for the diſtreſs is ſaid to have been taken in 1721, which was 9 years prior to the birth of Mores the ſon, who was yet a boy when the friendly meeting took place between Mr. Baniſter and old Mr. Mores, as mentioned in the former part of this letter): I ſay; that a man of Mr. Mores's diſpoſition, who could carry peace and good will in his countenance at one time, and, at ſome ſubſequent period, inſtill into the mind of his ſon a rooted prejudice againſt that perſon, by the relation of ſtories which (if true) muſt have ruined his character for ever, deſerves not the leaſt degree of credit. He muſt have been actuated by the father of lyes; and his offspring the Hero of your romance) muſt have been a man of a very depraved heart, to commit a notorious falſhood like this to paper with a view to publication. But, indeed, what better fruits could be expected from a mind long habituated, as you have informed us, to the vices of indolence and diſſipation? But let us reaſon a little longer on this charge. Does it ſeem conſonant to the ideas of prudence and diſcretion, that Mr. Baniſter ſhould act upon principles ſo diametrically oppoſite to his own intereſt, as to concert and carry into effect a plan of this nature, which muſt have an immediate tendency to defeat its own end? What was the preciſe ſum which would have been gained by this imputed fraud, Rowe-Mores has artfully with-held from the knowledge of his readers. In his relation of this affair, he ſays; "that the rector was aſſeſſed £.15. for the parſonage-houſe, which he "refuſed to pay, and that the officers thereupon made a ſeizure of a large "quantity of pewter, and other utenſils:" but the quantum of the aſſeſſment is not mentioned. Now I will give the utmoſt ſcope to his argument, and ſuppoſe that the poors-rate was two ſhillings in the pound. The ſum in diſpute would in this caſe amount to thirty ſhillings only; and is it probable (I had almoſt ſaid is it poſſible) that any man who was not at war with common ſenſe, who like Mr. Baniſter lived in credit with people of every denomination, and whoſe bread depended on the preſervation of his moral character; would any man, I ſay, thus circumſtanced, have hazarded the loſs of friends, of fortune, and of reputation, in exchange for ſo trifling, ſo paltry a reward? Surely not. And ſince the certainty of the allegation cannot be ſubſtantiated by irrefragable proof, which is the only evidence that ought to be allowed to give ſanction to a calumny like this; let charity be ſuffered to turn the balance, and let preſumption, together with thoſe other circumſtantial deductions before mentioned, incline every unprejudiced reader to judge favourably of the accuſed.

As to Mr. Kenrick, the juſtice of peace at Feverſham, whom you mention as having been in league with Mr. Baniſter, reſpecting the ſeveral aſſociations formed againſt Mr. Mores by Mr. Baniſter, Mr. Jacob Baniſter, Mr. Wilkins, and others of the pariſh of Tunſtall; though I have made many inquiries, I have not been able to diſcover any traces concerning him. His letter to Mr. Hunt (if ſuch a letter was ever ſent, for ſurely there is no hereſy in doubting the veracity of every account, whereof there is no more credible voucher than the bare word of that diſſipated author, Rowe-Mores) exhibited, it muſt be acknowledged, a flagrant deviation from the rules of orthography; but inſtances of this kind, in country juſtices

tices of that date, are by no means rare or unprecedented, and I could furniſh you with ſpecimens of ill ſpelling in magiſtrates of a much later period. But this letter proves nothing to the point in queſtion: Mr. Kenrick, with all his deficiency in academical education, might, for any thing that appears to the contrary, have been a very honeſt man, and no contemptible adminiſtrator of juſtice.

With reſpect to the letter which Rowe-Mores has thought fit to contraſt againſt that of Mr. Kenrick, this is equally inconcluſive; or, if it may be allowed to be given in evidence, will tend rather to impeach the conduct of the rector, than otherwiſe. Mr. Barman, it is true, laments that his friend ſhould have ſuffered through any improper conduct of his pariſhioners, but at the ſame time avoids giving any opinion upon the ſubject of the diſputes which may have originated between the rector and his flock, and urges a pious recommendation of the Chriſtian virtue of patience. In truth, this letter, from the face of it, appears to have been written in anſwer to ſome peeviſh complaints which Mr. Mores had preferred in a former epiſtle, and the reply of Mr. Barman can be underſtood in no other light, than as referring to ſuch letter, and a civil acquieſcence in the truth of the allegations: whereas, if Mr. Barman had conceived that Mr. Mores had been defrauded of his property by Mr. Baniſter, and that the reſt of the inhabitants had entered into an offenſive league to pillage him upon every occaſion, which is the language held forth by Rowe-Mores, the letter under conſideration would have been penned in terms much more forcible and energetic. He could, one ſhould ſuppoſe, have recommended to his friend to have ſought a legal remedy for theſe outrageous inſults; and this, not only with a view of recovering his own property, but as a retaliation of the public indignity offered to the clerical function; for, if the rector had been treated with that aſperity by his pariſhioners which is imputed to them by Rowe-Mores in the pamphlet, it is very unlikely that any reverend gentleman, to whom Mr. Mores ſhould think fit to prefer his complaint, would content himſelf by calmly recommending the lenient balſam of patience, which, although in ſome caſes a virtue, would, in this inſtance, have been highly culpable.

The pamphlet alledges further; that an action was brought againſt Mr. Baniſter, for recovery of the money raiſed by ſale of the goods taken in diſtreſs, after an ineffectual attempt to ſettle the matter by arbitration, and that the rector recovered againſt Mr. Baniſter; and, in the two following pages, an unintereſting account is given of a diſpute between the rector and Mr. Wilkins, with which Mr. Baniſter had no concern whatever.

It is a maxim in law, that the accuſed can never prove a negative; but it is no leſs univerſally allowed, that the bare aſſertion of a fact will in no caſe amount to a conviction. Hence it follows; that though I am incapable of bringing any poſitive evidence to diſprove this allegation of Rowe-Mores, with reſpect to the action brought againſt Mr. Baniſter; yet it reſted with Rowe-Mores, or with you, as the publiſher of that train of falſe and injurious aſperſions with which the pamphlet abounds, to offer ſome legal teſtimony of what is advanced in this place; and, till you ſhall have done this, I ſhould hope that the bare *ipſe dixit* of

Rowe Mores, or his Biographer, will have but ſmall weight on the minds of every candid and unbiaſſed reader, who will be very cautious of condemning any perſon upon ſuch vague and unauthenticated relations.

The anecdote reſpecting the trees felled by Sir John Hales, and likewiſe by Mr. Mores, is a curious fragment of topographical information; though I cannot agree with Rowe Mores, that Sir John was deſerving of any cenſure for cutting down this timber, which by the rector himſelf is acknowledged to have grown on the baronet's eſtate, and ſo did likewiſe the two aſhes felled by Mr. Mores. It ſeems, Sir John ordered an action to be brought againſt the rector, as a puniſhment for the commiſſion of this illegal offence, for illegal it certainly was, let the intrinſic value of the trees have been of ever ſo ſmall account; and this Mr. Mores well knew, for his ſon tells us; "That when the rector waited upon Sir John, "on the 18th of March 1725-6, he told the baronet, that he knew not of any "treſpaſs againſt him; and, upon the utmoſt ſtretch of recollection, could think "of no cauſe of action, *except it was the taking the two trees from the bank of his "church-yard fence.*" For the credit of his father, it would have been a mark of prudence in Rowe-Mores to have drawn a veil over this tranſaction, which expoſes at once the weakneſs of his judgement, and the baſeneſs of his heart. But, had he been ſilent on this head, there would have wanted matter to have furniſhed out another charge againſt Mr. Baniſter; for (ſays Rowe-Mores) "Sir John told "the rector, when at length he had gained admiſſion to his preſence, that he "ſhould not have proceeded againſt him as he had done, if Baniſter had not ad-"viſed him thereto." What! Are we to infer from this inſinuation, that Sir John Hales took no concern in the management of his own affairs, but that he acted implicitly by the advice and direction of his ſteward? Such a ſuppoſition indeed is well adapted to the taſk which Rowe-Mores had undertaken, of heaping on the memory of Mr. Baniſter a load of unmerited abuſe, and this appears to be the concluſion that the fabricator of the account would with his readers to draw from the premiſes. But, in the preſent inſtances as well as in the foregoing, Mores reaſons upon fallacious principles; for you are to underſtand, that Sir John Hales was a man of great good ſenſe, and a gentleman, who, notwithſtanding the ſingularity of his behaviour in the latter part of his days, was alive to every thing which concerned his own intereſt, and ſearched into the very minutiæ of his affairs; and, if this fact had been concealed from him by his ſteward, I am well perſuaded, he would have paid dear for his breach of truſt, as Sir John would moſt aſſuredly have diſcharged him from his office, the moment he had come to the knowledge of it. Mr. Baniſter therefore acted wiſely, and honeſtly too, by giving the earlieſt information to his employer, of the waſte that had been committed on his eſtate; for, whether the intrinſic value of the trees was three ſhillings, or three pounds, made not the ſmalleſt difference in the nature of the caſe. It was ſtill an act of trover, as the law phraſes it, in Mr. Mores.

At page 74 it is pretended, "that Sir John proceeded in a ſuit of law againſt "Mr. Mores, though he had before engaged to give directions to his attorney, "that all proceedings might be ſtopped; but in what manner this affair ended

"cannot

" cannot certainly be ſaid, but that it appeared not to have come to a trial, and, if it " had, muſt, in all likelihood, have been determined in diſfavour of Sir John Hales." Perhaps it might; but there was, in my humble opinion, at leaſt, an equal probability that the event might have terminated in his favour. Be that as it may, Mr. Baniſter could have been in no degree affected by the deciſion, though I cannot avoid remarking, that the ſophiſtry, and the Jeſuitical caſuiſtry, diſplayed by Rowe-Mores in this ſtigma paſſed upon Sir John Hales, of having falſified his word reſpecting the action brought againſt Mr. Mores, on the ſcore of the action of Trover committed by him in cutting down the timber, is a ſtrong analogous proof of the falſity of the various charges brought againſt Mr Baniſter; for, ſince Rowe-Mores acknowledges that the cauſe never came to a trial, and that it cannot certainly be ſaid how the affair ended, does this imply that any blame reſted on Sir John? and will it not be more candid to ſuppoſe, that Sir John adhered to his promiſe given to the rector, of ſtopping all further proceedings, than that he afterwards went on with the ſuit, when there is no other foundation for this latter concluſion, than the vague aſſertion above mentioned? I repeat, therefore, that this improbable ſtory, reſpecting Sir John Hales, invalidates the teſtimony of Rowe-Mores with reſpect to the unauthenticated charges brought againſt Mr. Baniſter.

I have hitherto conſidered Mr. Baniſter to have been perfectly innocent of every charge brought againſt him by Rowe-Mores, and have, in every inſtance, ſo far as the length of time which hath elapſed ſince the pretended commiſſion of the crimes alledged againſt him would permit, given a negative, either by collateral or analogous evidence, which, in the preſent inſtance, ought in candour to be admitted as a proof of his innocence, to each ſpecific charge exhibited againſt him. I ſhall now, for argument ſake, ſuppoſe (what I by no means admit) that Mr. Baniſter, from the impetuoſity of juvenile ardour, had exerted every nerve to thwart and diſappoint the rector; that he united with the major part of the pariſhioners in raiſing the parochial and other aſſeſſments on the parſonage; that he availed himſelf of the ignorance of Mr. Kenrick, the juſtice, in procuring the ſanction of the magiſtrates to theſe rates; and that the action, brought by Sir John Hales againſt Mr. Mores, was at his ſpecial inſtance. Yet were not any of theſe acts illegal, but ſuch as were naturally excited through the deſpotic and arbitrary ſway of the rector, by which he expoſed himſelf to the reſentment of his injured flock, who, it may be preſumed (for why ſhould not I be indulged in my preſumptions and ſurmiſes as well as Rowe-Mores?), were happy to meet with a young man of ſpirit, and, let me add, of reſpectability and credit, to avenge the affronts which were perpetually offered to them by Mr. Mores. Viewing the matter in this light, the utmoſt blame that can be imputed to Mr. Baniſter is, that the fire of his youth impelled him to ſtand forth the champion of the inſulted pariſhioners, by which he became expoſed to the miſrepreſentation of a waſpiſh and malignant defamer.

At the time when Mr. Baniſter is ſaid to have come from Sittingbourn to reſide at Tunſtall, he had ſcarcely completed his 19th year; and, therefore, if in that early

early period of his life, he had ſuffered his innate love of diſtributive juſtice to get the better of his diſcretion, let not this, I beſeech you, be imputed to him as a crime; for that his moral honeſty was always unimpeached till the publication of Rowe-Mores' invectives, I have (I truſt) brought ſufficient inſtances to ſatisfy every candid inquirer; and, if there were need of farther teſtimony, no argument can be more to the point, than what I have frequently heard him mention: "That he em-"barked in buſineſs long before he came of lawful age, and that he obtained "truſt, at that time, to a very large amount, when his creditors would have no "other ſecurity for their money, than what aroſe from their confidence in his per-"ſonal integrity."

But there is yet another circumſtance remaining, which, I ſhould hope, will be alone ſufficient to invalidate the odious aſperſions brought againſt Mr. Baniſter by Rowe-Mores; and this is, the ſmall degree of credit which is due to the author of theſe calumnies, who appears, throughout the whole tract, to have been actuated by a ſpirit of malignity and ill nature, and to have ſuffered no opportunity to eſcape him of indulging his ſatyrical vein. At page 59, this dealer in general invective preſents his readers with the tranſcript of an advertiſement from the London Evening Poſt of February 1752, reflecting on the character of Mr. Tyler, as having neglected the duties of his ſacred function *, and who had been dead ſeveral years at the time of the republication of the advertiſement in Rowe-Mores' ſcandalous chronicle. With what virulence Mr. Baniſter's character hath been treated by this Antiquary may be ſeen by referring to the tract, in which no leſs than 16 pages of a book, profeſſedly written for general information, are ſtained with the blackeſt calumny on an individual. How far that perſon was deſerving of the guilt imputed to him, I ſhall leave to the judgment of every unbiaſſed reader of this letter. When I ſay, that ſmall credit is due to the aſſertions of Rowe-Mores, I ſpeak from the information of you his biographer. I have ſaid that Mr. Baniſter, at the time when he came to ſettle at Tunſtall, if he ever did remove thither, was ſcarcely 19 years of age; that he was then a young man of lively parts, and, in the hey-day of youth, might probably aſſent to ſome acts

* This Mr. Tyler is the ſame perſon mentioned in a former part of my Letter. He was at that time vicar of Sittingbourn, and was much reſpected by his pariſhioners; but, if we may form a judgment from Rowe-Mores' ſarcaſm, he became an altered man after his preferment to the parſonage of Tunſtall. How far that ſarcaſm may be founded in truth, I will not take upon me to determine; though I well remember to have ſeen him more than once, during that time, at Sittingbourn, where his daughter (the wife of —— Cambell, Eſq.) then reſided; and it ſeems very unlikely that he ſhould come within little more than a mile of his rectory, and never once deign to viſit his flock, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that Mr. Tyler was one of thoſe who paid the ſtricteſt regard to his canonical duties, and was known to be a rigid diſciplinarian; otherwiſe he would not have refuſed to baptize the ſon of one of his moſt intimate friends at his own houſe, which he did with many apolgies, intreating his pardon for not complying with his requeſt, and telling him, at the ſame time, that, if he could procure another clergyman to perform the ceremony, he ſhould make no objection; "but (ſays he) my conſcience will not ſuffer me to relax in this particular."

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which his riper judgement might afterwards reject; but, neither at this early period, or in the ſubſequent part of his life, did he ever depart from the laws of rectitude, of juſtice, and of truth. Now, mark the contraſt! "Mr. Mores "(ſays his biographer) was a moſt indefatigable collector, and poſſeſſed great "application in the early part of his life; but, in the latter part, gave himſelf up "to habits of negligence and diſſipation, which brought him to his end, by a "mortification, at his houſe at Low Leyton, Nov. 28, 1778." Shall then the reputation of a deſerving member of ſociety be ſported with by one who had rendered himſelf infamous by a neglect of every praiſe-worthy action, and by a long continuance in the perpetration of the moſt blameable delinquencies; who, having attained to the vigour of his life, indulged himſelf in practices which would have diſgraced the playful ſcenes of youth, a ſeaſon which demands large allowances, on the ſcore of inexperience, and when thoſe are accounted trivial errors, and venial tranſgreſſions, which, 30 years afterwards, would juſtly expoſe the perpetrator of them to odium and contempt? Can that author claim any credit with the publick, in the diſſemination of artful fictions, of whom you (his biographer), who muſt be ſuppoſed not to have concealed any part of his good qualities, can urge no one circumſtance in favour of his moral character; but, on the contrary, are driven to acknowledge, that, in the evening of his days, he gave himſelf up to habits of negligence and diſſipation? Can a more ſevere ſatire be publiſhed againſt any man, than what is contained in this period? Does not univerſal negligence imply a neglect of every virtue; and habits of diſſipation, an indulgence of every vicious practice? Does not the confeſſion of every criminal confirm the juſtice of this inference? A neglect of their duty, and an indulgence in criminal exceſſes, proceeding from habits of diſſipation, is the univerſal acknowledgement of every thief at the gallows. Theſe generally make their exit in the zenith of their youth; and, it is poſſible, if their lives had been prolonged, that ſome of them might have returned to the paths of virtue and religion. But the compiler of the Hiſtory of Tunſtall had paſſed his ninth luſtrum, when, according to your friend Horace, the animal paſſions begin to ſubſide, and we are no longer perplexed by turbulent and unruly deſires.

But I would aſk; *Quorſum hæc tam putida tendunt?* Grant that the imputation caſt on Mr. Baniſter had been as true as I am well convinced it is falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious; would the publication of it, at this diſtance of time, have anſwered any one good purpoſe? Has the Hiſtory of Tunſtall received any elucidation from it? or does it reflect any honour on the memory of Mr. Mores, the father? or did it contribute, in the ſmalleſt degree, towards reclaiming the errors of his ſon? If, in holding up to public ſcorn and deriſion, however unmerited, the reputation of this perſon, any one of theſe ends might have been accompliſhed, ſome little extenuation might be pleaded in behalf of the compiler. But, if the truth muſt be told, theſe unworthy cenſures apply to neither of theſe ends. The Hiſtory of Tunſtall would have been, at leaſt, as complete, if Mr. Baniſter's name had not been mentioned; the reputation of Mr. Mores, the father, would have appeared not a jot the leſs conſpicuous; and, as to the ſon, I ſhould fear that, even with

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ſo evil an example before his eyes, he would ſtill have remained obdurate. The young and vicious are with difficulty reclaimed by daily ſpecimens of the inglorious ends which generally await the perpetration of unlawful acts: but when a man has grown old in ſin, and when his exceſſes (I ſpeak the language of his biographer) are become habitual to him, all endeavours to call back ſuch a ſinner from the error of his way to the paths of virtue would (I fear) be vain and ineffectual.

But although the diſſemination of theſe ſlanders could anſwer none of the purpoſes above mentioned, yet there are others which I can eaſily conceive were moſt effectually compaſſed by it. Firſt, it exerciſed the malignity of the original fabricator, Rowe-Mores, who, from the character which you have given of him, could not but derive a pleaſing ſatisfaction from this diabolical attempt; and his triumph would have been yet more complete, if his exceſſes had permitted him to have lived to witneſs the publication of the pamphlet.

Thus have I endeavoured to reſcue the character of this injured perſon from the unworthy and unmerited cenſures ſo liberally beſtowed upon it in the publication which you have been pleaſed to uſher into the world; and I truſt, that I have fulfilled the engagement I ſat off with at the beginning of this epiſtle, and have falſified, ſo far as there remained a poſſibility of doing it, after the lapſe of near 70 years, every injurious aſperſon caſt upon the memory of my deceaſed relation. And in the reflection of having reſtored the genuine and placid mien of the original picture, in the place of thoſe diſtorted features which diſgrace the pencil of the copyiſt; and, in the confidence of having removed, from the mind of every candid and diſintereſted reader, every ill impreſſion which the peruſal of thoſe fabulous anecdotes might have excited, I feel a pleaſure much more than adequate to the dread of the harſheſt cenſures which may be paſſed upon this humble attempt of an unexperienced writer, by any critical analyzers whatever.

You, Sir, I am perſuded, have too much liberality of ſentiment, to wiſh that the motives which induced you to publiſh theſe anecdotes ſhould be concealed: for my own part, I am well convinced, from the general reputation of Mr. N. as a writer and a trader, that he would never have ſuffered any publication whatever to iſſue from his preſs, which he could conceive had the moſt remote tendency to injure the fame of the dead, or wound the feelings of the ſurviving part of his family. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

2 T. BANISTER.

P. 34, l. 4, for "1634," read "1654."

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° VI. PART I.

CONTAINING

Mr. THORPE's ILLUSTRATION of ſeveral ANTIQUITIES in KENT, which have hitherto remained undeſcribed.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXII.

[Price Three Shillings.]

ANTIQUITIES

IN

KENT,

HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED.

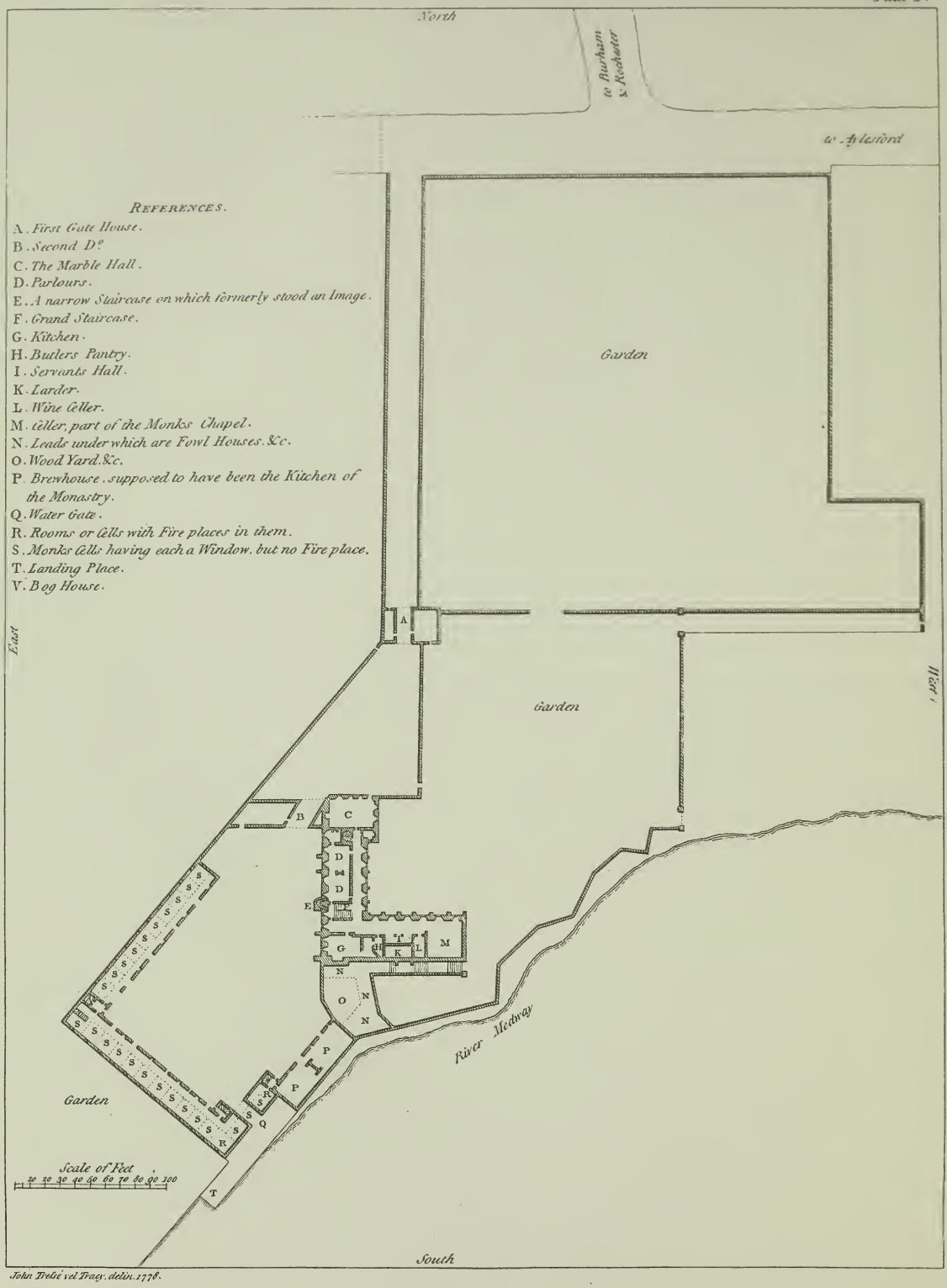
ILLUSTRATED BY

JOHN THORPE, of BEXLEY, Esq. M. A. F. S. A.

PART I.

A Plan of the FRYERS at Aylesford in Kent.

Plate I.



John Tresé vel Tracy. delin. 1778.

ANTIQUITIES IN KENT,

HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED.

AYLESFORD.

THE *Priory* here, commonly called the *Friers*, is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Medway above the town. Philipot calls it a ſkeleton; but certainly without reaſon; for even at this time the major part thereof remains very fair, and the leaſt demoliſhed of any conventual edifice in this part of the county; owing to its having been, after the ſuppreſſion, the reſidence of ſeveral eminent families. "It was founded by *Richard* Lord "*Grey of Codnor*, in the year 1240, 25 Henry III. for Car- "melites or White Friers in honor of the Virgin Mary *. "Many of his deſcendants were buried in the conventual church "of this monaſtery. It was granted with the royalty of it by "Henry VIII. to Sir *Thomas Wiat*; and on his ſon's attainder it "eſcheated to the crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth "to Mr. *John Sidley*, and he bequeathed it to his brother Sir "*William* Sidley, and from that family it paſſed by ſale unto "Sir *Peter Ricaut*, whoſe heir Sir *Paul* Ricaut conveyed it to Mr. "*Caleb Banks* of Maidſtone." Whoſe ſon Sir *John* Banks, Bart.

* Philipot, Villare Cant. p. 47. Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 223.

leaving two daughters, coheireſſes, Elizabeth and Mary, *Elizabeth* carried it in marriage to the hon. *Heneage Finch*, ſecond ſon of the right honourable Heneage Finch earl of Nottingham, and lord high chancellor of England. It is now the property of his deſcendant the right honourable the earl of *Aylesford*.

The great gate from the road is ſtill entire, and the apartments over it, when I was laſt there, ſerved for the reſidence of the ſteward and his family. It opens to a large ſquare court, in which are ſeen all the door-ways to the cells. The ſide where the high buttreſſes are on the left hand within the gate was the great hall or refectory, now divided into rooms. The kitchen was likewiſe on the eaſt ſide of the ſquare, as appears by the large fire-places in one part of it. The chapel was that part of the building which ſtands eaſt and weſt. The north ſide of it fronts the garden, as the ſouth does the river. The eaſt window of it was where now is the dining-room or gallery-door with the iron balcony which fronts the town.

The principal parts of this convent, as the hall, chapel, cloiſters, &c. were covered with plaiſter; and converted into ſtately apartments by Sir John Banks; and the cloiſters were by him incloſed, and paved with black and white marble.

There is a fair high ſtone wall which fronts the road on the north and weſt ſides, leading down to the gate, and incloſing the preſent garden, as it did originally the conventual.

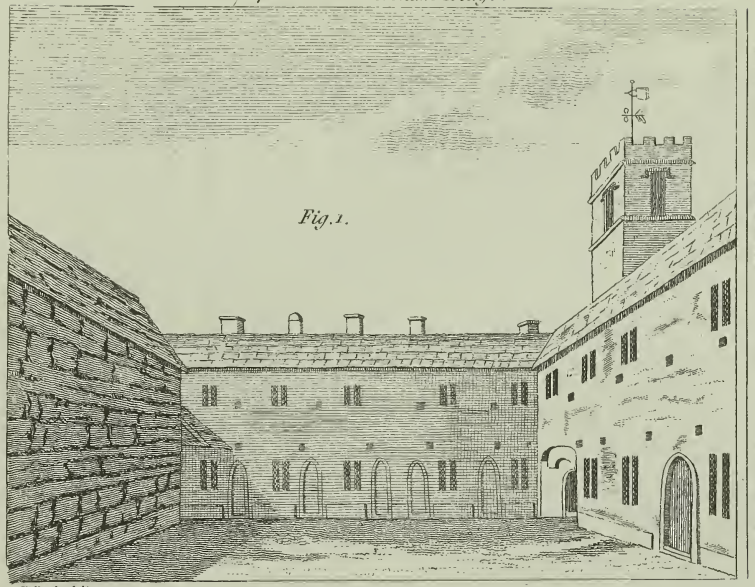
The large ponds at the mill above belong to this eſtate, and without doubt ſupplied the monaſtery with fiſh.

A plan of the whole in its preſent ſtate forms the firſt plate of the preſent publication; plate VI. fig. 2. exhibits the front elevation of the gate, and fig. 3. a perſpective view of the court within the gate.

Theſe drawings, the more valuable as they have never before been taken, were made in 1778.

COBHAM

Perspective View of Cobham College.

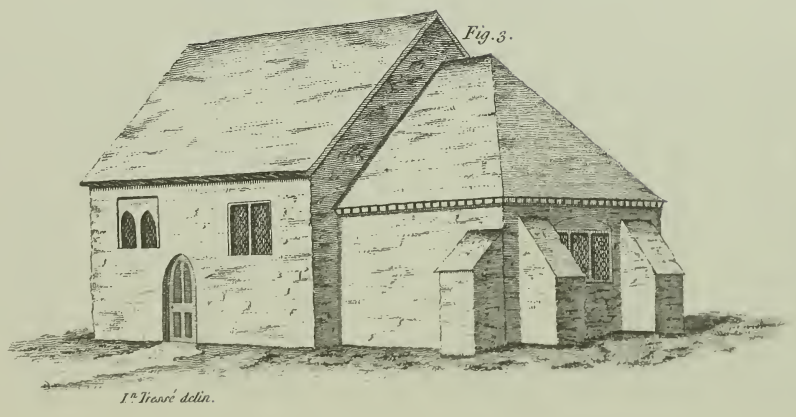


Perspective View of the Ruins of Denton Church.

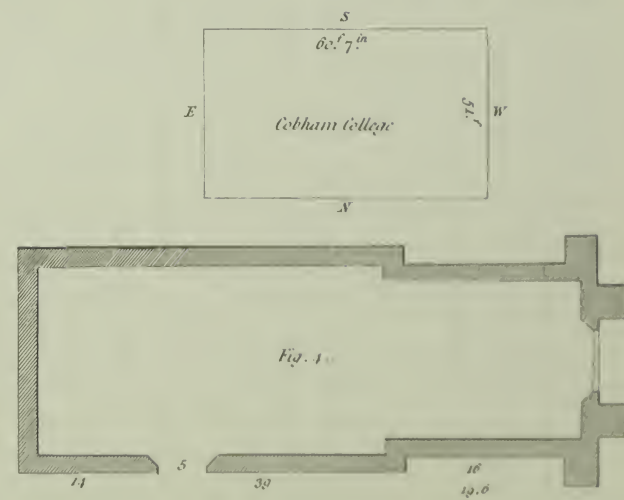
Plate II.

Jn. Bayly delin.

South East View, and Ground-Plot of Lidsing Chapel.



Jn. Tressé delin.



COBHAM COLLEGE.

John lord Cobham, the laſt of the ſurname of that family, built Cowling Caſtle; and likewiſe founded and endowed a college here in the year 1362, for a maſter and chaplains to pray for the ſouls of him, his anceſtors and ſucceſſors. He alſo founded the chapel or chantry at the foot of Rocheſter bridge, and was a conſiderable benefactor to the ſaid bridge, as ſhall be more fully taken notice of when I come to treat of them in a Supplement to the Regiſtrum Roffenſe.

The college was valued at the ſuppreſſion at one hundred and twenty-eight pounds, ten ſhillings, nine-pence halfpenny *per annum* *.

It appears by the foundations and other remains to have been quadrangular; and part of the eaſt wall over-grown with ivy, and large chimney pieces of the kitchen or refectory yet remain at the ſouth-eaſt angle.

Between the north ſide of the new college and ſouth ſide of the church remains part of the north cloiſter; and the doorway from it into the church is ſtill viſible by the fair mouldings, though it is now ſtopped up. Through this door the maſter and brethren proceeded daily to their ſtalls, yet remaining on each ſide of the great chancel, to celebrate maſs for the ſoul of the founder and his noble family, whoſe graveſtones, with their effigies and inſcriptions, richly ornamented with braſs plates, paved a great part of the chancel of this collegiate church †.

Several of the maſters of the college were likewiſe buried in the church, whoſe portraitures, habited as prieſts, were on the braſs plates of their grave-ſtones, which, for the moſt part, are now torn off or deſtroyed. Two of the ſaid plates were in an

* Weever, p. 328. Tann. Not. Mon. 228. † Regiſt. Roff. p. 764.

old cheſt in the chancel when I was there. The inſcriptions are preſerved in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe *, and in Holinſhed †. The door-way, with its mitred arch, at the eaſt end of the cloiſter, yet remains, with the large iron hooks on which the door hung. This appears to have been the eaſt entrance of the college from the gardens.

John lord Cobham, the founder, married Margaret daughter of Hugh earl of Devonſhire, and had iſſue by her Joan his only daughter and ſole heir; who married Sir John De la Poole, Knt. and had iſſue by him Joan De la Poole baroneſs Cobham; who, by her ſecond huſband Sir Reginald Braybrooke, Knt, had iſſue one only daughter and heir likewiſe named Joan. She matched with Sir Thomas Brooke of Somerſetſhire, Knt. who was in her right lord Cobham, with all the honours appertaining to that great barony. From him, in lineal deſcent, was George Brooke lord Cobham, lord deputy of Calais, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter ‡; who, after the diſſolution of religious houſes in the time of king Henry VIII, had a grant from the ſaid king, of Cobham college.

He lies interred in the middle of the chancel under a moſt ſtately tomb of white marble, with his effigies and that of his lady at full length, who was ſiſter and coheir of John lord Bray; and round it are the portraitures of their children kneeling. This ſumptuous monument was erected by his ſon William; but is now miſerably ſhattered and defaced by a large beam or timber falling on it many years ſince from the roof of the chancel.

William lord Cobham was conſtable of Dover Caſtle, lord warden of the Cinque-ports, knight of the garter, and lord chamberlain of the houſhold to queen Elizabeth. He founded and endowed the preſent college for the maintenance of twenty poor people; and appoints, under his will, Sir John

* P. 764. † Caſtrations, p. 1503. ‡ Pedigree penes me.

Leveſon,

Leveſon, Knt. Thomas Fane, Eſq. and William Lambarde, Eſq. his executors and truſtees to erect the ſaid college, requiring them to perform the ſame within four years next after his deceaſe; and to that end gave unto them and their heirs for ever, in and by his ſaid will, "all thoſe edifices, ruined buildings, ſoil and ground, with the appurtenances, which ſometime belonged to the late ſuppreſſed college; and wills the preſent to be called the *New College of Cobham*. He likewiſe gives unto them one hundred thouſand of ſuch burning bricks as ſhall be within his park or about his houſe at Cobham Hall, and forty tuns of timber to be taken in any of his lands within the county of Kent, his park at Cobham and Coolinge excepted *." By an act paſſed after his deceaſe in the above queen's reign, it is enacted, that the wardens of Rocheſter Bridge for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall from henceforth for ever be called by name, and ſhall be in deed, the preſidents of the ſaid New College of Cobham, in the county of Kent, and ſhall be from henceforth a body corporate, and have perpetual ſucceſſion by that name for ever; and that the ſaid college ſhall from henceforth for ever be called the *New College* of Cobham in the county of Kent; and that the ſaid preſidents, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall have a common ſeal for the uſe of the ſaid college; and ſhall and may, by the name of the Preſidents of the *New College of Cobham*, in the county of Kent, both ſue and be ſued, implead and be impleaded, &c. † Accordingly Sir John Leveſon, Knt. and William Lambarde, Eſq. being at that time wardens of Rocheſter Bridge, were the firſt preſidents of the ſaid college; and drew up moſt excellent rules and ordinances for the election, maintenance, and well governing, &c. of the poor there. The number of the poor to be twenty married or unmarried, of which, one being a

* Regiſt. Roff. 242. † Ib. 243.

man,

man, ſhould be from time to time choſen, from any place whatſoever, without any reſtraint, and preſented by the *Baron Cobham* for the time being, to be admitted and placed for *warden* of this college. Another, being a man alſo, ſhould be from time to time choſen from any place whatſoever, without any reſtraint, by the *preſidents* of the college, and their ſucceſſors, and placed *ſubwarden* of this college. The eighteen reſidue, being men or women, married or unmarried, ſhould be choſen from the reſpective pariſhes as mentioned in the rules and ordinances drawn up by the above worthy preſidents.

The revenues belonging to this charity ariſe from lands in the neighbouring pariſhes of Shorne and Chalke; and in Weſt Thurrock and Stifford in Eſſex.

Among the MSS. in my poſſeſſion relative to the college of Cobham is a liſt of the preſidents in a long ſeries of years from its firſt erection; and likewiſe the accounts and diſburſements, &c. of the paymaſters for the ſaid college, who are clerks of Rocheſter Bridge; among which are the following articles.

Anno 1600, for two dayes worke in makinge the pewes for the poore people in Cobham Church — VIIS.

For two locks for the iron door —— IXS. VId.

For XXIII Cognuſaunces (Lions *) for the poore there to weare — — — — IVS. VIIId.

Anno 1603. Paid for a bell, to call the ſaid poore people to morninge and eveninge prayer — IVS. VId.

Anno 1608. Elenor Newchurch expulſed for whoredome.

The excellent regulations eſtabliſhed by the firſt preſidents, agreeable to the pious intentions of the founder, were for a while, duly obſerved; but in length of time little if any regard was had to them; a misfortune too frequently incident to chari-

* Arms of the founder, viz. Gules on a chevron Argent, a lion rampant Sable, langued and unguled Gules, crowned Or.

table inſtitutions! for, through the inattention and neglect of many of the preſidents who reſided at a great diſtance, and their office being only for a year, improper people were made choice of for the office of *warden*, who is the principal perſon in the college, and is to ſee to, keep an account, and inform of the behaviour of the reſt; ſuch a perſon being neceſſary in order to reform the great irregularities, inform the preſidents, ſee that prayers are obſerved, church kept, contention avoided, ſwearing, drinking, lying out in the night, &c. forborn. And for theſe reaſons a perſon may be put into the office out of any part of the kingdom. Inſtead of which, mean, dependant, day-labouring perſons, who could have no authority, capacity, or time to execute the office, were put into it; which was the cauſe of all the irregularities in the college, and abuſe of the charity. By which means the practice was to put into the college the moſt abuſive, wicked, vile, and obnoxious perſons, in order to free the pariſhes from the trouble and diſgrace of them, to the great diſcredit of the college, and perverting the intent of the donor, who deſigned it only for the poor and godly.

In the year 1733, Dr. Thorpe was elected one of the wardens of Rocheſter bridge; the indefatigable pains and care which for many years he beſtowed during his leiſure hours for the benefit of this corporation; and the flouriſhing ſtate in which he left it, are ſufficiently known, as the large collection of valuable manuſcripts in my poſſeſſion relative to it will fully teſtify. He was likewiſe, in the ſame year, one of the preſidents of this college, and immediately ſet about the reformation of it, by having an abſtract containing the ſubſtance of the *rules and ordinances* of the college reprinted, together with the *morning and evening prayers*, as they are uſed in the ſaid New College of Cobham; and likewiſe the *form of a certificate* from the nominators and electors

electors of the poor perſons for the reſpective pariſhes upon any vacancy.

He had the ſeals of the office of preſidents re-engraved in a neat manner, with the arms of the founder properly blazoned; took care to have the buildings put in good repair; and the eſtates of the college to be let nearly to the full value, or the beſt bidder.

He ſuffered no improper perſons to be admitted, and by frequently viſiting it, took notice if the warden and ſubwarden did their duty, in having prayers duly obſerved, and irregularities avoided. In ſhort, he uſed his utmoſt endeavour to reinſtate every thing agreeable to the *rules* and *ordinances*, which were drawn up by the excellent pen of William Lambarde, Eſq. one of the firſt preſidents, and I hope they ſtill continue to be obſerved.

I ſhall here ſubjoin (from Strype's Annals) Mr. Lambarde's letter to lord Burghley concerning the will of William lord Cobham, relative to the endowment of this his *New College*.

William Lambarde, *a Juſtice of Peace in* Kent, *a learned Antiquarian, that wrote the* Perambulation *of* Kent *and* Eirenarchia, *his Letter to the Lord Treaſurer* Burghley, *concerning the laſt Will of the Lord* Cobham *(who died this year), and ſome of his Legacies. He was Conſtable of* Dover *Caſtle, and Lord Chamberlain to the Queen* *.

" Albeit, my moſt honourable and gracious Lord, that my " Lord *Cobham* will preſent your Lordſhip with a brief and large " copy of the laſt Will of that moſt honourable and chriſtian " Lord both in life and death, his late departed good father; yet " foraſmuch as his laſt diſpoſition ſtandeth not only in his known

* Strype's Annals of Church and State under Queen Elizabeth, vol. IV. No. CCI. p. 270.

" teſtament,

" teſtament, but chiefly in the declaration of a ſecret confidence " repoſed in Sir John Leveſon, Mr. Fane the lieutenant of Dover " Caſtle, and myſelf; whereof he hath alſo in theſe his laſt de- " ſires recommended the overſight to your good Lordſhip and " Mr. Secretary, I take it to ſtand both with his own good plea- " ſure and my duty to make known hereby (ſince your lord- " ſhip's indiſpoſition of body permitteth not mine acceſs) the " heads and very contents of the ſame.

" His lordſhip therefore minding an undoubted accompliſh- " ment of his godly and fatherly intentions, as well towards the " poor as his own children, did in his life-time put into the hands " of Sir John Leveſon the ſum of 5600l. almoſt in ready money, " over and beſides rich furniture of his late lady's proviſion, " amounting in his own eſtimation to the value of 2000 marks. " His commandment to us was, that with 2000l. or more of theſe " monies, the late ſuppreſſed college of Cobham ſhould be re- " edified, and endowed with livelihood for the perpetual main- " tenance of twenty poor. Next, that with 2000l. or thereabouts, " his ſecond ſon, Sir William Brook, ſhould be freed out of debt, " for to ſo much he knew him to be endangered by mortgage of " his lands and leaſes, and by other bonds. And laſtly, that an " intereſt for life in ſome competent dwelling-houſe be procured " for his third ſon Mr. George Brook; and that ſome conſideration " ſhould be taken of the poor eſtate of his daughter's children by " Mr. Edward Becker. And as for theſe furnitures, he would " have them to be delivered to ſuch of his three ſons as ſhould " firſt beſtow himſelf in marriage.

" Give me leave, moſt honourable lord, to add ſomewhat of " his, and of mine, concerning my now lord Cobham and his " brethren, which neither it will grieve you to hear, nor I with- " out their wrong may pretermit to write. We find them all " not only to concur in moſt chearful obedience to the utmoſt exe-

" cution of their good father's will and purpoſes, but alſo to con-
" tend among themſelves whether of them ſhall be more kind
" and bountiful to the other, whereof I moſt humbly beſeech
" your good lordſhip to take knowledge, and to confirm it in them
" with your good liking, their honourable father being moved
" by me to uſe them, or ſome of them, now, for the execution
" of his will, however in the ſetting down of his former wills he
" had pretermitted them, in regard, as I conceive, of their mi-
" norities. He anſwered thus, 'I would well to follow the exam-
" ple of my father herein, who, notwithſtanding that I and other
" of my brethren were then of man's eſtate, ordained Benedict Spi-
" nola and Mr. Oſborn to be his executors.'

" I have ſaid enough, if not too much, conſidering the preſent
" weakneſs of your lordſhip's body, which I moſt heartily pray
" the heavenly phyſician to re-cure; and ſo moſt heartily take
" my leave. *From* Lincoln's *Inn*, *the* xv*th of* March,

" *Your good lordſhip's moſt humble, and bounden,*
" *by your manifold favours,*
" WILLIAM LAMBARDE."

Cobham College is a neat quadrangular building, compoſed of ſmall ſquared ſtones, containing twenty lodging-rooms for as many poor families. The ſouth and north ſides within the quadrangle are in length ſixty feet ſeven inches, the eaſt and weſt fifty-one feet. On the ſouth ſide is the hall, which is a large room with a ſcreen at the entrance, and a raiſed floor at the upper end, as in other ancient halls, &c. On the right ſide from the entrance, is a large fire-place with a ſtone chimney-piece, at one corner of which, in a plain ſhield, are theſe arms: In chief a Saltier, in baſe an eſcallop-ſhell. At the other corner is a Saracen's head, one of the creſts of *Brooke*. In the windows on the ſouth ſide are the arms of the founder in painted glaſs, and over the ſouth portal or gate of the college next the gardens are

likewiſe

likewiſe his arms, with the quarterings of *Cobham*, *Braybrooke*, *Delapole*, *Bray*, &c. (containing twelve coats within a garter) neatly carved in ſtone; and underneath thoſe arms, on black marble, is an inſcription in Roman capitals, which ſee in Regiſt. Roff. p. 244.

The drawing was taken in the year 1774, and exhibits a perſpective view of the College, from the ſouth-eaſt angle, near the paſſage to the hall.

Above the roof, on the north ſide, appears part of the tower of the church. See plate II. fig. I.

The inſtruments relative to the foundation and endowment, &c. both of the old and new college, ſee in Regiſt. Roff. under *Cobham*.

D E N T O N,

In the Textus Roffenſis *Denituna* was, with other lands in different pariſhes, given to the church of Rocheſter by Brithric a rich Saxon, and Ælfswitha his wife, as appears by their famous will*. It was afterwards taken away by Odo biſhop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, but was reſtored to that church by William the Conqueror, at the interceſſion of archbiſhop Lanfranc†. On the ſuppreſſion of the priory, it was granted by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Rocheſter. In the Cuſtumale Roffenſe may be ſeen the ancient cuſtoms and ſervices belonging to this manor. The church was dedicated to St. Mary, a curacy in the patronage of the biſhop of Rocheſter, whoſe liberty claims here‡. At length falling to decay through the ſmallneſs of the demeſne, there being at this time but two houſes in the pariſh, one of

* Regiſt. Roff. p. 26, 27.
† Hearne's Text. Roff. p. 142.
‡ Willis's Paroch. Angl. p. 19.

which is the manor adjoining, together with the ſervice being diſcontinued, it is likely the bells, iron work, tiling, and other materials, were taken down and ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of. Harris is miſtaken in ſaying it is down, for the outſide walls for the moſt part remain to this day, which muſt have been more entire when he publiſhed his hiſtory. It was not a ruinated church in Kilburne's time* and many years ſince. An ancient inhabitant of Graveſend informed my father that he remembered divine ſervice performed in it. The whole is now encumbered with the falling in of the ſtones and rubbiſh, probably when the timbers were taken down, and almoſt choaked up with briars and nettles. A cart-lodge has of late years been built againſt it on the north ſide for the conveniency of the farm-houſe, and the thatched roof reſts upon the wall, by which means the doorway and windows on that ſide are now ſtopped up, which anſwered to thoſe on the ſouth ſide, and ſhew it to have been a regular building. The tower or belfrey at the weſt end is down to the foundations. On the ſouth-eaſt human bones have at times been digged up where the cæmitery was, now part of the farm yard.

The perſpective view exhibited in plate II. fig. 2. ſhews the eaſt window of the chancel, and the arch mantled with ivy, which ſeparates it from the nave, and ſome portion of the windows and ſouth door.

It ſtands on a pleaſant bank by the road ſide, commanding a view of the Thames and Eſſex ſhore, on the left hand about half a mile diſtance from Milton church leading to Chalk, to which pariſh this of Denton now pays all dues and duties.

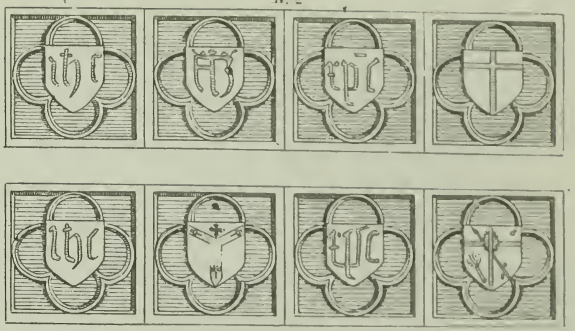
The drawing was taken in 1774.

* Survey of Kent, p. 72.

N°1.

Rev.d Thos Baker delin 1775.

N°2



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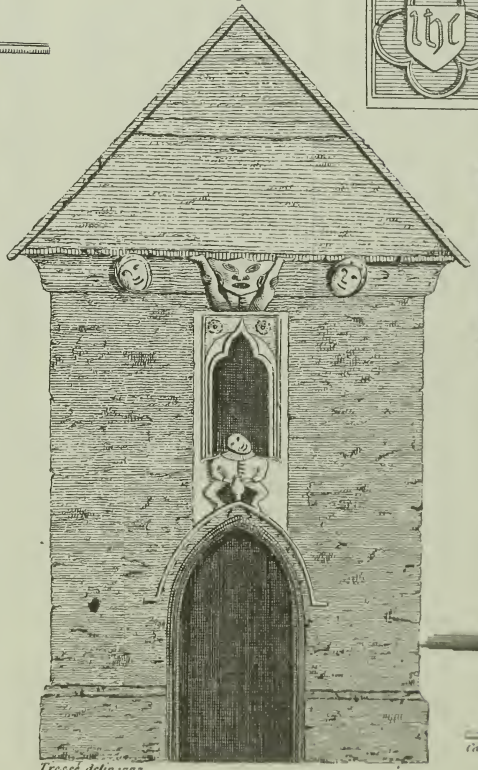
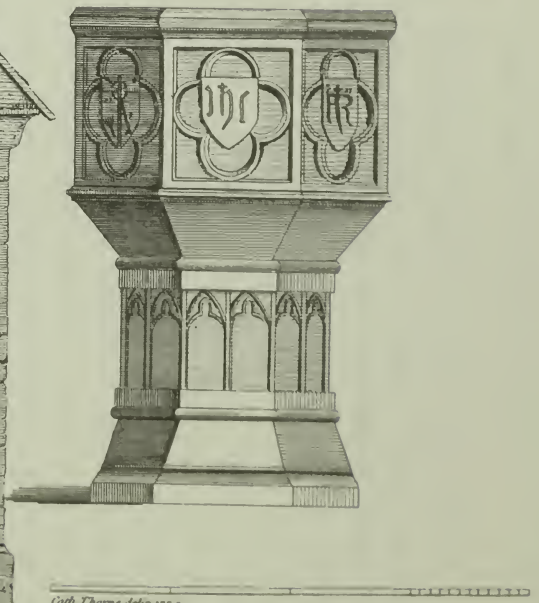


Tressé delin 1777.

Front View of the Porch of Chalke Church.



Cath. Thorpe delin 1775.

Elevation of the Font in Penshurst Church.

N°4.

Cath. Thorpe delin 1766.

South West View of the Porch of Speldhurst Church.

LIDSING

Is a hamlet in Gillingham, which "in the reign of Edward III. was the property of Sir *Robert Belknap* the judge, who, by his deed bearing date the 8th of October, in the ſecond year of king Henry IV. gave this manor to the priory of St. Andrew in Rocheſter, for one monk who was a prieſt, to celebrate maſs for ever for the ſoul of his father John Belknap, and for the ſoul of his mother Alice, and likewiſe for the ſoul of himſelf and all his ſucceſſors, in the church of Rocheſter. This, upon the diſſolution of the priory, was by king Henry VIII. ſettled on the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Rocheſter*." See the deeds relative to this manor in Regiſt. Roff. under *Chatham*.

Lidſing is now a chapel of eaſe to Gillingham, and the vicar has the great tithes of it, who performs divine ſervice here. The chancel or eaſt end was rebuilt a few years ſince with brick, at the expence of the late vicar, the Rev. Mr. John Jenkinſon. The drawing was taken in the year 1776. See plate II. fig. 3.

PENSHURST.

This pariſh is called in the Textus Roffenſis *Penneſherſt*, in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe and ſome antient records *Penceſtre* and *Penchеſter*. In the time of the Conqueror it is mentioned in the general ſurvey of Doomſday to have been the chief ſeat or reſidence of a family who took their names from it. *Paul de Penchеſter* held lands here and at Lyghe. From him, it was by a continued ſeries brought down to the famous Sir *Stephen de Pen-*

* Philipott, p. 168.

cheſter,

cheſter, conſtable of Dover Caſtle, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and high ſheriff of the county in the reign of Henry III. In the ninth year of Edward I. he had a licence granted by the king to him and *Margaret* his wife, to erect a caſtle at *Allington*; as it appears by the patent-rolls of that time. "Quod "Stephen de Pencheſter et Margaretta ux. ejus poſſint kernellare "domum ſuam de Allington in com. Kanc." to fortify and embattle their manſion-houſe at Allington in this county. Having thus eſtabliſhed this pile, he in the ſaid king's reign obtained a charter of free-warren to his manor of *Allington*, and alſo a market weekly on the Tueſday, and a fair yearly three days, on the vigil, the day, and day after St. Laurence, ſo that it came to bear his name, and in ſome old records to be called *Allington Pencheſter**. By virtue of a commiſſion iſſued in the third year of Edward I. he and John de Rigate were the two juſtices appointed by the king to hear and decide the controverſy relative to the accuſations brought againſt Richard de Clare earl of Glouceſter for taking part with Simon de Montfort, in levying war againſt Henry III. They, upon a ſerious ſifting the whole matter in debate, did finally determine it; and did abſolve the ſaid Richard from the crimes with which he was unjuſtly charged†. In the eleventh year of Edward I. he amply granted and confirmed to the free-chapel or chantry founded by Sir *Thomas de Peneſherſt*, in his manor of *Penſherſt*, within the bounds of the pariſh of Lyghe, portions of lands out of his eſtates in Penſhurſt, Chidington, Lyghe, and Tunbridge, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of his ſoul, of thoſe of *Royce* and *Margaret* his wives, and all his anceſtors.

He alſo granted and confirmed to the chapel of Groombridge, dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, lands in the pariſh of Speldhurſt, in pure and perpetual alms, for the ſame ſervices. See

* Philipott, p. 41. † Ibid. p. 345.

the

the inſtruments relative to the above grants, under the reſpective pariſhes, in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe.

He was a very learned man, and ordered all the muniments, grants, &c. relating to Dover Caſtle, to be written in a fair book, which he called *Caſtelli Feodarium*, out of which Darel compoſed his hiſtory of that caſtle*. *Penchefter Tower* in the ſaid caſtle was named from him, and was kept in repair by lands given to the *Penchefter* family by the crown for this purpoſe: they lay about Poſtling, Horton, Rucking, and Blackmanſtone†. Philipott, and Harris from him, are miſtaken in ſaying that *Margaret* his ſecond wife was daughter of the famous *Hubert de Burgh* earl of Kent, and chief juſticiary of England; whereas ſhe was daughter of *John de Burgh* his ſon‡.

Sir Stephen had by her two daughters, *Joane* and *Alice* his coheirs; who, upon the death of Margaret their mother, divided his great eſtates in this county. *Joane* the eldeſt carried Allington caſtle to her huſband *Henry de Cobham* Lord of Roundal in Shorne; and *Alice* was matched to John de Columbers, who had with her the manors of Penſhurſt, Lyghe, &c.

Sir *Stephen de Penchefter* was interred, ſuitable to his dignity, in the ſouth chancel of Penſhurſt church, under a tomb in a niche at the upper end near the eaſt window, with the portraiture of a knight compleatly armed, carved in a hard grey marble or Caen ſtone, his head reclining on a cuſhion, with a ſhield on the left arm, and the right hand graſping the ſword, ſimilar to the tomb of his ſon in law Sir Henry de Cobham of Roundal, in the ſouth chancel of Shorne church, ſtill called *Roundal* or Randal chancel, from his being lord of that manor||.

It was cuſtomary in that age for the lords of eminent manors, who were generally patrons of the churches and founders of the

* Harris, p. 485. † Ibid. p. 373. ‡ Bibl. Topogr. Britan. No. I. p. 14.
|| Regiſt. Roff. p. 760.

chapels

chapels and ſide ailes, to have burying places in them; which were frequently endowed with chantries, to pray for the ſouls of their founder and his deſcendants; and without a doubt there was one for Sir *Stephen de Penchefter* in his chapel at Penſhurſt, as there were in the chapels abovementioned, which he endowed with lands for the ſame purpoſe. It was likewiſe then the prevailing faſhion to have their portraitures recumbent on their tombs armed and croſs-legged after the manner of knights Templars, agreeable to the rude ſculpture of thoſe times, and generally with French epitaphs. But as all ſublunary matters have the fate of an uncertain inconſtancy, ſo had this great man's tomb; for after his bones had reſted in it for ſeveral ages, it was deſtroyed to make room for the graves and monuments of the *Sidney* family, to whom this chapel appertained as lords of the manor of *Penſhurſt*. His mutilated effigies, after being tumbled about, was at laſt placed erect on a wooden block or treſſel, on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid chancel, againſt a door which has many years been faſtened up, where it now remains with the words *Sir Stephen of Penchefter* painted over it on the wall *. His arms were, Gules, a croſs voided Argent. The vague deſcription which Harris gives of this figure in ſaying, "it is of white marble, and hath a face of antiquity enough to be genuine †," ſhews that he obſerved it with little or no attention. The drawing (plate III. fig. 1) was taken in the year 1777.

The ancient font in this church is a neat piece of workmanſhip, and octangular. In each compartment is an antique ſhield within a Gothic roſe, with the following devices.

In the firſt are the letters IHΣ. In the ſecond A. R. in Gothic capitals coronetted or flory. In the third XPΣ. In the fourth is the true and moſt ancient croſs in Heraldry, or what Guillim calls a *croſs patible*. The fifth is as the

* Regiſt. Roff. p. 920. † P. 485.

firſt. In the ſixth are the arms of the ſee of Canterbury. The ſeventh is as the third. In the eighth is the croſs embelliſhed with the inſtruments of our Saviour's paſſion, as the crown of thorns, ſpear, ſcourge, &c.

The compartments round the ſhaft or column are ornamented with double Gothic arches neatly pointed.

This handſome font, like many others, is daubed over with paint; which was done many years ſince, and at the ſame time with the pillars and ſcriptural ſentences in the church.

The drawing, plate IV. fig. 2. was taken in the year 1775, and exhibits the elevation and compartments ſeparately.

CHALKE.

The porch of this church is remarkable for its ſtrange and whimſical ornaments, a taſte which often occurs in Gothic architecture, as may be ſeen on ſome of the buildings in Oxford, and in various parts of the kingdom. Theſe chimerical dreſſings convey little if any meaning or deſign, and appear to have been merely the effects of rude caprice, and fantaſtical humour of the architects and ſculptors of thoſe times.

Here the artiſt has indulged his ſportive fancy in a manner too looſe and abſurd for a ſacred edifice. On the crown of the arch at the entrance is the figure of a man in the character of a jolly tippling fellow, holding a jug with both hands, and looking up with a moſt expreſſive laughing countenance to a groteſque figure in the attitude of a poſture-maſter or tumbler above the center of the moulding, as if pleaſed with his pranks and performances, and about to drink to him. Between theſe figures is a niche or receſs ornamented with a neat pointed Gothic arch and roſes, in which formerly ſtood the rood or image of

the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated. The impropriety if not indecency of its being placed between two ſuch ludicrous figures one would wonder ſhould eſcape the obſervation, and not excite the diſguſt of the congregation, who, as good Catholicks, uſually made their reverence when they approached it.

The drawing (plate III. fig. 3.) was taken anno 1777, and ſhews the elevation or front view of the porch.

The niches and rood-lofts ſtill remain in many churches and monaſtick buildings; but the roods or images were, after the Reformation, taken down and deſtroyed.

SPELDHERST.

This church ſtands on an elevated ſituation, and is remarkable for the loftineſs of its ſhingled ſpire, but more ſo for the curious porch, over which, in an antique ſhield cut on ſtone, are the arms of *France*, with a file of three lambeaux, for *Charles* duke of *Orleans*, general of the French army, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, by that famous ſoldier Sir Richard Waller, for which ſignal ſervice king Henry V. aſſigned to him and his heirs for ever an additional creſt, viz. the arms or eſcutcheon of France hanging by a label on a walnut-tree, with this motto affixed, *Hæ fructus virtutis*. The king committed this noble priſoner to the cuſtody of Sir Richard, who held him in honourable reſtraint many years at his ſeat at Groombridge in this pariſh, which the duke rebuilt for him on the old foundation. He likewiſe built the porch, and was a good benefactor to the repair of Speldherſt church. Sir *Richard Waller** was ſheriff of Kent the ſixteenth year of Henry VI. and kept his ſhrievalty at Groom-

* Philipott, p. 320.

bridge,

bridge, and was before ſheriff of Surrey and Suſſex in the twelfth year of that prince*. From him, in a direct deſcent, Groombridge came to Sir William Waller, who was ſheriff of Kent in the twenty-ſecond year of king Henry VIII. and lies buried in the church, at the upper end of the nave, in the year 1555, under a grave-ſtone, on which are ſeveral braſs plates with the effigies of him, his wife and eight children. His ſon Sir *Walter Waller* and *Elizabeth* his wife are interred in the chancel, to whoſe memory, on the ſouth wall, is a beautiful monument of alabaſter, with great variety of work and ornaments, and over it are theſe arms, viz. two coats quarterly, firſt, Sable, three walnut-tree leaves, Or, between two bendlets Argent; ſecond, Azure, a chevron, Or, fretty Sable, between three croſſes moline Argent; third as ſecond; fourth as firſt, impaling, Gules, three ſwords bar-ways argent, pomelled and hilted Or, between eight mullets of the laſt. In a canton parted per feſſe, Argent and Or, a Lion paſſant gardant Gules. Creſts, over baron, a walnut-tree; over femme, a hand holding a ſword, the blade broken off by the hilt.

Underneath are two arches, in one a man kneeling in compleat armour, with the quarterings above deſcribed hanging on the pommel of his ſword, and three ſons. In the other, the effigies of his wife (with her arms) and two daughters kneeling, in the dreſs of the times, and on two tables of black marble are the following inſcriptions:

" I'de prayſe thy valour, but Mars 'gins to frown;
" He feares when Sol's aloft that Mars muſt down:
" Ide prayſe thy fourme, but Venus cryes amayne,
" Sir Water † Waller will my Adon ſtayne:
" Ide prayſe thy learning, but Minerva cryes,
" Then Athen's fame muſt creepe when Waller's flyes.

* Philipott, p. 320.

† Sic.

" Aſſiſt us England in our dolefull ſong,
" When ſuch limbs fade thy flouriſh laſts not long.
" Earth hath his earth, which doth his corps inroule,
" Angells ſing requiems to his bleſſed ſoule.

" All worthy eyes read this that heather come,
" Never decaying vertue fills this tombe;
" Never enough to be lamented here,
" As long as womankind are worth a teare;
" Within this weeping ſtone lyes lady Waller,
" All that will know her more a ſaint muſt call hir:
" Life ſo directed hir whilſt living here,
" Leavell'd ſo ſtraight to God in love and feare;
" Ever ſo good, that turn hir name and ſee,
" Ready to crown that life a lawrell tree *".

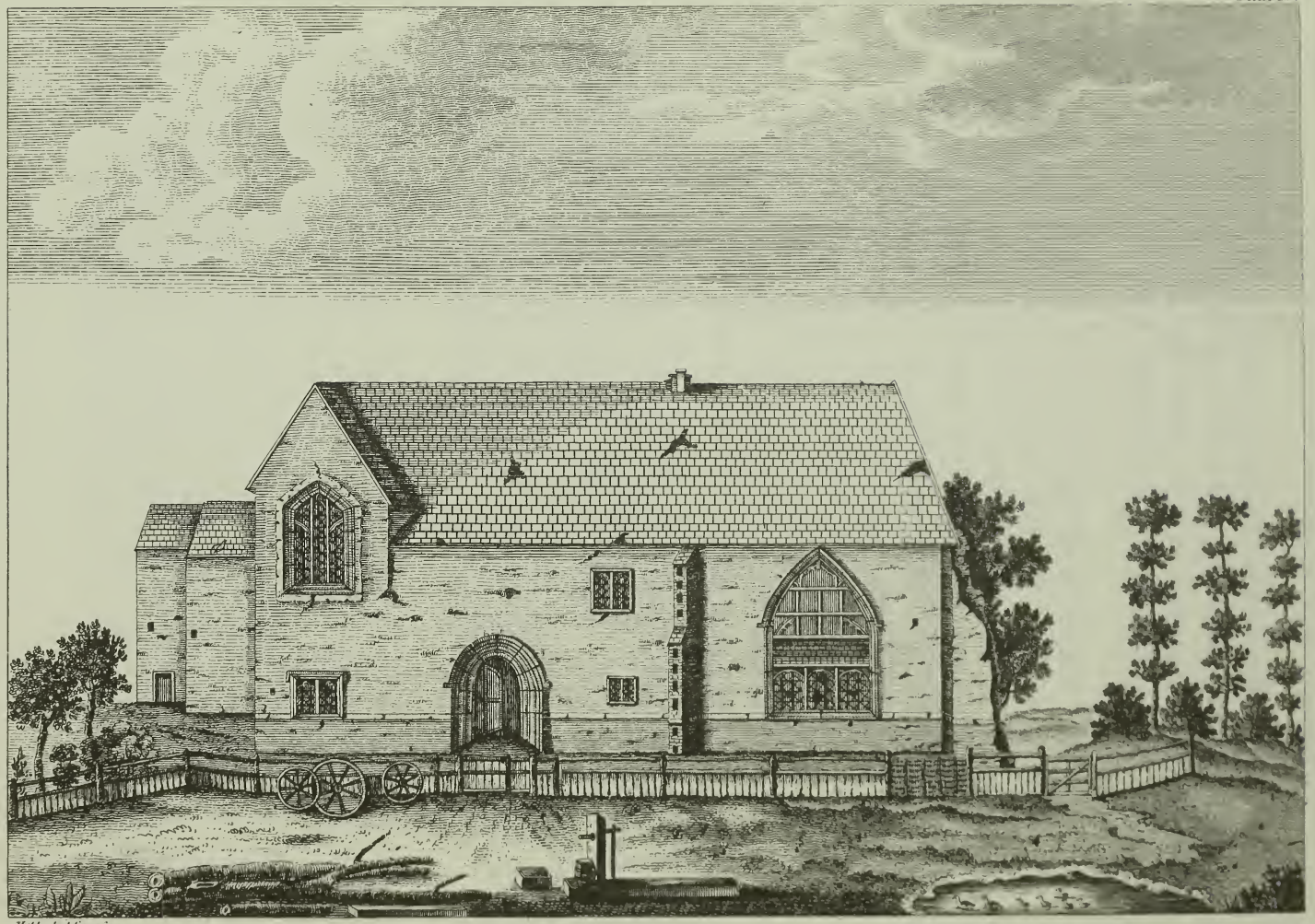
Of this family was deſcended *Edmund Waller* †, eſq. the celebrated poet, as is the preſent *Edmund Waller*, of Hall Barn, near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamſhire, eſq.

Over the arms of the duke of Orleans, was a ſmall nich or receſs, now filled up, in which ſtood the rood or image of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated.

* Regiſt. Roff. p. 808.

† " Whoſe famiiy," ſays Dr. Johnſon, " was originally a branch of the Kentiſh Wallers, and " his mother was the daughter of John Hampden or Hamden, of the ſame county, the zealot of " rebellion." Our poet's occaſional viſits to his relations at Groombridge were frequent in the early part of life. To this place he was attracted by its neighbourhood to Penſhurſt. " Too young to " reſiſt beauty, and probably too vain to think himſelf reſiſtible, he fixed his heart, perhaps half " fondly and half ambitiouſly, upon the lady Dorothea Sidney, eldeſt daughter of the earl of " Leiceſter, whom he courted by all the poetry in which Sachariſſa is celebrated. His acquaint- " ance with this high-born dame gave Wit no opportunity of boaſting its influence; ſhe was not " to be ſubdued by the powers of verſe, but rejected his addreſſes, it is ſaid, with diſdain, and " drove him away to ſolace his diſappointment with Amoret or Phillis. She married in 1639 the " earl of Sunderland, who died at Newberry in the king's cauſe; and, in her old age, meeting " ſomewhere with Waller, aſked him when he would again write ſuch verſes upon her; When you " are as young, Madam, ſaid he, and as handſome, as you were then."

The



Hubbuck delin 1769.

STARKEYS, in the Parish of WOLDHAM and County of KENT.

The noted chalybeate ſprings, though commonly called Tunbridge Wells, are in *Speldhurſt* Pariſh.

The drawing (plate III. fig. 4) exhibits the ſouth-weſt view of the porch, and was taken in 1776.

WOLDHAM.

In this pariſh, which derives the name from its ſituation under the wolds or downs, is an ancient houſe now called *Starkeys*, near the river Medway; but in times of remote antiquity, it had the repute of a manor, and was known by the name of *Woldham parva*, or *Little Woldham*. After ſundry deſcents it came to be the inheritance of Sir *Humfrey Starkey*, one of the barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VII. who erected the preſent houſe called after his name. He was deſcended from the Starkeys of Wrenbery and Oulton in Cheſhire *; and lies interred, with *Iſabel* his wife, in the church of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, where was the following epitaph on his tomb; "Orate pro animabus "Humfredi Starkey militis, nuper capitalis Baronis de Scac rio "Domini Regis Henrici Septimi, et Iſabelle uxoris ejus, et om- "nium amicorum ſuorum, quorum &c†."

From him it came down to Sir *John Lewſon*, whoſe ſon Sir *Richard* Lewſon transferred his right in it to that learned baronet Sir *John Marſham*, and it is now the property of his deſcendant the right honourable *Robert Lord Romney*.

It is built with ſtone, and was in former times a handſome ſtrong edifice, and much larger than at preſent, being now only a farm-houſe; and, when this drawing was made, much out of repair, the great window of the hall being, for the moſt part, ſtopped up with bricks and plaiſter.

* Philipott, p. 374. † Weever, p. 427.

Harris

Harris ſays, that he "ſaw at Starkeys the remainder of a pretty "large chapel *." Of which only a fragment of the wall is now to be ſeen at the eaſt angle of the houſe; but when I lived in this pariſh, a larger portion of it was ſtanding, and one of the ſide windows with its mitred or pointed arch. In the church, on the north ſide, is a ſmall chancel belonging to Starkeys.

The drawing (plate IV.) was taken in the year 1769, and ſhews the front or ſouth-eaſt view of the houſe.

GILLINGHAM.

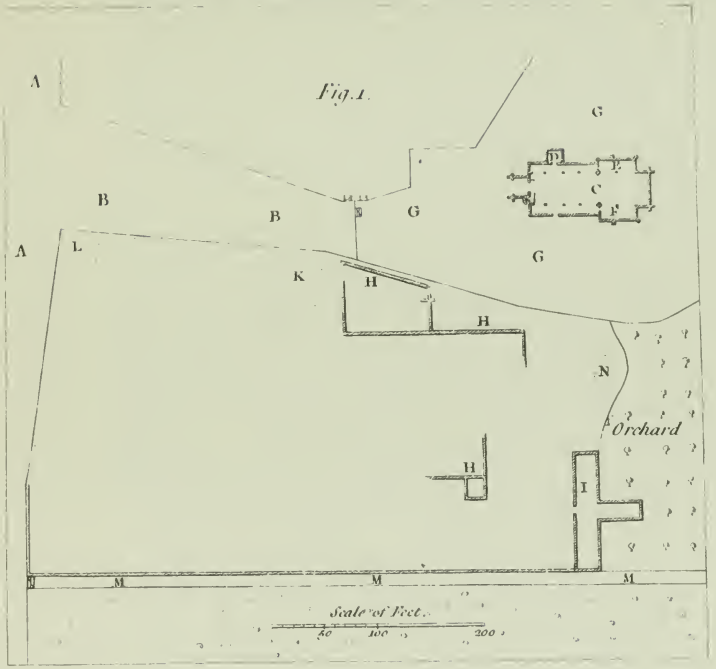
The manor, now a farm-houſe, and called the *Court Lodge*, is ſeated near the church. It was, in very remote times, the property of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, as appears by the books of Doomsday and Textus Roffenſis. They had here an eminent palace, in which they ſometimes had their reſidence. I have ſubjoined the following account of its remains as they appeared when laſt I viſited them, September 7, 1776.

The large building ſtill remaining, which I judge to have been the great hall of the palace, and now converted into a barn and granary, is built chiefly with flint and ſome ſtone, and has been plaiſtered over. The old windows, both on the eaſt and weſt ends, with their Gothic mullions and arches, yet remain, but ſome are ſtopped or filled with bricks. The great room has fire-places at each end; the plaiſtering on the inſide of the walls is ſtill fair, and ſhews no appearance of there having ever been either upper floors or any other partitions. The chimney jambs at each end projected into the room, and the funnels were worked up in the head walls, and came out at the ridge of the roof. There is no window at the ſouth end; and the ancient

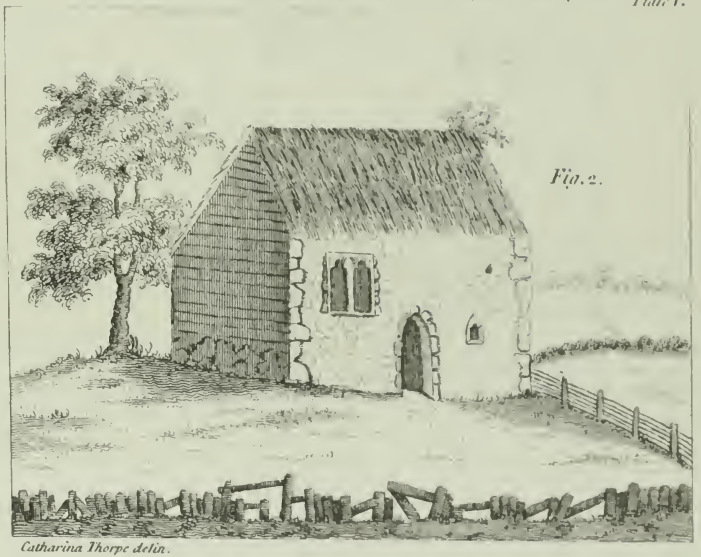
* Harris, p. 337.

door-

Plan of the Archbishop's Palace at Gillingham.



North East View of the Chapel at the Grange in Gillingham Plate V.



Catharina Thorpe delin.

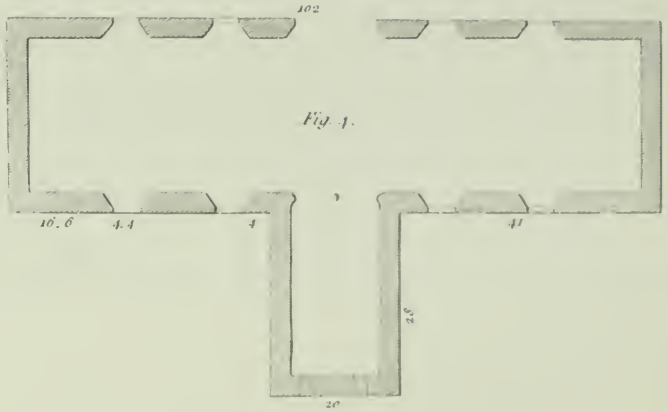
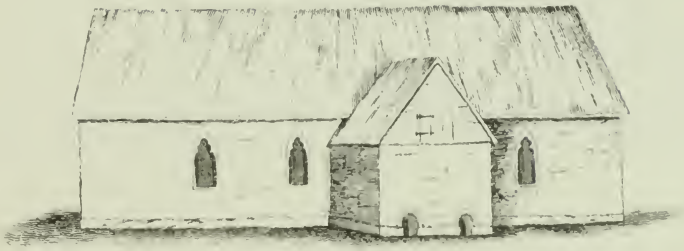


Fig. 3.



I°. Treasé del.

The East View, and Ichnography of the Remains of Gillingham Palace.

door-way on the weſt ſide, no doubt, was enlarged to admit of the preſent pair of barn doors. Its loftineſs, and the above reaſons, incline me to think it was the *Hall*

The eaſt ſide was ſtrongly ſupported with ſhores, as it was much out of a perpendicular, and in danger of falling. On this ſide the building projects; and the tenant of the Court Lodge ſaid, that ſo long as he could remember (and he knew it was ſo in his father's and grand-father's time, who were likewiſe tenants) this part or projection of the barn is, and has always been, called the *Chapel.*

Notwithſtanding the appellation, however, it never could have anſwered the purpoſe of a chapel, as there are not the leaſt traces or ſigns of having ever been any window or door from without. I ſhould rather think it ſerved as a receſs for the uſe of the butler, or a withdrawing room or rooms for the company in the hall, as there are two Gothic arches or doorways leading out of the great room into it; which gives me ſome ground to think it was heretofore divided by partitions, and that the circular holes were made to convey away the dirty water, &c..

There is a door-way out of the barn into it, which you deſcend by two or three ſteps, as fully appears in the accurate plan of the whole taken in the ſame year by my ingenious friend Mr. John Treſſé of Brompton in that pariſh, and expreſſed in plate V. fig. 1, 3, 4. I find there have been heretofore two windows on each ſide; and it is now made uſe of as a granary; but to what purpoſe this, and the barn-part of the building, may have ſerved in ancient days, if not for a hall (or, according to the traditional account, a chapel) I will not preſume to determine. Without doubt there was a chapel, as it is recorded in the Textus Roffenſis, that the archbiſhops, during their reſidence in this palace, gave conſecrations to biſhops.

All

All the foundations of the palace that are at preſent viſible about the Court-Lodge yard are inſerted in the plan, agreeable to the ſcale; and the outer thick ſtone wall on the ſouth ſide, covered with ivy, in great part remains, and may be traced on part of the weſt ſide as deſcribed in the plan. Some workmen digging about two or three years before I was there, cloſe by the foundations, found a large antique ſpur almoſt deſtroyed by ruſt, which was thrown aſide and loſt; and a Roman coin, which Mr. Treſſé borrowed of the tenant for my inſpection. It is copper, of the emperor Antoninus; the reverſe a woman ſitting. Dr. Harris ſays, a very large urn, containing fragments of burnt bones and aſhes, was many years ſince dug up in the ſalt marſhes of Gillingham*. Indeed, many diſcoveries of curious Roman antiquities have very lately been made, in enlarging the military lines near Brompton, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe diſcovered on Barham and Chartham Downs near Canterbury, in the indefatigable reſearches of that late learned antiquary the Rev. Brian Fauſſet of Nackington, M. A. F. S. A. His noble collection is now in the poſſeſſion of his eldeſt ſon Godfrey Fauſſet, Eſq. at his ſeat called Hepington in that pariſh. The Romans uſually had tumuli or barrows, &c. near their roads, and on the hills adjacent to their principal ſtations.

* Hiſt. p. 131.

References

References to the plan of Gillingham, plate V. fig. 1.

A. The croſs.
B. The cage, removed there 1663.
C. Pariſh church.
D. Veſtry room built 1770.
E. Chapel belonging to Eaſt Court.
F. Chapel belonging to the Grange.
G. Church yard.
H. Foundations of the palace.
I. A large barn, formerly the hall.
K. The preſent farm-houſe.
L. Another farm-houſe erected alſo within the verge of the outer wall of the palace.
M. Road to the Grange.
N. A pond, apparently made ſince the decay of the palace.

Eaſt view, fig. 3. Wall two feet eight inches thick. Height of the building from the plinth to the eaves, fifteen feet. Ditto of the part that projects on the eaſt ſide, ten feet.

THE GRANGE

Is an eminent manor ſituated about a mile eaſt of Gillingham church. It is a large old brick building, and has a pound by the road ſide near the yard gate. Without doubt the houſe was much larger in more early times, and built with ſtone; for, as far back as the Conqueror's reign, it was in poſſeſſion of the lords Haſtings, anceſtors to the earls of Huntington. In the reign of Edward III. it deſcended to John Philipott, Eſq. alderman of London, and lord mayor temp. Richard II. who, for his ſignal ſervices performed for the ſtate, was knighted by that king, and had an augmentation to his paternal coat of arms. He was founder of the chapel here, as it was affirmed on its ſuppreſſion in the reign of Henry VIII *.

Harris ſays, "at this ſeat there was formerly a *church* or chapel, which was valued at 6*£*. per annum in the king's books: it was

* Philipott's Villar. Cant. p. 167.

built by Sir John Philipott, but is now only a barn*." From this vague deſcription I am inclined to think he never ſaw it; for it could be no church, and certainly much too ſmall for a barn. In former times, lords of eminent manors had frequently, by the permiſſion and conſent of their dioceſans, oratories or chapels contiguous to their manſions, for the convenience of their houſhold and tenants. This chapel ſtill remains; and ſtands near the houſe, at the weſt end. It is built with ſtone, and very fair, and is now covered with thatch. The eaſt end, within four feet of the ground, becoming ruinous, has been taken down, and is now weather-boarded. The door-way and windows on the ſouth ſide are only to be ſeen within; as they are outwardly concealed by a wooden ſhed erected againſt it.

The length of this chapel is 41 feet and a half; breadth at the eaſt end 21 feet. When I was there, it was made uſe of as an outhouſe for implements of huſbandry, poultry, &c.

The drawing was taken the 7th of September, 1776. See plate V. fig. 2.

TWIDALL.

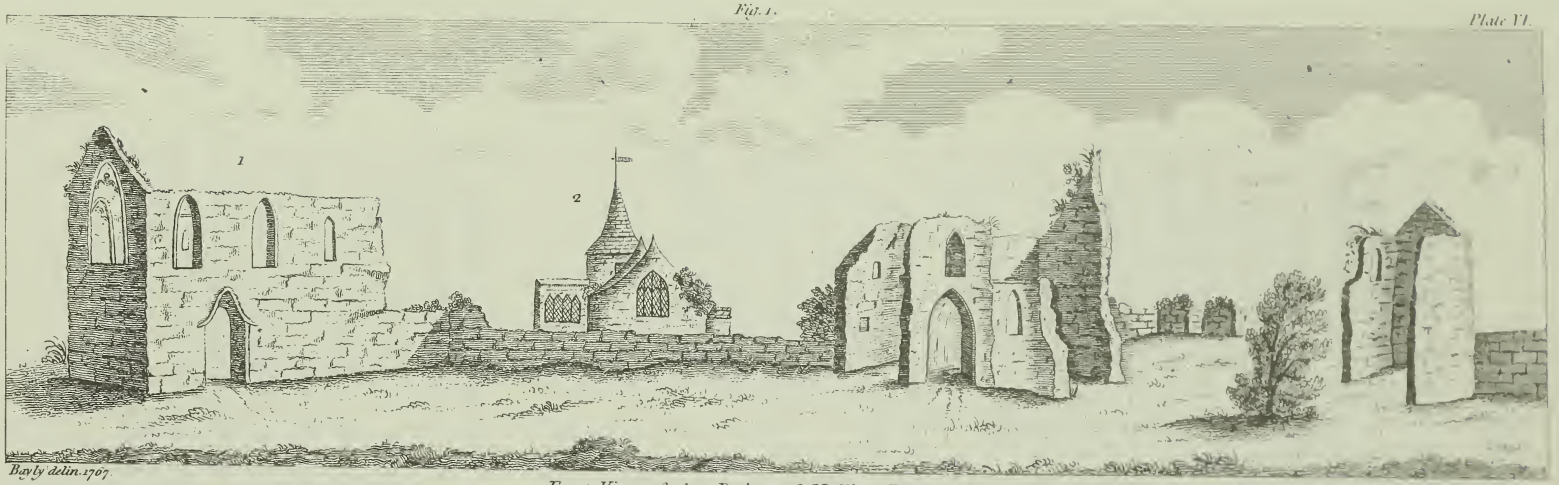
From the Grange the road leads directly to Twidall, another eminent manor houſe about a mile diſtant, at the extremity of the pariſh. From the family to which it gave name, "it was paſſed away by *Richard de Twidall*, in the fourth year of Richard II. to *John* the ſon of Robert de *Beaufitz*. The chantry here was founded by *John* Beaufitz, who was ſon of the above John, which he makes proviſion for by his laſt will the 22d of November, 1433, and orders it to be dedicated to John the Baptiſt, and likewiſe that one prieſt ſhould there celebrate maſs for the ſoul of him-

* Hiſt. p. 130.

ſelf,

Fig. 1.

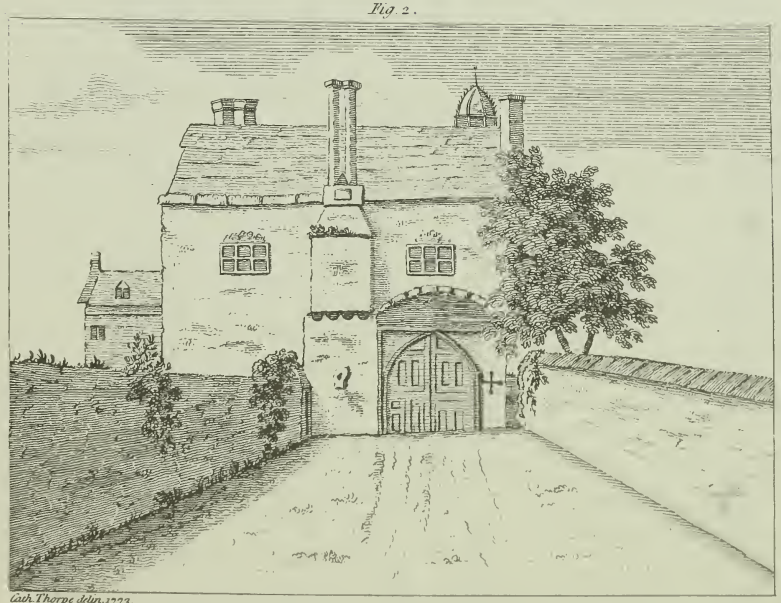
Plate VI.



Bayly delin. 1707.

East View of the Ruins of Halling Palace.
1. Chapel to the Palace. *2. Halling Church.*

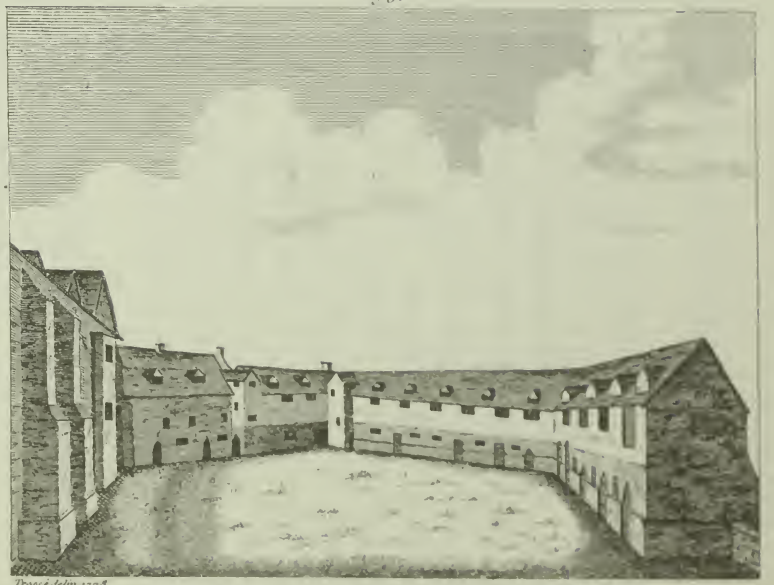
Fig. 2.



Cath. Thorpe delin. 1773.

Front View of the Gate-house leading into the Friers at Aylesford.

Fig. 3.



Prout delin. 1778.

Perspective View of the Court within the Gate, at the Friers.

ſelf, his wife Alice, his father John, his mother Iſabel, and his uncle William Beaufitz*."

The inſcriptions on the braſs plates of the graveſtones, together with an account of all the portraitures and arms of the above ancient and noble family, which were in the fine windows of Gillingham church, and deſtroyed in the time of the rebellion, are preſerved in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe, from the curious MS. of Baptiſt Tufton, preſented to my father by his friend Robert Paynter, Eſq. the laſt of the antient family of that name in this pariſh, and lord of the manors of Eaſt Court and Twydall, which eſtates he bequeathed to the late Thomas Lambarde of Sevenoaks, Eſq.

Philipott ſays, "the ſeats in the chapel, and other remains, declare it to have been formerly a neat and elegant piece of architecture †." Indeed, it even anſwered his deſcription many years ago, when I ſaw it. However, its beauty did not preſerve it, for it was pulled down in the year 1756, with a part of the old houſe; and if I miſtake not, great part of the materials at preſent compoſe the foundation of a large barn.

The chapel joined to the main building, was in that wing which run northward or north-weſt, and was handſomely wainſcoted.

HALLING.

The Biſhops of Rocheſter had, from very early times, a palace here, in which they much reſided; and many of their inſtruments in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe are dated from hence. The manor, wharfs, and ferry, are the property of the biſhop; and all leaſed to *William Dalyſon* of Weſt Peckham, Eſq. but the tithes and preſentation to the vicarage belong to the dean and chapter.

* Philipott, p. 168. † Ibid.

The

The palace was pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Medway, and near the church. The learned antiquary William Lambarde, Eſq. reſided in it ſome time, where he compoſed the moſt part of his work entitled "A Perambulation of Kent;" and in my memory, there was a handſome row of ſtone ſtairs remaining, which reached the length of the palace, for the convenience of the biſhop's barge and other veſſels to land. When I lived at Woldham, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, the roof of the chapel was deſtroyed: but the walls, with the windows and door-way, remained entire; and part of the hall, &c. was converted into a dwelling-houſe, and inhabited. There were likewiſe ſome remains of the large kitchen, and out-offices; but all theſe buildings have ſince been totally deſtroyed for the ſake of the materials.

Concerning the ſtatue of Hamo de Hethe, who was biſhop of Rocheſter, and confeſſor to Edward II. and built largely here, which ſtood in a niche over the entrance, and was preſerved by my father, and by him preſented to biſhop Atterbury; the reader will find, with other curious matters relative to this palace, in the ſecond volume of the Antiquities of England and Wales, by my friend Francis Groſe, Eſq.

The drawing (plate VI. fig. 1.) ſhews the eaſt view of the remains of the palace, with the pariſh church in the back ground, as they appeared in the year 1767.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° VI. PART II.

CONTAINING

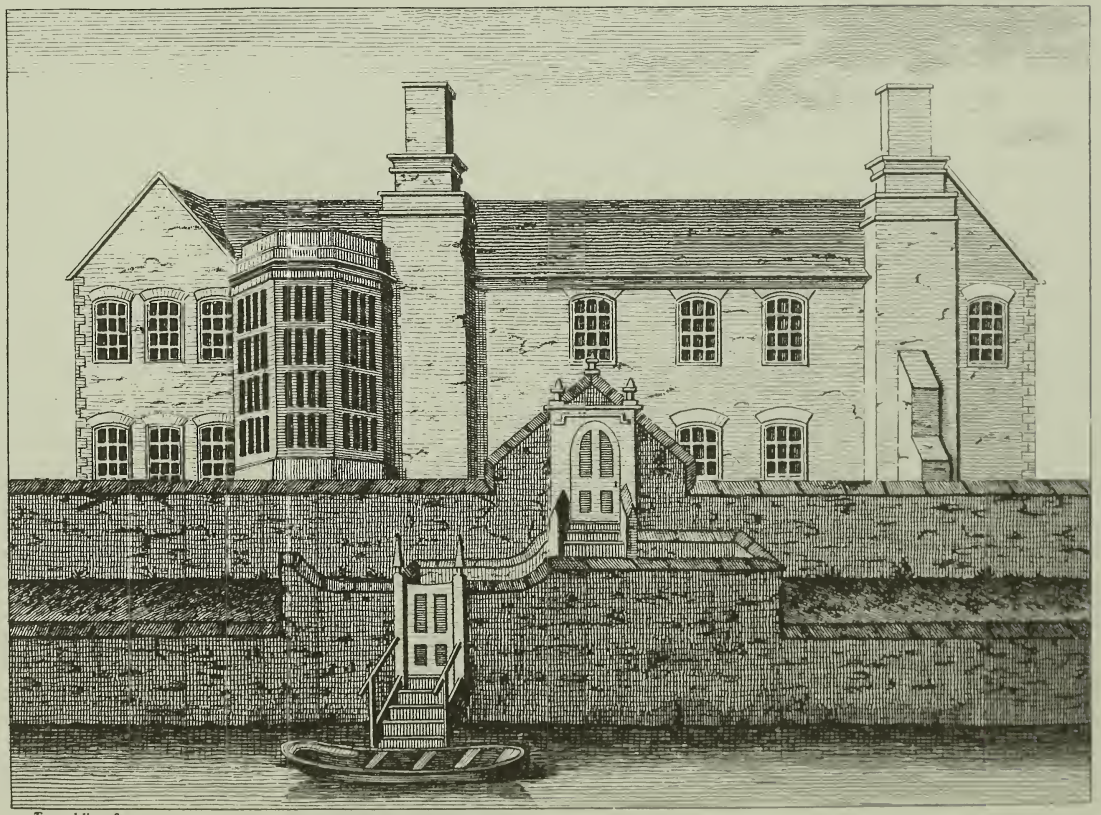
Mr. THORPE's ILLUSTRATION of ſeveral ANTIQUITIES in KENT, which have hitherto remained undeſcribed.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Letter from Dr. PLOTT, intended for the ROYAL SOCIETY.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXIII.

[Price Three Shillings.]



Tracy delin. 1782.

A View of WHORNES PLACE *in the Parish of* CUCKSTONE.)

ANTIQUITIES IN KENT,

HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED.

PART II.

COOKSTONE.

IN this pariſh ſtood the ancient ſeat called *Whorne's Place*, ſo denominated from Sir *William Whorne*, knt. who erected it. He was Lord Mayor of London in the year 1487, and 3d of Henry VII. It was pleaſantly ſituated on the weſtern bank of the Medway, commanding a view of the downs above Woldham on the oppoſite ſhore; and the meanders of that beautiful river down to the city of Rocheſter, and upward to Halling, Burham, &c. on each ſide. For a particular account of the deſcents of this eſtate, from Sir William Whorne to its preſent proprietor the Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney, I refer the reader to Mr. Haſted's Hiſtory of this county, vol. I. p. 482.

Nicholas Lewſon, or *Leveſon*, Eſq. purchaſed it about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth; for I find by an accurate ſurvey of the manor of Potynes in Snodland *, taken in the ſecond year of

* MS. penes me.

her reign, by order of Thomas Wotton, of Boughton Malherbe, Eſq. that ſome portions of the land of his ſaid manor of Potynes bounded to the lands of Nicholas and Thomas Lewſon, gentlemen. It ſhould ſeem that, while Whorne's Place was in the poſſeſſion of this family, they beſtowed much attention on it, by enlarging it and making great improvements, as appeared by the arms of *Leveſon*, quartered with three other coats hereafter mentioned, in a very handſome compartment over the weſt or back-door. I muſt confeſs, that as to the building itſelf, I ſaw no part except the large bow window towards the river, which could have been of Whorne's erection; and it may be obſerved in plate VII. that it breaks the regularity of the front. And I conceive that, on the re-erection or improvement of this manſion by the Leveſons, this window being curious, they ſuffered it to remain without deſigning their new work in any manner to ſuit it, the room which it lighted being little more than the window itſelf. A flight of ſtairs led from the river to a terrace walled in front; and on the ſouth ſide of the houſe were large gardens incloſed with brick walls, which produced a fine echo on the river, when oppoſite. On the north ſide of the houſe ſtood the magnificent ſtables, built with brick, in length 88 feet, in width 25 feet, with two fine towers, and pilaſters on each ſide the door-way. The whole front was enriched with a profuſion of work, and executed with excellent ſymmetry. The pediment over the door was ornamented with handſome ſtone mouldings and dental cornice, and three ſhields of arms. That in the center contained the following nine coats quarterly:

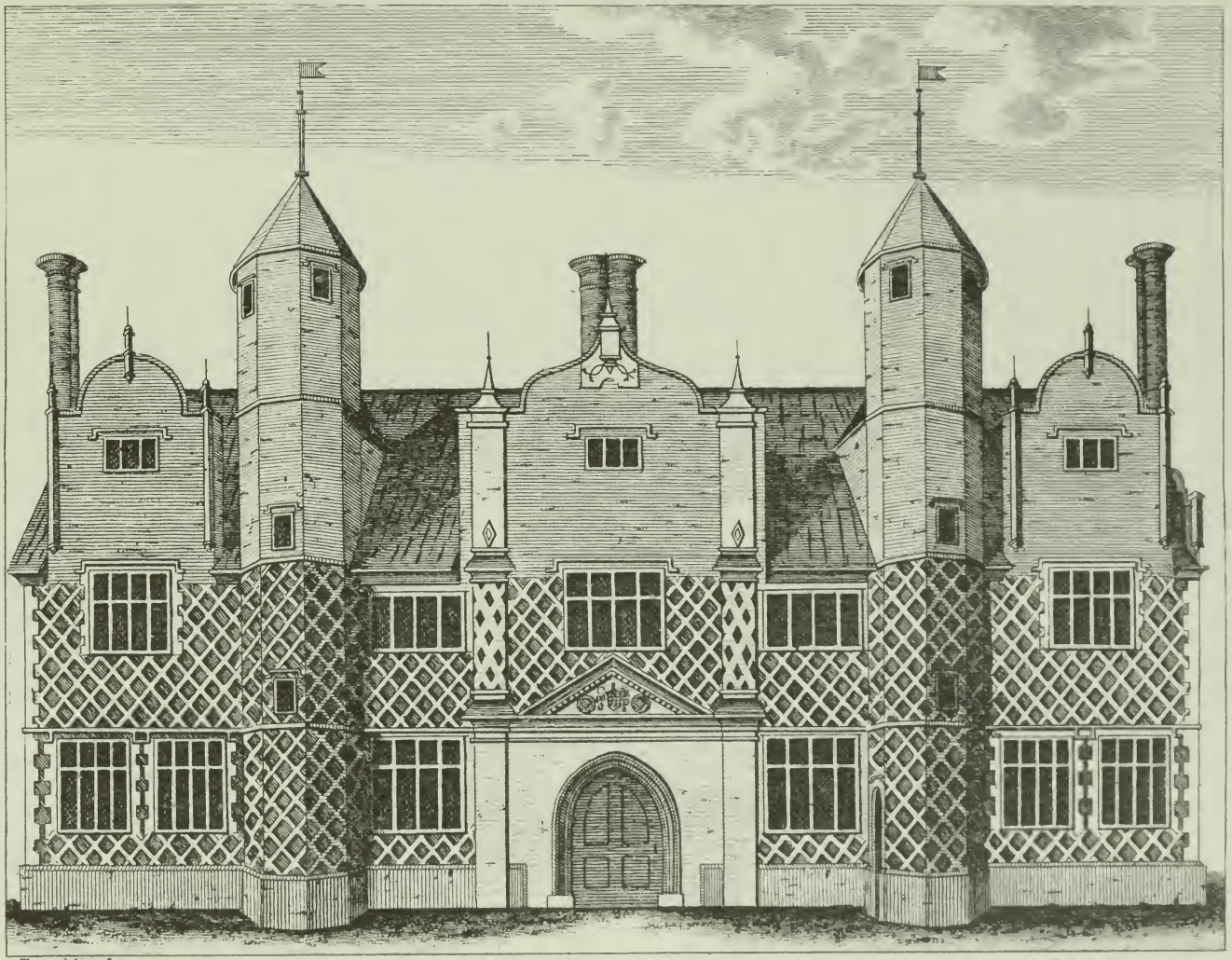
1. Three laurel leaves, the arms of *Leveſon*.

2. Two bends wavy, between 2 leopards heads caboſſed, with a border.

3. On a chevron between 3 cinquefoils, 3 roundles.

4. Ermine, a lion rampant, within a border ingrailed.

5. A



Tracy delin. 1782.

A Front View of the Stables at WHORNES PLACE in the Parish of CUCKSTONE in Kent.

5. A cheveron between 3 cinquefoils.
6. A cheveron ermine between 3 buckles.
7. A cheveron between 3 cheſſrooks.
8. Five martlets on a chief indented 3 crowns.
9. As the firſt.

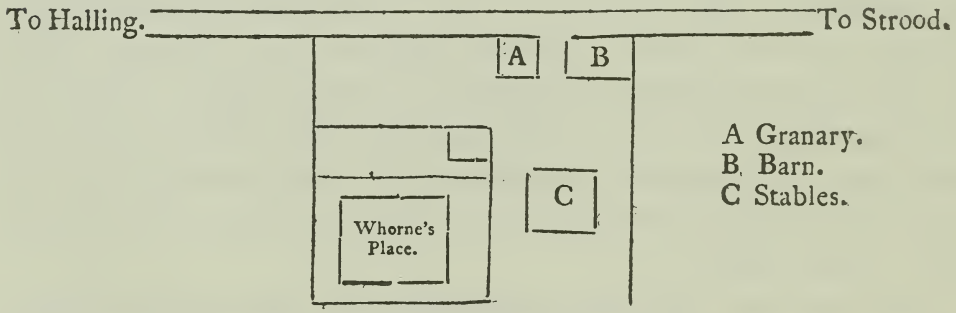
Sir John Leveſon, of Whorne's Place, in Cookſtone, married Margaret daughter of Sir Roger Manwood, knt. whoſe arms were, Sable, two pallets Or, on a chief of the ſecond a demi-lion naiſſant of the firſt. Theſe arms are in a lozenge on the right-hand of the above quartered coat, and ſhould imply that the ſaid Margaret was the firſt wife of Sir John, the three lions rampant in the left-hand lozenge being probably his ſecond wife's. Wherefore I conclude the nine coats quarterly were the arms of Sir John Leveſon, knt. and that the building was erected by him. His brother Sir Richard Leveſon, knight of the Bath, who was of Trentham in Staffordſhire, alienated all his lands in Kent to different perſons, and among them Whorne's Place, in the reign of Charles I. to that moſt excellent hiſtorian and antiquary Sir John Marſham, bart. author of the "Chronicon Egyptiacum," and other learned works. Father Simon in his writings called him "the great Marſham of England;" and Anthony a Wood, in his Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 783, obſerves, that all the great and learned men of Europe his contemporaries acknowledged him to be one of the greateſt antiquaries, and moſt accurate and learned writer, of his time.

I have been told, and from good authority, that his fine library was in this building, in the apartments raiſed on the north-eaſt end of it, and another floor over *them*, with ſtair-caſes on the outſide to each floor. A pretty extraordinary circumſtance, that no inconveniences from the feeding, &c. of horſes *under the ſtudy* ſhould be apprehended. But the height and other reaſons might be more regarded. There were, I think, four rooms

above on each floor; but of little uſe for many years paſt. Mr. Caleb Perfect, the late rector of this pariſh, informed me, that ſome years ago he often viſited poor ſick people in ſome of them; and there was a *window* in the ſtudy, if I miſtake not, that deſerved notice. It is a great pity two ſuch venerable buildings ſhould have been deſtroyed: but only tenants and labouring people having for many years lived there, and the noble and worthy proprietor reſiding altogether at his ſeat near Maidſtone, they were pulled down in the year 1782; and the whole, as I am informed, is deſigned to be cleared away, except the granary and barn; the former is to be converted into a farm-houſe, and the ſcite of the old ſeat into meadows, &c.

Plate VII. exhibits a view of the houſe, and plate VIII. a front view of the ſtables of this curious old manſion.

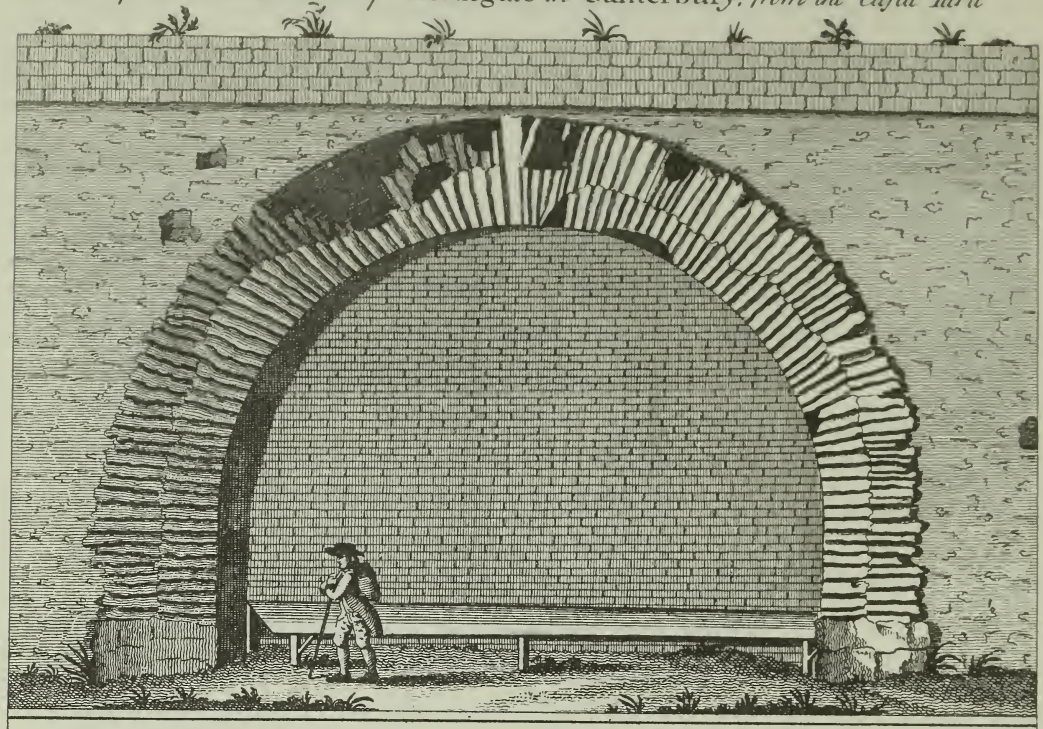
The granary is a ſmall building adjoining the road to Halling, the ſituation of which will be better underſtood by the plan annexed.



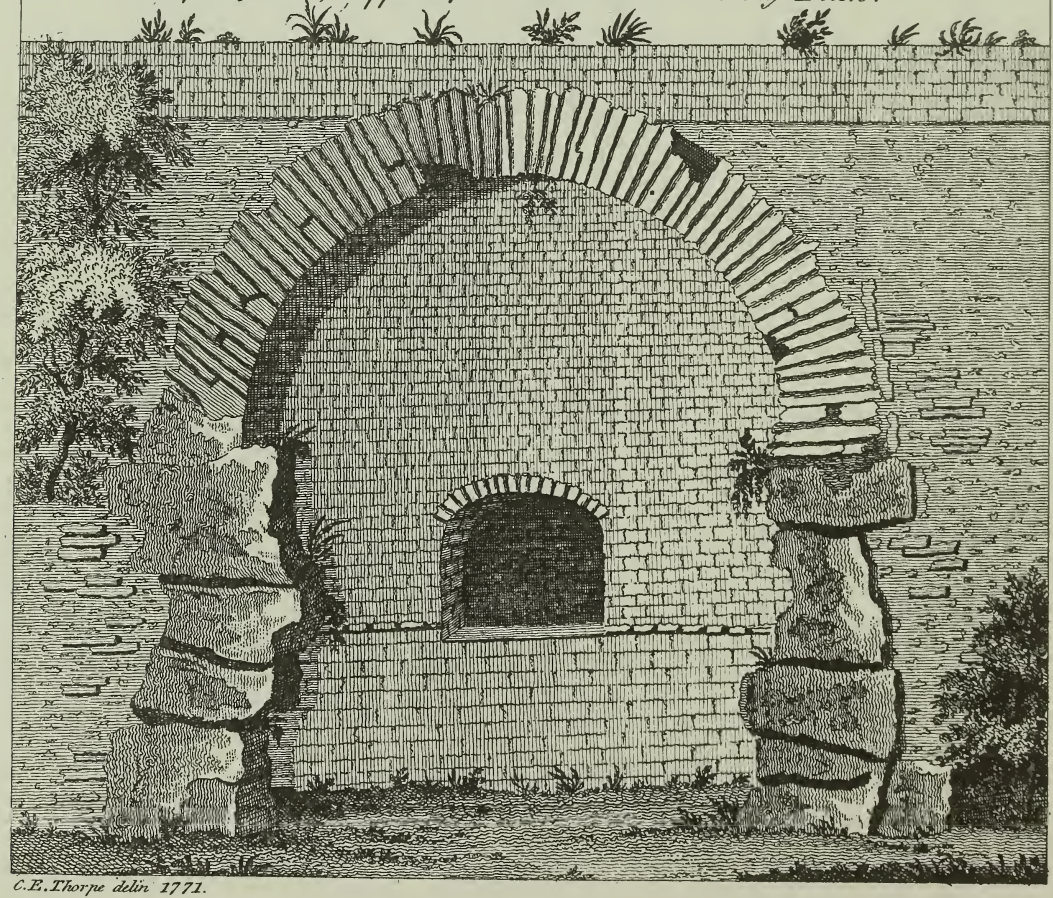
The way out of the road into the yard is between the granary and barn.

CAN-

A View of the Roman Arch of Worthgate *in* Canterbury, *from the Caſtle Yard*



View of the ſame as it appears from the Garden in the City Ditch.



C.E. Thorpe delin 1771.

CANTERBURY.

NEAR Wincheap Gap in this city ſtands *Worthgate*, now diſuſed and walled up, through which in ancient times the Roman road continued in a direct line from Caſtle-ſtreet to Wincheap, Chilham, &c. The alteration of this road, which now makes an elbow into Wincheap, and the different ſtations of the military way, the reader will find amply treated of in Battely's edition of Somner, p. 12, & ſeq. Worthgate is without doubt the fineſt remnant of antiquity in this city, and perhaps the moſt entire of its kind in the kingdom *. The preſervation of it is owing, as Mr. Goſtling informed me, to the care and generoſity of Dr. Gray, an eminent phyſician of this city (who died in 1737), through whoſe interceſſion the corporation were prevailed on to let it remain, who otherwiſe would have taken it down. And for its further ſecurity, the doctor, at his own charge, repaired the inſide wall with new brick work and coping, and under it erected a commodious bench †. The boldneſs of the arch, conſiſting entirely of Roman bricks, ſtrikes the eye of the beholder with a kind of veneration. In the inſide next the Caſtle-yard the ground has been raiſed ſo much from time to time, that no more than one foot ſix inches of the ſtone piers or columns to the ſprings of the arch are now to be ſeen; but when viewed on the garden ſide in the city-ditch, the gate makes a noble appearance, as the height of the

* Leland, in his Itinerary, ſays, "The moſt ancient buildinge of the toune ap-"peareth yn the caſtel, and at Ryder's gate, where appere long Briton brikes." The old way to London is found to have been along Caſtle-ſtreet, and through this gate; which Somner thinks took its name either from its vicinity to the caſtle, *Worth* ſignifying a fort, or caſtle; or elſe from a corruption of *Wardgate*, from the watch and ward kept in and about this fortreſs. See Mr. Groſe, under his view of *Canterbury Caſtle*.

† This bench has been long removed, and the Roman bricks are now decaying or rather falling out by the decay of the cement. A plan is alſo in agitation for taking down the whole, and opening the old ſtrait road through the Caſtle-yard.

piers

piers is ſeven feet ſix inches. They are compoſed of a kind of rag-ſtone, two feet ſix inches in breadth, which appear to have been ſquared, but are now irregular and uneven, from being much corroded and mouldered away through the great length of time; whilſt the arch, which conſiſts of a double row of bricks, remains as firm and durable as ever, ſo well had the Romans the art of tempering and burning their clay. The length of the longeſt brick on the caſtle ſide is one foot five inches, depth of the thickeſt three inches; and the number of the inſide row 102 or 104*. I took the meaſurement of this gate-way in the year 1771, when the drawings in plate IX. were made, and find it correſponds nearly with that ſince publiſhed by Mr. Goſtling †; which I ſhall here give as follows.

In the inſide,

	Feet.	Inches.
The diameter of the arch is - -	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$
It ſprings from the piers - -	6	$0\frac{1}{2}$
The piers above ground - -	1	6

On the ditch ſide,

Height of the plinth - -	1	0
From that to the ſpring of the arch -	6	6
Breadth of the gate-way from pier to pier	12	6
Height of the gate in the middle -	13	$7\frac{1}{2}$
The thickneſs of the arch - -	2	4
The earth raiſed on the caſtle ſide -	6	0

As Mr. Goſtling has given views of ſeveral gates in the city and about the cathedral, it is a wonder that Worthgate, the moſt curious and ancient of any, ſhould be omitted ‡; as are likewiſe

* Not more than 88 now remain entire.

† Walk in and about Canterbury, 2d edit. p. 365.

‡ A very ſmall indiſtinct view of it occurs in Mr. Groſe's plan of Canterbury Caſtle.

thoſe

thoſe which lead into the *White* and *Black Friers*. It may be the fate of the two laſt, one time or other, to be taken down, as many have been, to make more room; and as no draught of them has hitherto been made public, I have here given, in plate X. a front view of them taken in the year 1771. The ſmall niches or receſſes ſtill remaining over the gates were formerly ornamented with figures of ſaints; which, on the ſuppreſſion of theſe monaſteries, were taken down and deſtroyed.

CHATHAM.

EGELRICUS, a prieſt of *Cettham*, is mentioned as a benefactor to the monks of St. Andrew in Rocheſter, and was one of the ſecular canons of that priory*. His being afterwards appointed by his fraternity an officiating prieſt in this pariſh, implies that there was a church, or ſome place of divine worſhip, which muſt have been but a ſmall mean building, as were moſt of the ſacred edifices at that early period. But after the Conqueſt, when the Norman architecture prevailed, and lords of eminent manors built and endowed places of public worſhip on their demeſnes, the buildings were upon a more enlarged and elegant plan. *Chatham* was the principal manor which appertained to the barony of the potent and illuſtrious family of the *Crevecoeurs*, and their place of reſidence before they removed to Leeds Caſtle; and they were frequently written *Domini de Cetham* †. *Hamon* de *Crevecoeur* was one of the knights who attended William I. to

* Text. Roff. p. 181.

† Phillipott, Vill. Cant. p. 104.

England, and was rewarded for his ſervices by the king with the manors of Chatham and Leeds. Kilburne calls him *Hugh*, and ſays, that he began the building of Leeds Caſtle*. His deſcendant, *Robert de Crevecoeur*, or *de crepito corde*, as he is ſtyled in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe, founded and endowed, anno 1119, the priory at Leeds for Black Canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas; which, at the ſuppreſſion, according to Dugdale, was valued at 362l. 7s. 7d. per annum.

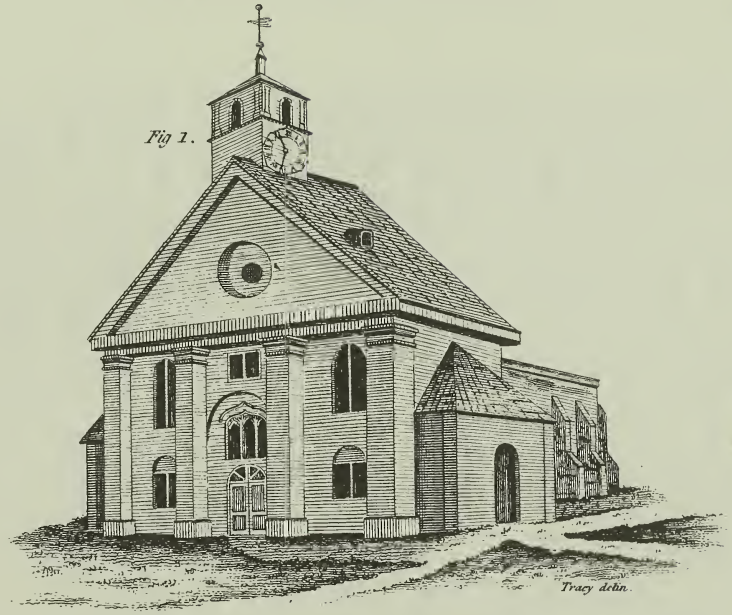
Many of the founder's name and family were afterwards benefactors to this monaſtery, by granting to it divers revenues and liberties; and ſo great was his zeal, that he granted to it, for the repoſe of his own ſoul and of the ſoul of his uncle Hamon Dapifer, ſeven churches at one time, ſituated on his eſtates; among which was the church of Chatham, with the rights and profits of the fair, &c. there †. This eminent family coming into England with the Conqueror, and being poſſeſſed of this manor, it is moſt likely they enlarged if not re-edified the church; which, as before obſerved, muſt have been but a ſmall edifice, and frequently liable to deſtruction by the caſualties of fire and invaſion of foreign enemies. It was no longer under the patronage of the canons of St. Andrew, but the cure of it was ſupplied by a monk from the new monaſtery at Leeds, whom the prior ſhould appoint, and might remove at his pleaſure; though it was enjoined that he ſhould profeſs canonical obedience to the ordinary‡. For when Gundulph was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter by archbiſhop Lanfranc, March 19, 1077, who both likewiſe came from Normandy, and had been monks of the abbey of Bec in that province, he diſplaced the ſecular canons from the priory of St. Andrew, and filled it with monks of his own order,

* Survey of Kent, p. 164.
† Regiſt. Roff. p. 209, & ſeq.
‡ Ibid. p. 214, &c.

who

South West View of the Parish Church, *at Chatham.*

Fig 1.



View of the Ruins of the Chapel *in Milkhouse Street in Cranbrooke.*

Fig 2.

Fig 3.

Front View of the Gate *to the* White-Friers, *in Canterbury.*

Fig 4.

Front View of the Gate *to the* Black Friers, *in Canterbury.*

who followed the rule of St. Benedict. The antient church of Chatham being conſumed by fire, the Pope granted a letter of indulgence, anno 1352, of a year's relaxation of penance to all perſons who ſhould enable the inhabitants to rebuild it*. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and Philipot ſays it was repaired, and the ſteeple rebuilt by the commiſſioners of the navy, in the year 1635†. According to a late Hiſtory of Rocheſter, p. 267, the Eaſt end of the church, now ſtanding, is nearly all that remains of the building raiſed by the Pope's brief, the North and South iſles are of a latter date, and the ſaid commiſſioners rebuilt and enlarged the Weſt end. Philipot only ſays they repaired the church, and erected the ſteeple; and indeed the antient window over the door at the Weſt end ſtill remains unaltered, and is now the only part of the church that wears the face of antiquity. The Weſt end has been enlarged ſince with a bold pediment ſupported by pilaſters, and with a pigeon-houſe-like ſteeple; and the whole building is now plaiſtered, and ſo much modernized, as to have, though a neat, yet little appearance, of a ſacred edifice. A South Weſt view in its preſent ſtate is exhibited in plate X. fig. 1.

Some few years ſince, in digging a grave in this church, a hand was found intire and uncorrupted as far as the wriſt or metacarpal bones, griping the hilt of a ſword; the other parts of the body were totally conſumed, and likewiſe the blade of the ſword. It was afterwards kept in a ſmall box with bran, at the ſexton's houſe on *Chatham Bank*; and when I ſaw it, I obſerved that the handle of the ſword was, for the moſt part, mouldered away; which being of braſs, the moiſture had penetrated the fleſhy parts of the hand and nails, and tinged them of a verdegreaſe colour, which had preſerved them.

* Regiſt. E. de Shepey, fol. 257. b.

† Villar. Cant. p. 104.

CRANBROOKE.

AT *Milkhouſe Street*, ſo denominated from an antient ſeat in this pariſh, ſtand the ruins of a free chapel, founded and endowed by John Lawleſs, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VII. but on the general diſſolution of the religious houſes, king Henry VIII. granted the lands belonging to it (then valued at 84l. 10s. 10½d.) to Sir John Baker, of Siſinghurſt, in this pariſh; and among his other eſtates it continued and deſcended*. Kilburne ſays, this chapel was in ruins in his time, and that it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity†. All that now remains of it is part of the chancel end and great Eaſt window, which make a venerable appearance, and ſhew it to have been a handſome building. See plate X. fig. 2.

CLIFFE.

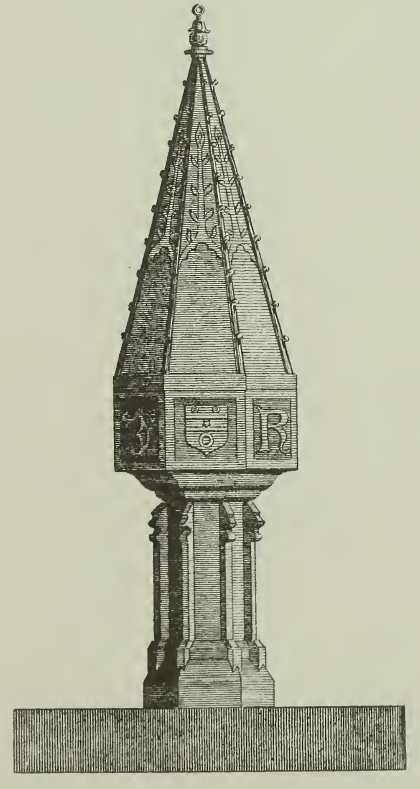
AMONG the communion plate appertaining to this large handſome church, is ſtill preſerved a very curious and antient *patine*, which, when the Roman Catholick religion prevailed here, covered the chalice, or contained the conſecrated wafers at the ſacrament of the *maſs*, but is now made uſe of in collecting the *alms*. It is of ſilver gilt, of the exact ſize and dimenſion as the figure exhibited in plate XII. engraved from a correct drawing taken in the year 1774. In the centre, moſt beautifully embelliſhed

* Philipott, Vill. Cant. p. 100. † Survey of Kent, p. 65.

with

Hubbuck del. F. Cary sculp.

The South East Prospect of FRINSBURY CHURCH near Rochester.



North Elevation of the Font *in* Frinsbury *Church.*

J. Tracy del. 1783.

Inside View of an ancient Patine *in* Cliff *Church.*

Basire del.

with blue and green enamel, is repreſented the Deity ſitting with his arms extended, and ſupporting his Son on the Croſs, with an *olive branch* in the left-hand, and the *Goſpel* in the right. Round the verge or rim of the *patine* is the following inſcription, in the ancient text letter, curiouſly ornamented with ſprigs of roſes between each word, alluding to the ſubject:

Benedicamus. Patrem. et. Filium. cum. Spiritu. Sancto.

The reſt of the plate for the communion ſervice conſiſts of two ſilver bread-plates, and one ſilver flaggon, with this inſcription on them: "In miniſterium Cœnæ Dominicæ, D. D. D. Q. Geor-" gius Green, S. T. B. rector et commiſſarius de Cliffe."

FRINDSBURY.

THIS church (ſee plate XI.) ſtands on a fine eminence, which commands a view of the river Medway, and on the oppoſite ſhore the city of Rocheſter, the towns of Stroud and Chatham, to the right and left, with the circumjacent hills, &c. forming altogether a moſt pleaſing landſcape. The church conſiſts of two ailes, is neat, and in good repair, but has nothing very remarkable in it, except the *font*, which is a curious piece of gothic workmanſhip, and in good preſervation. It is octangular, with a taper elegant ſhaft or column, and brackets at each angle from the bottom of the font to the ſwell of the pedeſtal. The compartments are excellently carved in relievo, containing the following ſubjects: 1. The ancient text letter J. 2. In a ſhield,

Gules, two Bars argent, between three Annulets Or, in feſſe a Mullet for difference. 3. The letter R. 4. The ſame arms. 5. The letter M. 6. The ſame arms, with a Martlet in feſſe for difference. 7. The letter R. 8. A blank ſhield. Theſe letters and inſignia diſcover the donor and time when erected; for *John Rykeld* held the manor of *Eſtingham*, in this pariſh, of the church of *Rocheſter*, and was ſheriff of Kent the 3d year of Henry VI. and kept his ſhrievalty at the ſaid manor*. He was likewiſe the ſame year returned one of the knights in parliament. *Thomas Rykeld*, of *Eſtingham*, gent. died in the 18th year of Edward IV. leaving *John Rykeld* his ſon and heir, a minor, the cuſtody of whom, as well as of this manor, during his minority, was then granted by *John Langdon*, biſhop of *Rocheſter*, to Sir *Thomas Seyntleger*, knt. *Henry Merlande*, and *Henry Cantlowe* †.

The font being in part crouded by pews, which is generally the caſe, rendered a drawing of it the more difficult. It ſhould ſeem as if the arms had originally been painted, as their preſent colours agree with the ſame mentioned in the Regiſt. Roff. ‡, and with the arms of *Rikhill* in Edmonſon's heraldry. They likewiſe elucidate, and ſhew, that the perſon who lies interred in the north chancel of Northfleet church, with his effigies in armour, and that of his wife in the dreſs of the times, with this imperfect inſcription on the fragment of a braſs plate beneath them—*et Katerine, uxoris ejus*—was of the ſame family. Above the figures are theſe arms, viz. *Two Bars between three Annulets*; and the ſame again impaling a chevron between three columbines. On another graveſtone in the ſame chancel is the following inſcription on a braſs plate: "Hic ſub pede ante altare jacent Wil-"lelmus Rikhill, arm. filius Willelmi Rikhill militis primoge-"nitus, et Katherina uxor ejus, que obiit 27 Aug. 1433. qui

* Philipot's Vil. Cant. p. 152. † Regiſt. Roff. p. 372. ‡ Ibid.

" quidem Willelmus obiit ..... die ..... 1400. Quorum—*" Weever, from Stowe's Annals, ſays, that " Sir William Rikhill, " the father, was one of the king's juſtices, an Iriſhman born, " the vehement urger of accuſations againſt *Thomas* of Wood- " ſtocke, duke of Glouceſter, and *Thomas Arundell*, archbiſhop of " Canterbury, Ann. Reg. regis Ric. II. 21. 1397 †." Kilburne mentions the two *Rickhills* buried in Northfleet church; one above 250 years, and another above 220 years before his time; but does not give us their Chriſtian names ‡. Philipott likewiſe ſays that *John Rykeld*, and *William* his ſon, lay entombed in this church; but ſtrangely confounds both names and dates. For, in page 255, he ſays the four manors of *Iſield*, *Well*, *Coſington*, and and *Shinglewell*, deſcended to *John Rykeld*, about the reign of Henry IV.; that *William* his ſon deceaſed without iſſue male; and *Roſe*, his ſole daughter and heir, was married to *Edward Limſey*, who deſcended from *Ralph de Limſey*, held the manor of Budbrook in Warwickſhire, 20 William I. In the ſubſequent page he ſays, that *Roſe* was ſole heir of *John Rykeld*, and matched with *John Limſey*; and that the ſaid manors came to *Rykeld* about the beginning Henry VI.||. How are we to reconcile theſe miſnomers and miſtakes? The confuſion in the names certainly ariſes from his inattention, and of the hiſtorians after him; nor will the ſhort period in which the family of the *Rykelds*, or *Rikhills*, exiſted, as the name came afterwards to be ſpelt, allow for their being ſo many *Johns*, *Williams*, &c. and it ſhould ſeem that Philipott's firſt acount of thoſe in Northfleet muſt be the true one; in ſupport of which I find that *Edward Limſey*, the father, was returned 12 Henry VI. one of the gentlemen of this county; and Philipot, p. 255, ſays *John Limſey*, the ſon, fifty years afterwards, viz. 1 Richard III. ſold the *Rikhill* eſtates. By all this it appears

* Regiſt. Roff. p. 753. 756.
† Funeral Mon. p. 332.
‡ Survey of Kent, p. 204.
|| Villare Cant. p. 255, et ſeq.

Edward

Edward muſt have been the perſon who married *Roſe Rikhill*, and not *John*.

Richard II. cloſed his reign September 1399. Sir *William Rikhill* is ſaid to die in the next, and his ſon *William*, by the inſcription, in 1400; ſo that father and ſon muſt have both died within the year, if the ſon ſucceeded the father; but if he died in *vita patris*, then it is likely he might leave a ſon of the name of *William* to ſucceed his grandfather; which latter *William* (if there was any ſuch) was probably brother to *Roſe*, and the perſon who conveyed away the manor of *Ridley* 16 Henry VI. and likely died ſoon after, agreeably to the account given by Kilburne, of one of the *Rikhills* being buried at Northfleet about 1439. But I rather think there is a miſtake in the inſcription, in the placing the time of his death upon it, and that there were but two *Williams*. It is moſt likely the military perſon who lies interred under the imperfect inſcription, was the *John* mentioned by Philipott, and another ſon of Sir *William*. Without doubt there were originally other memorials of this family in the ſaid chancel, which may have been deſtroyed (as is too often the caſe) to make room for other graveſtones; and indeed I have ſome reaſon to think ſo from appearances. To conclude this matter, it is I think certain that the *Rikhills* of *Eſtingham* in *Frinſbury* deſcended from the family at *Northfleet*; and that *John Rikhill* of *Eſtingham*, who was ſheriff of Kent, was a younger ſon of Sir *William Rikhill* of *Northfleet*; and the arms, with a mullet for difference on the font, ſhew that he erected it. The coat differenced with a martlet, and the initials N. R. it is likely were for a younger brother, and the blank ſhield left in reſerve, or for want of another to fill it up. I find in Mores's Hiſtory of Tunſtall that *John Rykeld*, grandſon of the ſheriff, married *Margaret* daughter of Sir *James Crowmer*, of *Tunſtall*, knt. She is interred in that church under a braſs plate, with the following inſcription:

" Hic

" Hic jacet Margareta filia d̄ni Jacobi Crowmer militis dudum uxor Joh̄is Rycyls " heredis manerii de Eſlyngham, quæ obiit ſec̄do d̄cēbr' anno domini mill̄mo " CCCCLXXXXVI°. cujus anime p̄piciet deus amē. *"

On the ſtone are the arms of *Crowmer*, viz. Argent, a chevron engrailed Sable, between three Crows proper, impaling *Rykeld*.

The following ſhort pedigree may perhaps ſomewhat elucidate the deſcents of the above family.

Sir William Rikhill, knight, juſtice of the king's bench, conſtitutus 20 Maii, Pat. 12 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 5. †

William Rikhill, eſq. eldeſt ſon, died 1400, buried in Northfleet church. = Katharina, ux. ejus ob. 27 Aug. 1433, ibi ſep.

John Rykeld of Eſlingham, 1 Hen. VI. ſheriff of Kent, 3 Hen. VI.

Rose, ſole daughter and heir. = Edward Limſey, eſq.

Thomas Rykeld, of Eſlingham, died before 13 Nov. 18 Edw. IV.

John Limſey, ſold the lands in Northfleet, 1 Ric. III.

John Rikhill, of Eſlingham. = Margaret, daughter of Sir James Crowmer, knight, buried at Tunſtall.

Plate XII. ſhews the elevation of the font, and its compartments ſeparately.

Thus far I had written, when I was favoured by my learned and ingenious friend the Rev. Mr. Denne with the following very ſatisfactory particulars of this pariſh.

* Bibl. Topogr. Britan. N° I. p. 77.

† Dugdale's Origin. Judicial.

Frindſbury, or *Frendſbury*, is a pariſh in the weſt diviſion of the county of Kent. *Freondeſbirigh* is its denomination in ſome old deeds, and this word in the Saxon ſignifies, according to Lambard*, the Friend's Court. The church is ſituated about a mile from the weſt end of Rocheſter bridge, and the limits of the pariſh extend from the Medway to the Thames. Its other boundaries are the pariſhes of St. Werburgh in Hoo, Higham, Shorne, Cobham, and Strood.

Dr. Plott conceived that the Roman Watling-ſtreet, which, in his time, might be traced from the bank of the Thames a little above Lambeth palace as far as the north gate of Cobham park, went from thence over the hill where Frendſbury mill ſtands, and ſo to a point of land in Frendſbury marſh that was nearly oppoſite to Chatham church. He gave into this opinion becauſe there was here a ſhallow which made it the moſt fordable place through the Medway, and he adds its being a tradition, that, in the memory of our grandfathers, the river might have been paſſed here, there being not above three or four feet water upon a low ebb, and that in their paſſage over they uſed to tread upon the heads of horſes. The laſt circumſtance in this traditional tale certainly gives it the caſt of a vulgar notion, and it the leſs deſerves our paying an implicit credit to it, becauſe in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the royal dockyard was where the ordnance office now is.

If a judgment may be duly formed from preſent appearances, the narroweſt and the ſhalloweſt part of the river below the bridge

* Perambulation, p. 365.

was

was from the end of Strood-ſtreet to Rocheſter key; and in an eſſay concerning the four great Roman ways ſubjoined to Leland's Itinerary, vol. VI. * ſatisfactory reaſons are aſſigned for this being the ancient place of fording. The pariſh of Frendſbury ought formerly to have contributed towards the repair of the firſt pier and arch of Rocheſter bridge; and it was probably for this reaſon that William Saunder, whilſt vicar of Frendſbury, was warden of the bridge †.

Offa king of the Mercians and Sigered king of Kent are mentioned to have given Frendſbury and Æflingham to the church of Rocheſter (ſee Textus Roffenſis, c. 92.) but there is a more circumſtantial detail of this donation in two other chapters of this curious MS. In chap. 47, the title of which is of Æflingham, or Freondſbury, Offa, by a writing dated at Canterbury anno 764, is recorded (with the conſent of archbiſhop Bregewine, and Herbert king of Kent) to have granted to Eardulf biſhop of Rocheſter twenty-one plowlands in Æflingham, with the appurtenances and advantages, in as ample a manner as they had been of old held by the earls, princes, and kings of Kent. Eardulf was alſo to have the liberty of diſpoſing of theſe lands in any manner he pleaſed. Though this was termed a free gift by Offa, the biſhop ſeems to have made ſome pecuniary acknowledgment, but probably not an equivalent. In the next chapter Sigered, who ſtyles himſelf king of the half part of the province of the Kentiſhmen, claims the merit of preſenting Æflingham to Eardulf, with the conſent of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and he is ſaid not only to have ſigned and ſealed the deed, but to have eſtabliſhed the donation by the delivery of a turf of the land intended to be conveyed. Upon comparing theſe accounts, it is

* P. 118.

† He became afterwards rector of Hynton in Northamptonſhire, and died February 2, 1452. Brydges's Hiſtory of that county, p. 177.

manifeſt that Kent was at this time divided by the Medway into two regal provinces, and that both kings were in ſome degree dependent upon the victorious Offa. Three tracts of land called Denbers, in the common wood, were granted by Offa as appendant to Æſlingham, and four more Denbers were added by Sigered.

When Domeſday ſurvey was made, the biſhop of Rocheſter held Frendſbury, rated in the time of king Edward for ten ſhillings, but then for ſeven. The arable land was fifteen carucates. In demeſne were five carucates, and forty villans with twenty-eight borderers, having eleven carucates. There was a church and nine ſervants, and a mill of twelve ſhillings rent, twenty acres of meadow, and *wood of five porcaries* (ſilva 5 porc). In the time of king Edward and after, it was valued at 8*l.* but then worth 25*l.* What Richard held in his own Lowy was valued at ten ſhillings. Whether by *ſilva porc.* was meant any ſtated meaſurement of wood, or what was ſuppoſed to be ſufficient for the pannage of a certain number of hogs, is a point that the gloſſaries leave doubtful; but it is moſt likely to be a word of the ſame ſignification with *denber*, and that it was in this place intended to denote *porcarium*, a porcary, and not *porci*, hogs. Mr. Haſted's conſtruction of the words is a pannage of five hogs †, which appears however to be too confined a range for ſo large a manor as Frendſbury was.

Richard here mentioned was Richard de Clare earl of Glouceſter, who had a grant from William I. of Tunbridge caſtle, and of a conſiderable tract of land denominated the Lowy of the ſame. Dr. Harris is of opinion that the earl had procured the eſtates which belonged to him in other parts of the county to be accounted within the juriſdiction of his lowy, and that this might

Regiſtrum Roffenſe, p. 370.

† Hiſtory of Kent, vol. I. p. 542.

be

be the reaſon for our meeting with theſe entries in the Domeſday inquiſition of Frendſbury, Southfleet, Halling, &c. &c *. But the words ſtrongly imply that the lands which Richard held of the biſhop as lord of theſe manors were in Tunbridge. It is particularly ſaid of Southfleet manor, that there is in Tunbridge as much wood and arable land as is valued at twenty ſhillings; nor is it difficult to trace how the biſhops of Rocheſter became poſſeſſed of lands within that diſtrict. The denbers given by Offa and by Sigered are ſaid to be in a common wood, the term is *veald ſeuueſtra* †; and as Tunbridge has ever been deemed a part of the *weald* of Kent, that the lowy ſhould have within its extent one or more of theſe denbers is a highly probable ſuppoſition. The diſtance of Tunbridge from Frendſbury can be no objection againſt this ſurmiſe; becauſe, as Somner has remarked, there is ſcarce any grant in the regiſters of either the church of Canterbury or Rocheſter of any conſiderable portion of land from the king out of the weald, without a denber or woody valley in the weald, in which they were to have liberty of running and feeding cattle, particularly ſwine. And it adds no ſmall weight to this conjecture, that Gilbert de Tunbridge, the ſon of Richard, is recorded to have reſtored to the monks of St. Andrew in Rocheſter their lands within his lowy of Tunbridge, viz. Uppringeberi, near Burne, which belonged to the manor of Frendſbury ‡.

Out of the profits of Frendſbury biſhop Gundulph at firſt appropriated 5 *l.* 10 *s.* for cloathing the monks of St. Andrew ||; but he afterwards ſettled the manor itſelf upon this highly-favoured fraternity, reſerving only ſome certain articles of proviſion which were to be paid to the biſhops of Rocheſter towards

* Hiſtory of Kent, p. 127.
† Text. Roffen. c. 48.
‡ Roman Ports and Forts, p. 108.
|| Text. Roffen. c. 176.

keeping hoſpitality, eſpecially on the feſtival of St. Andrew the Apoſtle, to whom that cathedral was dedicated.

Ernulph, the compiler of the Textus Roffenſis, and who, after a ſhort interval, was Gundulph's ſucceſſor in that ſee, with the conſent, and at the requeſt of the monks, ſettled the alms that ſhould be diſtributed in commemoration of Gundulph, and appointed what each manor belonging to the church ſhould contribute for that purpoſe. The whole allowance amounted to twenty ſhillings and ſeven ſalmons, of which Frendſbury and three other manors were to give ſix ſhillings and two ſalmons. With the money the cellerar was to buy bread and ſome ſmall fiſh as a dole for the poor; but the ſalmon were to be ſerved up in the refectory of the convent. As Gundulph died in March, the lenten ſeaſon would not permit the monks to feaſt more luxuriouſly on the anniverſary of their great benefactor *.

It appears from the Cuſtumale Roffenſe †, that the eſtate at Frendſbury was ſo conſiderable as to afford the priory of St. Andrew a firme or ſubſiſtence in proviſion for three months in the year; and in the ſame MS. is a particular account of the cuſtomary ſervices of this manor, of which the following is an abſtract:—That there were 22 yoke (*juga*) of gave land of one ſervice, and of one render—that the amount of the money-render for each yoke was 13*s.* 4*d.*—that the tenants were alſo required, upon notice from the bailiff, to do all work neceſſary for ſowing 21 acres of wheat; and that a forfeiture was to be incurred by each tenant who did not perform his proper ſhare before the feaſt of St. Martin (Nov. 11.)—that 16 only of the ſaid yoke were ſubject to the plowing of the ſame number of acres in the ſpring

* Regiſt. Roffen. p. 7.

† Fol. 47. This curious old MS. is printed, and Mr. Thorpe propoſes to publiſh it as ſoon as a ſuitable appendix to the Regiſtrum Roffenſe, together with ſundry plates of Antiquities.

ſeaſon,

ſeaſon, becauſe the five yoke of Bromhei were exempt from this plowing—that the tenants ought alſo to mow ten acres and a half of paſture, and to make, carry, and well ſtalk the produce thereof; and likewiſe in autumn to mow, carry, and ſtalk 21 acres. From the 21 yoke the following proviſion-renders were alſo to be made.—At the *Xenium*, or hoſpital entertainment on St. Andrew's day, 84 pullets and 21 geeſe.—At Eaſter 2100 eggs, of which the biſhop was to have 500, and the cellarer of the convent 500, and the remainder were for the court at Frendſbury.—To the biſhop were alſo to be delivered 21 lambs.—The monks are noticed to have had in demeſne four carucates, and 28 hinds or cottagers *(ruſtici)*, who had an allowance of bread and cheeſe only for ſhearing the ſheep.

From a MS. in the Cotton collection it is plain that the biſhop had ſome other allowances beſides thoſe above recited, and which the compiler of the Cuſtumale ſeems not to have recorded, as conceiving the biſhop's claim to them not to have been warranted by Gundulph's grant, viz. five and a quarter, *freſcingas*, ſuppoſed to be a certain quantity of bacon *, and three portions of ſturgeon and of lampreys, and ſixty bundles of furze. When the biſhop did not chuſe to receive theſe articles in kind, he was to be paid in money for them according to the following prices; for each freſcinga 2*s.*—for each gooſe 2*d.*—each pullet 1*d.*—for a piece of ſturgeon 4*d.*—lampreys per hundred 8*d.*—of ſtraw or furze four bundles 1*d.* The ſalmons paid by Frendſbury and ſome other manors valued at 10*s.* but theſe were changed for ſtur-

* A ſuitable diſh with the eggs abovementioned; and it is obſerved in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. III. p. 44. that the cuſtom of eating a gammon of bacon at Eaſter, which is ſtill kept up in many parts of England, was founded on this, viz. to ſhew their abhorrence to Judaiſm at that ſolemn commemoration of our Lord's Reſurrection.

geon;

geon; and eight pieces of ſturgeon were conſidered as equivalent to one ſalmon *.

The priory of St. Andrew held the manor of Frendſbury till the ſuppreſſion of that religious houſe, when it became veſted by act of parliament in the crown; and king Henry granted the ſame to the dean and chapter of Rocheſter, in his charter of donation of that church. They are now poſſeſſed of it; Mr. Philip Boghurſt is their tenant, who a few years ſince erected the commodious and ſubſtantial courtlodge, which is ſituated near the church.

Antiently the advowſon of Frendſbury was appendant to the manor, and ſo remained till Gundulph rendered it diſappendant, by granting to the priory of St. Andrew the manor without the patronage of the church. The monks, however, by a grant from John archdeacon of Canterbury, who was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter 1125, obtained a temporary acquiſition of the church of Frendſbury with the chapel of Strode belonging to it, and of all lands and tithes appertaining to the ſame; which grant being deemed invalid by his ſucceſſor in this dioceſe, John de Sues, he took from the monks the church of Frendſbury, as well as ſeveral other churches, and conferred the ſame, together with the archdeaconry of Rocheſter, on Robert Pollan or Pulleyne. With this ſpoliation of their rights, as the monks termed it, they being diſſatisfied, applied to the Pope for redreſs; and Aſceline, who was appointed biſhop of Rocheſter on the death of John de Sues, repaired to the court of Rome, in order to ſupport their claim. Celeſtine II. was at that time Pope, and in the abſence of Pulleyne, againſt whom the appeal was made, he ordered all the churches, except that of Frendſbury, to be re-

* Regiſt. Roff. p. 133, 134. Haddenham in Bucks was rated for a fiſh of the value of twenty ſhillings; it muſt have been a large and a delicately flavoured fiſh to bear ſo high a price in thoſe days.

ſtored;

ſtored; and Frendſbury not being included in the Pope's decree, there can be little room to doubt that the pretenſion of the monks to that church was entirely groundleſs.

It was ſuggeſted by the monks, that the non-appearance of their adverſary muſt be attributed to his conſciouſneſs of the injuſtice of his cauſe; but it ſhould ſeem that a due time was not allowed for him to attend, and that the queſtion was determined with ſome precipitation, becauſe the pontificate of Celeſtine laſted only five months. After the death of Celeſtine, Pulleyne procured from Lucius II. a re-hearing of the cauſe, and a reverſal of the ſentence given by his predeceſſor, and had ſo much intereſt with the Pope, as to obtain a permiſſion to reſign, in favour of his nephew Paris, the archdeaconry of Rocheſter, and the ſeveral churches, with their rights, claimed by the priory of St. Andrew. The monks, therefore, ſent a deputation of their body to Rome, who carried with them a letter of earneſt intreaty in their behalf from biſhop Aſcelin to Pope Eugenius III. However, all their endeavours to recover the churches from the court of Rome were fruitleſs. Paris kept poſſeſſion of them; but afterwards, in order to prevent all further litigation, he appears to have made a kind of acknowledgement of his having them by their gift, upon condition of their agreeing he ſhould have quiet enjoyment of them as long as he lived *.

Very ſevere were the monks in their reproaches upon biſhop John de Sues, pronouncing him to have acted more like a plunderer than a paſtor; nor could they forbear ſhewing ſome marks of their reſentment towards Pulleyne. As the prelate was a foreigner, did not hold the ſee of Rocheſter more than five years, and might not probably often reſide in his dioceſe, little of his character is known; but in beſtowing theſe preferments on Pulleyne, he ſhewed himſelf to be an encourager of a man of merit;

* Regiſt. Roffen. p. 8. 10.

for

for Pulleyne is univerſally agreed to have been a perſon diſtinguiſhed for his ſuperior knowledge in moſt branches of literature. His name occurs in the liſt of the chancellors of Oxford, and he was worthy of that ſtation. Leland has extolled him as a reſtorer of learning there, and as one who omitted nothing that might conduce to the inſtructing of youth in the learned languages. He alſo, for five years, read lectures upon the holy ſcriptures, the ſtudy of which had been for ſome time neglected by the members of that univerſity, and every Lord's day he preached to the people, who were much edified by his doctrine. His fame ſpread far; and being ſent for to Rome, Pope Celeſtine made him a cardinal, and Pope Lucius his chancellor, and by his intereſt with the court of Rome, he procured ſeveral bulls and charters of privileges for the government and ſecurity of the univerſity of Oxford *. Conſidering the relation which ſo eminent a man as Pulleyne bore to Frendſbury, this ſhort account of him will hardly be thought an unſuitable digreſſion from the hiſtory of this pariſh, which ſhall now be reſumed.

Though the monks failed in their attempt to keep poſſeſſion of the church of Frendſbury, they eſtabliſhed a right to a penſion of one mark a year out of it. This was a grant to them from biſhop John the firſt, and was moſt probably the whole of what he really gave them. The money was to be diſtributed in alms to the poor on the anniverſary of their benefactor †.

From Gundulph the monks obtained an eaſy compoſition for ſome of the tithes of ſome of the manerial lands they held, and a total exemption for others, which privileges were confirmed to them by ſeveral biſhops of Rocheſter, and alſo recognized by archbiſhop Peckham on St. Mark's day 1281. The compoſition for the demeſnes of Frendſbury manor conſiſted of a field called Nelgfield, formerly a part of the demeſne, and one acre of wheat,

* Tanner, Bibliotheca, p. 602.

† Regiſt. Roffen. p. 59.

one

one of barley, and one of oats, all to be grain of the middling ſort in the time of harveſt; but for wool, milk, and all other ſmall tithes, nothing was to be paid. The church of Frendſbury was to have only the tithe of ſheaves from the grange of Chattindon, which was a member of Frendſbury manor; and at Rede, which was another member, the almoner of the convent received the whole tithe of ſheaves, but no tithe whatever was payable to the church *.

Anno 1193, Gilbert de Glanville, biſhop of Rocheſter, ſettled on his newly founded hoſpital in Strood the chapel of Strood, with all its emoluments, except the tithe of corn. In this grant he had the concurrence of William archdeacon of Rocheſter, who was at that time rector of Frendſbury, and with his conſent likewiſe Strood was then made an independent parochial diſtrict †.

Biſhop Laurence de St. Martin had, in 1256, the conſent of the priory of St. Andrew to an appropriation of the church of Frendſbury to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors, the ſame being then vacant. This appropriation was confirmed by Pope Clement IV. April 3, 1267, and has ever ſince been enjoyed, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, by the ſee of Rocheſter ‡. A vicar muſt have been ſettled not long after the rectory's being appropriated, as William is ſo denominated in 1289. The ordination of the vicarage is not extant; but the vicar by uſage, as the miniſter of Strood, under leaſe from the dean and chapter of Rocheſter by endowment, is entitled to all tithes except thoſe of corn and grain.

Thomas Inglethorp, biſhop of Rocheſter, granted to William, vicar of Frendſbury, and to his ſucceſſors for ever, the above piece of land called Nelegfield, the boundaries of which are ſet out in the grant. In conſideration of this donation, the vicars were always to retain a proper chaplain, who, when there was

* Regiſt. Roffen. p. 91, 92. † Ibid. p. 632.
‡ Ibid. p. 66. 68.

occaſion, was to aſſiſt the vicar in ſupporting the burdens and diſcharging the duties of the pariſh. The vicars were alſo to be ſubject to the expence of binding the books of the church, and to the repair of phials, ſurplices, and rochets.

19 Edward I. (1291) the church, i.e. the rectory of Frendsbury, with Strood included, was valued at 60 marks, and the vicarage at 100*s.** In 1535, 26 Henry VIII. the vicarage was rated for firſt fruits at 10*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* and for tenths at 1*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* The procuration paid by the vicar to the biſhop when he viſits is 2*s.* 6*d.* i. e. after the proportion of 6*d.* in the pound, according to the old valuation, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a year to the archdeacon. And in 1533, when a taxation was made in the dioceſe of Rocheſter, to defray the expences of Mr. Eliſha Bayley, their proctor in convocation, 1*s.* 4*d.* was the quota for the vicar of Frendsbury †. The church of Frendsbury anciently paid 12*d.* a year for the chriſm ‡.

The vicar has a manſion and fifteen acres of glebe land; but the vicarage houſe is at an inconvenient diſtance from the church, and not in a very healthy ſituation.

A church at Frendſbury is recorded in Domeſday book, but it muſt have then been ſo dilapidated as to have fallen down ſoon after, if credit is to be given to a memorandum in Regiſtrum Roffenſe§ of there being no church in the time of Gundulph. It was however rebuilt with ſtone between 1125 and 1137 by Paulinus the ſacriſt of the priory at Rocheſter, who alſo furniſhed it with books and veſtments ||. A view of this church is given in plate XI.

* From the old valuation printed in the Hiſtory of Rocheſter by Rawlinſon, p. 79.
† Act. Cur. Conſiſt.
‡ Text. Roffen. c. 213.
§ P. 8.
|| Ibid. p. 118.

The

The church of Frendſbury, which is dedicated to All Saints, conſiſts of a nave and ſouth aile*, and is 64 feet in length and 48 in breadth. The chancel is in length 36 feet, and in breadth 26. At the weſt end of the church is a tower 20 feet ſquare and 40 feet high, upon which is a tower of nearly the ſame height. Richard Young, who was biſhop of Rocheſter from 1404 to 1418, made windows in Frendſbury church; and when Lambard wrote his Perambulation, a picture of this prelate was remaining in one of the windows.

In the tower are five bells, beſides the ſancte bell. The names of the benefactors are not recorded; the names of the bell-founders and dates being the only inſcriptions, which are as follow: Date of the firſt bell 1637. On the ſecond, John Danbe made me 1656. The third could not be got at. On the fourth, William Reeve, bell-founder, 1584. On the fifth, Robert Watſon and John Rawlinſon, bell-founders, 1658. On the ſancte bell is inſcribed "Gerrit Schimmel me fecit Daventria, 1670."

Thomas Woldham, biſhop of Rocheſter, by his will, dated in September 1316, gave ten marks to his poor pariſhioners of Frendsbury †.

* Mr. Warton, in his deſcription of Kiddington church, p. 4, remarked that the old Norman-built parochial churches ſeldom conſiſted of more than one aile or pace: if the preſent church of Frendſbury is the ſame that was erected between the years 1125 and 1137, and there is no reaſon to think otherwiſe, this is one exception to that author's obſervation.

† Reg. Roff. p. 113. The biſhop gave ten pounds to Ade of Frendſbury, and the ſame ſum to the ſons and daughters of the ſaid Ade; he alſo bequeathed to Ade one grey colt of two years old (*coloris grecei*).

The church and the poor of Frendsbury are ſtill poſſeſſed of the following benefactions:

Seven acres of land, in two pieces, lying in this pariſh, the donor unknown; but the rent accruing from them has always been expended in repairing the church.

One acre of land, lying near Upnor, given by Bonham Penniſtone, yeoman, towards the repairs of the church.

The green, containing one acre, the rent of it to repair the church.

A mill and 27 acres of land in Hoo, the joint purchaſe of Robert Gunſley, clerk, and the pariſhioners. A part of the rent of this eſtate to be applied in repairing the church, and the reſidue to be divided among the poor.

A tenement and orchard in Higham, the gift of John Green, yeoman, the rent to be laid out in bread for the poor.

A tenement in Strood, given by Richard Watſon, the rent to be divided among ten of the pooreſt people.

As the regiſter of births and burials in Frendsbury does not commence till 1669, it will not afford any aſſiſtance towards tracing the populouſneſs of this pariſh at an earlier period, and diſcovering whether any perſons eminent for their abilities or learning were natives of it. But from Mr. Maſters's Hiſtory of Ben'et college in Cambridge *, it ſhould ſeem that Mr. Johnſon, vicar of Apuldore and Cranbrooke, in the weald of Kent, and author of the Clergyman's Vade Mecum, and of ſome books in ſupport of the notion he had conceived of the euchariſt's being an unbloody ſacrifice, was born at Frendsbury 30th December, 1662, his father, Mr. Thomas Johnſon, being vicar of that pariſh.

* P. 318.

Æſtingham,

Æſlingham, *Chaddington*, *Goddington*, *Wainſcot*, and *Brombei* are diſtricts in Frendſbury, which formerly belonged to perſons of ſome conſequence; but for the account of the genealogies of the families who were ſucceſſively poſſeſſed of them, and the tenures by which they held them, the reader is referred to the hiſtories of Kent, and particularly to Mr. Haſted's very late publication. So eminent was Æſlingham as, at times, to have given its name to the whole pariſh; and Hugh de St. Clare, when owner of it, had weight ſufficient to obtain from biſhop Gundulph the grant of a free chapel within his manor *. A deſcription of this chapel, with an account of the ancient privileges annexed to it, is not inſerted, becauſe Mr. Thorpe propoſes to publiſh an engraving of it from an accurate ſurvey, and to add a ſuitable illuſtration.

Lambard, in his Perambulation, p. 350, mentions a ſtreet in Frendsbury called *Upnour*, from which, as adjoining to it, the caſtle of Upnour took its name. This fortreſs was erected by queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign, for the ſecurity of her navy, as the inſcription upon it teſtifies, in which are theſe words:

"Who gave me this ſhew, to none other ende,
"But ſtrongly to ſtande, her navie to defende."

However, in 1667, when the Dutch fleet under Van Ghendt ſailed up the Medway, this caſtle, by the neglect of Charles II. was in ſo unprovided a ſtate, that major Scott, who commanded in it, could but little annoy the enemy, ſix of whoſe men of war with fireſhips having broke through the chain, were carried up as high as Upnor, and burnt ſome, and damaged others of the king's capital ſhips. The capital miſtake and fault in the king

* Regiſtrum Roffenſe, p. 370.

and

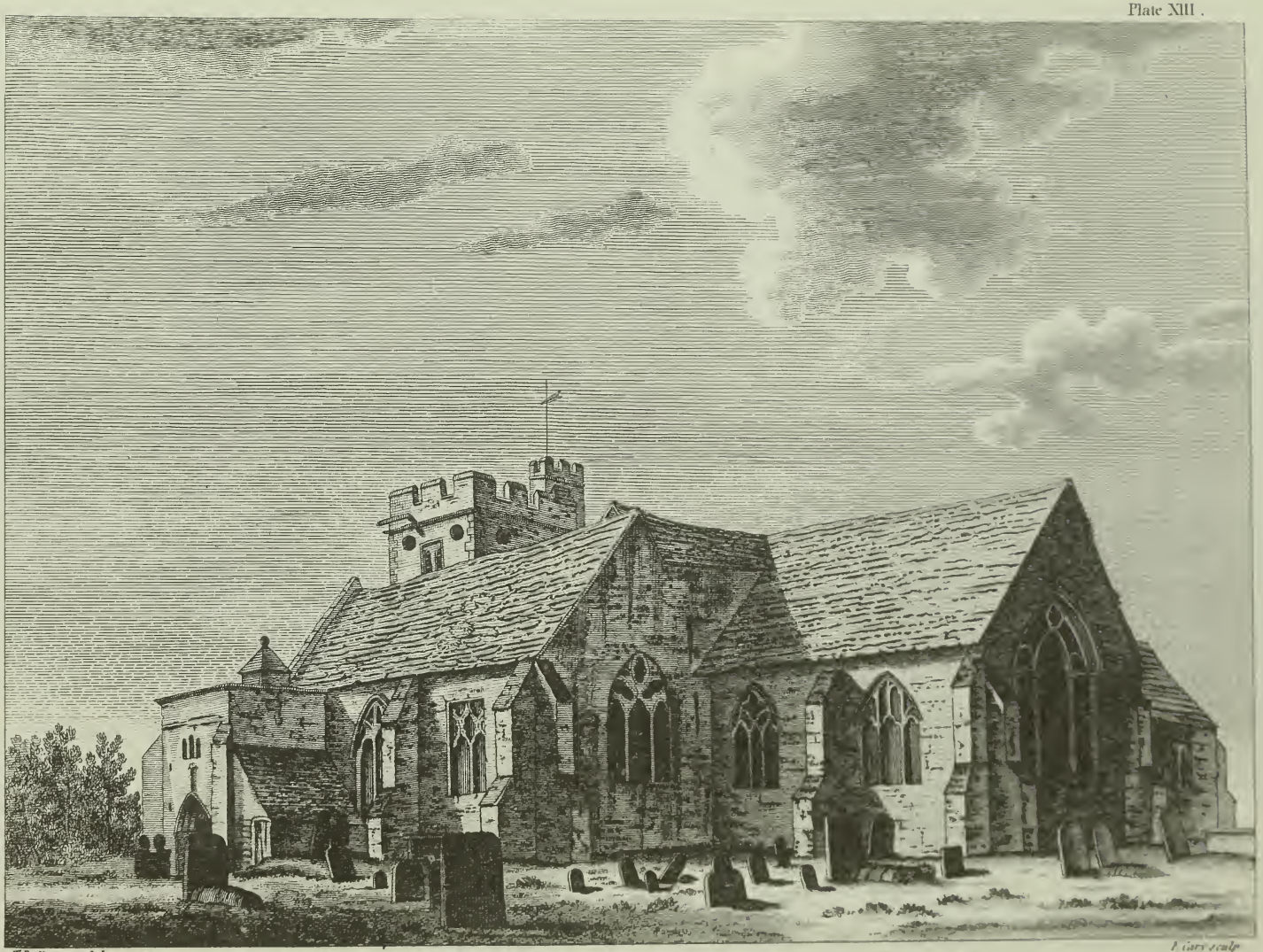
and his miniſters conſiſted in not having a fleet properly prepared to repel the inſults of an enemy; for to the inhabitants of an iſland, floating and not fixed batteries are the beſt defence.

An anecdote reſpecting the father of the celebrated Sir Francis Drake is given by Lediard in his Naval Hiſtory *, which, as it is connected with Upnor, ought not to be unnoticed. Lediard's account is, that in the reign of Henry VIII. whilſt Sir Francis was a child, the father, who had embraced the Proteſtant religion, being obliged to leave his houſe in Devonſhire, retired into Kent, and there inhabited the hull of a ſhip, in which many of the younger of his twelve ſons were born. This author adds, that Mr. Drake, in the time of Edward VI. got his livelihood by reading prayers to the ſeamen, was ordained deacon, and made vicar of the church of Upnor, on the river Medway †. That Mr. Drake officiated as a clergyman in the navy is probable, and he might have been curate of Frendsbury: but he certainly was not vicar of that pariſh; nor does it appear that there ever was a church, or even a chapel, at Upnor.

* I. 154.

† This ſtory ſeems to be copied from Camden's Annals of queen Elizabeth *, who relates, as from Sir Francis' own mouth, that while he was yet a child, his father embracing the Proteſtant religion, being called in queſtion by the law of the ſix articles made by Henry VIII. againſt the Proteſtants, withdrew into Kent. After the death of king Henry he got a place in the king's navy to read prayers to them, and ſoon after he was ordained deacon, and made vicar of the church of Upnore on the river Medway, where the royal fleet uſually rides. But, by reaſon of his poverty, he put his ſon apprentice to the maſter of a bark, his neighbour, who in reward for his induſtry bequeathed his veſſel to him. Dr. Campbell, in his Life of Drake in the Biographia Britannica, reconciles the chronology of this ſtory, by referring it to queen Mary's time, ſince the navy was not ſtationed in the Medway till queen Elizabeth's reign. See alſo his Lives of the Admirals, I. 514.

* P. 351. Ed. Hearne.



T.B. Pouncy del 1772.

P. Gary sculp

South East View of WROTHAM CHURCH, Kent.

WROTHAM.

THIS pariſh is large and extenſive, and takes in almoſt the whole hundred to which it gives name. It is in the deanery of Shoreham, and a peculiar to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, but in the dioceſe of Rocheſter. The manor is very conſiderable, and is mentioned in Domeſday book to belong to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, and in their poſſeſſion it continued till 29 Henry VIII. when it was exchanged by archbiſhop Cranmer with the crown for other lands. There are ſix diſtinct borſholderſhips within this manor, the borſholders of which, as alſo the conſtables for the upper and lower diviſion of the hundred, are all of them annually choſen at the court-leet of the ſaid manor. The borſholders likewiſe for the boroughs of *Ightham* and *Shipborne* are bound to pay *ſuit and ſervice* at the ſeveral leets of this manor, to which belong all royal franchiſes, as being a liberty within itſelf; and the lord hath all *deodands*, *felons*, *waifs*, *ſtrays*, *treaſure trove*, &c *. The liberty of Wrotham claims likewiſe over *Plaxtoole* and *Stanſted*, which are not valued in the king's books, becauſe they were antiently a part of the pariſh; but in the year 1647, they were taken out of it by act of parliament, and made diſtinct pariſhes by themſelves †. The rectory, with the chapel of *Stanſted* annexed, is valued in the king's books at 50l. 8s. *per annum*, and the vicarage at 22l. 5s. 10d. *per annum*. The rectory was formerly impropriated and leaſed out by the archbiſhops of Canterbury; but archbiſhop Teniſon let the leaſe run out, and then annexed the great tithes to the vicarage, by which

* Harris's Hiſt. of Kent, p. 341. † Kilburne's Survey, p. 216. 255.

means

means Wrotham is now the beſt benefice in the dioceſe of Rocheſter *.

The church is large, and kept in excellent repair, with a good ſtrong tower, containing eight bells, accounted one of the moſt tunable peals in this county. There are many neat mural monuments, and ſeveral grave-ſtones with braſs plates, particularly of the antient family of the *Peckhams* †. From *John de Peckham*, who attended Richard I. at the ſiege of Acon, deſcended *Martin de Peckham*, who married *Margery*, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir *Thomas de Aldham*, deſcended from *Thomas de Aldham*, who likewiſe attended the ſaid king on that expedition; and by this marriage, did increaſe his patrimony here with *Aldham*, a conſiderable manor in this pariſh ‡. The church muſt be of very antient ſtanding, from the above families being interred in it, and from the archbiſhops of Canterbury being poſſeſſed of the manor at ſo early a period, and having a manſion-houſe contiguous to the church. Archbiſhop Simon Iſlip pulled it, for the moſt part, down, and carried the materials to Maidſtone, towards building of the palace there, which his predeceſſor John Ufford had begun §. A ſmall portion of this at Wrotham ſtill remains next the ſtreet; and without doubt the largeneſs of the chancel, and the antient ſtalls on each ſide were, as Dr. Harris obſerves, to accommodate the clergy when they attended on the archbiſhops during their reſidence here, and which I have likewiſe ſeen in ſome other churches of the Peculiars, where they had manſions.

When Dr. Potter was rector he new paved the chancel end, by which means the grave-ſtones with braſs plates over two of the old rectors were taken up, and not replaced, which ſurely ſhould have been done either in ſome other part of the chancel or

* Harris's Hiſt. p. 341. † Regiſt. Roff. p. 833, et ſeq.
‡ Philipot, p. 374. § Kilburne, p. 297.

body of the church. When I was there in the year 1768, the ſaid plates were then in a coal-hole in the church, at which time I copied their inſcriptions, which are ſince inſerted in the *Regiſt. Roff.* He likewiſe put in new plain ſemicircular windows, glazed with ſmall ſquares, at Stanſtead church; and when I was there in the ſame year, the old ſtone window-jaumbs, with Gothic mouldings and mitred arches, lay ſcattered about the church-yard.

The two antient tombs near the church door at Wrotham, which long ſince have been robbed of their braſs plates, were erected, as Francis Thinne, who was Lancaſter herald, ſaith, the one to the memory of *Martin Peckham*, eſq. the other to *Margery* his wife, who brought ample revenues to the family of the *Peckhams*.

Robert Glover, Somerſet herald, in his collections, ſaith, that *John Peckham*, eſq. was lord of the manor of *Weſt Peckham* in the firſt year of Henry III; and *John Peckham* archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the reign of Edward I. left great eſtates to his poſterity *.

Wrotham R. and V. *St. George.*		In the patronage of the archbiſhop of Canterbury †.
cum *Woodland*, *Plaxtool*, and *Stanſted St. Mary.*	cap.	

The South Eaſt view of this church exhibited in plate XIII. is from an accurate drawing in the year 1772.

It may be proper juſt to obſerve, that this ſhort account of Wrotham church was drawn up, and partly printed off, before the publication of Mr. Haſted's ſecond volume; to which uſeful work the reader is referred for a more particular account of the pariſh, and for a view of the remains of the palace.

* Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 326. † Willis's Paroch. Aug. p. 12.

ANTIQUITIES IN KENT,

Deſcribed in a Letter from Robert Plott, LL.D. *keeper of the* Aſhmolean Muſeum *in the Univerſity of* Oxford; *deſigned to be ſent to the* Royal Society *in* London.

GENTLEMEN, Apledore, Sept. 3, 1693.

ON Monday laſt I went to Chilham, to view the tumulus of Quintus Durus Laberius, which is not in the form of any Roman barrow I ever ſaw, being more like one of our preſent graves; I paced it, and found it to be ſeventy of my paces in length, and twenty in breadth. This Laberius was a tribune, ſlain in one of Cæſar's engagements with the Britains; the country people to this day call it *Julaberries grave*. About half a mile from hence is a handſome ſeat of Mr. Diggs's, built within the trenches of Chilham caſtle, the keep of which is yet ſtanding, and made uſe for a brewing-houſe.

On Tueſday I went back again to Richborow, to make a more ſtrict enquiry into ſome particulars of antiquity; the one was, whether it was poſſible that Richborow could ever have been part of the iſle of Thanet, as ſome authors affirm. I found that the lands at Goſſehall and Fleet, which lye on the weſt ſide of Richborow, are ſituated lower than the lands which the Stower paſſeth by; and while we were here, I met with ſeveral ſea-ſhells in the meadows.

On Wedneſday I luckily hit on a double intrenchment in a wood, within three miles of the ancient city of Canterbury, a city honoured with the Engliſh primacy; the inward trench contains an acre and half, the outward one about four times as much: it is very probable that this was the place where Cæſar met with the Britains in his ſecond expediton; for he ſays, that after he had

had left Quintus Atrius to defend his ſhips, at that time lying above a mile and half wide off the town of Sandwich, he marched twelve miles up into the country, where he met with the Britains near a river, and forced them firſt of all to retire into one of their fortifications, and afterwards forcing their lines, beat them from thence. Camden contends this battle to have been at Chilham, though the diſtance does not agree, neither are there any ruins of a fortification to countenance his aſſertion.

On Thurſday I walked to Hyth, along a Roman cauſeway raiſed high, and paved with flint. This is one of the cinque-ports, and formerly contained ſix pariſhes: that of St. Nicholas only now remains; the chancel is raiſed extremely on grey marble pillars. In the charnel-houſe are great numbers of bones, and ſome of them very large. The inhabitants have ſeveral traditions of theſe bones, which, as fictitious, I ſhall omit. They are white and thin: I took the dimenſions of ſome of the largeſt. Two miles from hence are the ruins of Saltwood caſtle, formerly belonging to the ſee of Canterbury; it ſeems to have been a ſtately ſtructure, is of an oval form, and twenty-five rods in length. Within two miles of Folkſtone is a fortification of earth called *Caſtle*, which has one trench towards the ſea, and ſometimes one, at other times two trenches towards the continent, according as the nature of the hill requires.

On Saturday I viſited Stutfall caſtle, a Roman ſtation. This was the *Portus Limenus*, whoſe ruins include eight acres of land, and are in form of an oblong ſquare; the walls are compoſed of a rocky ſtone, and a mortar made of the ſea-ſand and ſmall pebbles; at two yards diſtance run double rows of Roman brick 14 or 15 inches long. Within a quarter of a mile from Lymne church is Shipway-court, a field where the lord warden of the cinque-ports is ſworn, and cauſes concerning the ports tried From hence I walked on the beach to Romney, and this morning from

from thence hither, paſſing moſt of the way through the old channel of the Rother. Theſe are all the obſervations I have made in my journey through this part of the truly loyal county of Kent, which wil no ways recompence the time loſt in the peruſal of this from, Gentlemen,

Your humble ſervant,

R. PLOTT.

Addition to p. 28.

Anno 1529. Concordatum fuit inter dominum Johannem Bodyll, rectorem eccleſie parochialis de Coxſton, et dominum Thomam Snydall, vicarium de Hallyng Roffen' dioc', ſuper quibuſdam litibus pro decimis ſupvenientibus in parte boriali cujuſdam tenementi vocat' Hornes places prope eccleſiam parochialem de Coxſton predicta ſituati. In preſenciis magiſtri Ricardi Scharpe, ſacre theologie profeſſoris, magiſtri Roberti Johnſon in legibus bacallarii, et domini Johannis Wright, vicarii ſancte Margarete juxta Roffam, in hunc modum ut ſequitur.

The ſaid Sir John Bodle, parſon of Coxſton, ſchall have paide to hym by Sir Thomas Snydall, vicar of Hallyng, for the tithes of ſuche perſones and ſervaunts lying in the north ſide of Hornes Place, everi Yeſtre duryng ther liffes xvi d.

Preſente me Joñe Bere, notario, cum partibus predictis.

E libro viſitat' et actor' anno predict'. fol. 1. a.

END OF THE SIXTH NUMBER.

*** Number VI. conſiſts of Two Parts, and contains Thirteen Plates, Six in the Firſt Part, and Seven in the Second.

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° XVIII.

CONTAINING

The Hiſtory and Antiquities of RECULVER and HERNE, in the County of KENT. By the Rev. JOHN DUNCOMBE, Vicar of HERNE.

In the Preſs,

The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES

OF

The Three ARCHIEPISCOPAL HOSPITALS

at and near CANTERBURY; viz.

St. NICHOLAS, at HERBALDOWN;

St. JOHN'S NORTHGATE;

AND

St. THOMAS, of EASTBRIDGE.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

TWO PARISHES

OF

RECULVER and HERNE,

In the County of KENT.

By JOHN DUNCOMBE, M.A.

VICAR OF HERNE.

ENLARGED BY SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS.

" Inter hæc conventus religioſorum multis in locis aguntur, cœnobia fabricantur, abbatiæ conſtruuntur. Apud *Raculfe*, quo in loco ſibi rex Ethelbertus ſedem regni præparaverat, cœnobium conſtruitur, cujus abbas ultimus fuit Wenredus." MS. Chron.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Editor of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA preſents this number to the publick with the more pleaſure, as it gives him an opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to a number of very reſpectable friends. For the ground-work of the Hiſtories of RECULVER and HERNE, he is indebted to Mr. DUNCOMBE; and for many of the embelliſhments therein to his accompliſhed Lady. Sir JOHN CULLUM, Mr. GOUGH, and Mr. BOYS, have each largely contributed towards the illuſtration of the Antiquities of RECULVER; and Mr. JACKSON has happily exerted his elegant poetic talents in lamenting the probable demolition of "The Siſter Spires."

When the work was far advanced at the preſs, the Editor having accidentally mentioned it to Dr. DUCAREL, that gentleman very kindly communicated the inſtruments printed in p. 129, and the following pages; which were long ſince taken by him from the archiepiſcopal records and regiſters at Lambeth, the pariſh of RECULVER being exempt from the archdeacon's juriſdiction, and, as ſuch, immediately under that of the Commiſſary of Canterbury. From the ſame ſource the Editor has been enabled to give the names of the incumbents of RECULVER and HERNE as far as the beginning of this century, which have been completed by Mr. DELASAUX, Regiſtrar of that dioceſe.

For the curious deſcription of FORD-HOUSE, from the Parliamentary Survey, the Editor is indebted to Mr. SAMPSON, the archbiſhop of Canterbury's receiver. And it is greatly to be lamented that no plan or view of that ancient building when in its ſplendour has yet been any where diſcovered.

ANTIQUITIES in KENT.

HISTORY of RECULVER.

By JOHN DUNCOMBE, M.A.

OF RECULVER, or, as it is ſtill pronounced by the inhabitants, RACVLFAR, the Latin name is *Regulbium**, and the Saxon *Raculf-ceſter*, or *Raculf-minſter*, which Lambard fancies to be derived from the Britiſh word *racor*, which ſignifies "forward;" becauſe this place projects towards the ſea. Harriſon, however, derives its name from one Raculfus, who built, he ſays, a monaſtery there. But the Saxon Chronicle aſcribes the building of it to Baſſa, one of the nobles of king Egbert, then a prieſt, to whom that prince, A. D. 669, gave ſome lands, and the place was called *Raculf* before that time†. Mr. Archdeacon Battely, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, thinks that it rather takes its name from the Britiſh word *rhag*, which ſignifies "before," and *gwylfa*, "watch-

*Twyne, De rebus Albionicis, p. 26, cited by Battely Antiquitates Rutupinæ, p. 59, ſays, "Regulbium quaſi *Reculſum* a *recelto* derivandum."

† An. DCIXIX. Þeꝛ Ecbyꝛꝛ cyning ꝛealde Baꝛꝛe mæꝛꝛe pꝛeoꝛt Raculꝛ mynꝛteꝛ onto tymbꝛianne. p. 40.

Reculver, *Raculf* Bede, Reauculꝼe Saxon. *Taculf* Floril. falſely for *Raculf*. King Egbright gave to one Baſſa a prieſt the land at Raculf ſtanding on the North ſide of the water ſometime called Genlade, to build a monaſterie upon. Shortlie after Brightwolde beinge abbot of the houſe was made archbiſhop of Canterbury, and ſucceſſor to Theodore the Grecian. It is in Kent, at the ſide of Tanet, and called at this day *Reculvers*. Lambarde, Dict. p. 291.

ing," or perhaps from *golen*, " a light ;" and hence, he ſuppoſes, the Latin word *Regulbium* * may be derived ; it having very early a watch-tower, where, no doubt, lights were kept to direct ſhips in the night †. The caſtle alſo commanded a view not only of the open ſea, or the German ocean, but of the mouths of thoſe noble rivers the Thames and the Medway ; on which account it was uſed as a watch-tower, to diſcover the approaches of an enemy, and alſo as a light-houſe to guide mariners, by fires kindled every night ; and this purpoſe uſed to be anſwered by the two ſteeples of the church ‡, called the Siſters, or the *Reculvers*, which formerly ſerved as a ſea-mark for avoiding the flats or ſhallows in the mouth of the Thames ; but by the ſhifting of the ſands they are now ſaid to be no longer uſeful, and mariners rather depend on St. Nicholas church, or Monkton mill.

" The countenance of the fort doubtleſs (as Dr. Salmon obſerves §), encouraged a ſettlement of inhabitants where they might be ſecure. And the ground was ſo well choſen for a Pharos, that the remaining towers of the monaſtery built afterwards on the ſame ſpot are at this day a ſea-mark and a rule for ſailors."

It is ſituated in the north part of Kent, 9 miles N.N.E. from Canterbury, 65 from London, and 12 eaſt from Margate, in the dioceſe of Canterbury and deanery of Weſtbere.

It was annexed to Chriſt church in Canterbury, A.D. 949, by the grant of king Edred, in the preſence of archbiſhop Odo, being then eſtimated at 26 caſſates, with all appurtenances on the ſhore, in the field, meadows, foreſts, &c ||. The liberty of

* Dr. Battely, from the mention of this place in the Notitia only, ſuppoſed it was at firſt called *Rutupiæ*, as well as the other ſtation of that name on the coaſt. Antiq. Rutup. p. 52.

† Mr. Baxter derives it from *Reg ol üion*, q.d. the point againſt the waves.

‡ See the views annexed, Plates I. and II.

§ New Survey of England, p. 45.

|| Mon. Ang. I. 21. This grant may be ſeen in the Appendix, tranſcribed from the original in the Cotton library.

the

S. Dunscombe del. 1743

1 *A House now thrown down by the Sea.*

West View of Reculver Church.

2 *Part of the Vicarage House.*

the archbiſhop of Canterbury claims over the manor of Reculver, and the liberty of St. Auguſtine over the reſt of the pariſh, as being in the hundred of Blengate, which belonged to that abbey But anciently Reculver was an hundred of itſelf*, So in Domeſday, I. 3 b.

In Rocvlf hvnd.

Ipſe Archieps ten *Rocvlf*. p. VIII. ſolins † ſe defd. Tra. e. XXX. car. In dnio ſunt. III. car. 7 qt XX. 7 X. uilli cu XXV. bord hnt. XXVII. car. Ibi æccla 7 I. molin de XXV. den. 7 XXX.III. ac pti. Silua. XX. porc. 7 V. ſalinæ de LXIIII. den. 7 una piſcaria. In totis ualent. T.R.E. ualuit. hoc m. XIIII. lib. Qdo recep: ſimilit. 7 m. XXXV. lib. Sup hæc ht archieps. VII. lib 7 VII. ſolid.

Ipſe Archieps ten *Nortone* in dnio. p XIII. ſolins ſe defd. Tra. e. XXVI. car. In dnio ſunt. II. car. 7 qt XX. 7 XII. uilli cu. XL bord. hnt. LIX. car 7 dimid. Ibi æccla. 7 X. ac pti. Silua. L. porc. In totis ualent. T.R.E. ualuit hoc m. XXIIII. lib 7 V. ſol. 7 poſt tntd. 7 m redd archiepo. L. lib. 7 XIIII. ſol 7 II. den. 7 archidiacono. XX. ſol. De hoc m ten Vitalis de archiepo. III. ſolins. 7 un jug 7 XII. acs træ. 7 ibi ht. V. car. 7 XXIX. bord 7 V. ſeruos. 7 VII. ſalinas de. XXV. ſol 7 IIII. den. Ibi. e æccla 7 una parua dena ſiluæ. Int totu ual XIIII. lib. 7 VI. ſol 7 VI. den.

* Kilburne's Kent, p. 221.

† *Solinum* was a meaſure of land peculiar to the county of Kent, equal to ſeven carucates; for ſo Du Cange *in voc.* corrects Coke upon Littleton, § 1. or 17. Somner confounds it with *ſwothynga*, a plough land, from ſuth, a plough. Du Cange *in voc.* Mr Haſted, without aſcertaining its contents, defines it "a larger meaſure than a carucate."

Philipot, and Somner after him, gave Domeſday account of this place thus:

"Raculf eſt manerium archiepiſcopi in T.R.E. ſe defendebat pro VIII. ſull. & eſt appretiatum x & II. lib. & v. ſol. tres minutes minus."

Minutes, ſays Philipot, was a coin equivalent to our now Engliſh pence. But this extract is ſo different from the original record, that little ſtreſs can be laid on it.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is now a vicarage, and valued, with Hoath chapel, an adjoining pariſh which is annexed to it, at 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* in the king's books; together about 100*l.* a year. It is exempt from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon of Canterbury, was very anciently of the archbiſhop's collation, as appears by a record in a note below*, and ſo continues.

The preſent vicar is the rev. Richard Morgan.

It was of old a mother-church, on which depended four chapels of eaſe, *Hoath*, *Herne*, and in *Thanet*, St. *Nicholas* and *All Saints*. Upon the three laſt was impoſed, for the mother-church's greater honour and dignity, or *in ſignum ſubjectionis*, as the inſtrument expreſſes it, an annual penſion to the vicar of Reculver on the founding of that by archbiſhop Winchelſea, 1310, with thoſe other vi-

* "Rex ex merâ gratiâ conceſſit papæ fructus archiepiſcopatus Cantuarienſis, "necnon jus preſentandi ad eccleſias ejuſdem durante vacacione, *ſalvâ preſentacione* "*ad eccleſiam de Reculver*, quam rex prius conceſſit Nicho de Tingewicke, medico "ſuo. 12 Sept. Rot. Rom. de annis 24 & 25 Ed. I. m. 8 & 9. E collect. Jo. "Anſtis." Lewis, Hiſt. of Tenet, p. 31.

"The parſon or rector, when in being, and when petty eccleſiaſtical juriſdic-"tions under *foreign commiſſaries*, as they called them, were in faſhion, now 300 years "ago and upwards, had the ſame juriſdiction within his own pariſh and chapelries "annexed as afterwards, and at this day the commiſſary of Canterbury exerciſeth "there. I have ſeen commiſſions to this purpoſe to the rector there for the time "being, both from the archbiſhop *ſede plenâ*, and from the prior and convent *ſede* "*vacante*. And it was indeed a common practice with it, and ſuch other exempt "churches as, like it, were mother-churches in the dioceſe, in thoſe days." Somner's Roman Ports, p 85.

carages

carages of Herne and St. Nicholas, the vicarage of St. Nicholas and All Saints being charged with 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and that of Herne with 40*s.* per annum *. And as the vicars of theſe dependent and annexed chapels were under this charge and burthen to him of the mother-church, ſo the pariſhioners and people of theſe chapelries, however gratified and accommodated with chapels of eaſe for leſſening their trouble by ſhortening their way to church, whether for divine ſervice in their life-time or interment after death, yet were, it ſeems, left as liable and ſubject to the repairs of the mother-church of Reculver, as the peculiar and proper inhabitants of the place and themſelves were before the chapels were erected: a matter controverted between them of Herne and Reculver in archbiſhop Stratford's time, who, after cognizance taken of the cauſe, and evidence of all parties, paſſed a decree in the year 1335 (which Mr. Somner had ſeen under ſeal, and had a copy of it), in behalf of the Reculverians, condemning and adjudging thoſe of Herne to the repair of the mother-church. Much conteſt about this matter happened afterwards, till by a decree (which Mr. Somner had alſo ſeen) of archbiſhop Warham in the reign of Henry VIII. the difference was by and with the conſent of all parties thus finally adjuſted: that the people of each chapelry (Herne and St. Nicholas) ſhould redeem the burthen of repairs by the payment of a certain moderate annual ſtipend, or penſion, in money 3*s.* 4*d.* (now 5*s.*) by the church-wardens of Herne and St. Nicholas to thoſe of Reculver, on a certain ſet day in the year (Monday in Whitſun-week); but with this proviſo, that if they kept not this day, but overſlipped it, they were then laid open and expoſed to the law, and muſt fall under as full an obligation to the repairs of the mother church as if the decree had never been †. Hoath ſtill remains liable to the repairs of the mother-church,

* See the endowment of Herne in the Antiquities of that pariſh.

† Somner, ib. p. 85—87. Lewis's Hiſt. of Thanet, p. 30.

by

by a decree of archbiſhop Fitz-Alan, dated at Ford, Jan. 20, 1410 *.

The great tithes, formerly given by archbiſhop Kilwarby to the hoſpitals of Harbledown and St. John's North-gate, were appropriated by king Edward III. at the requeſt of archbiſhop Stratford, to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, and are now held on leaſe by Richard Milles, eſq; late one of the members for that city, to whoſe family they have been demiſed ever ſince the reign of king James I†.

Kilburn ſays, it was once a cathedral church; but this does not appear. He was probably miſled by the governor being ſtyled, not an abbot, but dean ‡. But that was common in thoſe monaſteries which had ſecular canons.

A. D. 747, Egbert II, king of Kent, gave to the church of *Reculfre*, in the time of archbiſhop Bregwin, the toll of one ſhip in the town of Fordwich §. Eardulf, king of Kent, gave, A. D. 943, to Heahberth, abbot of Racul, and his family, the monks reſiding in the place called *Raculfre*, the produce, or land, of one plough ||, in a place called *Perhamſtede* **. In a MS. Cartulary of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the Bodleian library, p. 11. is a grant of Lothair, king of Kent, of *Weſtanea* and *Sturige* to this monaſtery, A. D. 679; and of Eadmund, king of Kent, of *Scilwith*, A. D. 784 ††. Biſhop Tanner ſuppoſes ‡‡ that the abbot and black

* Chartæ Antiquæ, C. 188. Archiv. Cantuar.

† The great-grandfather of this gentleman, Chriſtopher Milles, eſq. of Herne, by his will, dated May 28, 1638, left four pounds annually to the poor of this pariſh, to continue as long as the leaſe of the parſonage ſhould be continued to any of his ſurname. See the clauſe in the Antiquities of Herne. He died on the 13th of November following.

‡ See Somner's Roman Ports, &c. p. 82.

§ Mon. Ang. I. 19. See alſo a MS. Cartulary of the archbiſhop of Canterbury in the Bodleian library, p. 14.

|| The original is imperfect, *et etiam unius aratri.*

** Ib. 20. MS. Cartul. archiep. Cant. p. 27.

†† Ib. p. 27. Mon. Ang. p. 19. ‡‡ Not. Mon. p. 207.

monks were removed when it was annexed to Chriſt-church; yet it ſeems to have remained a church of more than ordinary note, and under the government of a dean, till A. D. 1030.

In Philipot's time the church was "full of ſolitude, and languiſhed into decay; yet when Leland made his perambulation, it was in a more ſplendid equipage."

Leland calls the chancel here by the name of choir, and ſays, that at the entrance of it was one of the faireſt and moſt ſtately croſſes that ever he ſaw; it was nine feet in height, and ſtood like a fair column. The baſis was a great unwrought ſtone. The ſecond ſtone was round, and had the images of Chriſt, and ſome of his apoſtles, curiouſly wrought, with labels from their mouths painted in large Roman letters. The next ſtone contained the paſſion of our Saviour. The next above that had the twelve apoſtles. The fifth had our Saviour nailed to the croſs, with a *ſuſtentaculum* under his feet; and the uppermoſt ſtone was in the form of a croſs. Leland ſaw alſo in the church a very ancient book of the Goſpels in large Roman letters, and in the boards thereof a cryſtal ſtone, inſcribed CLAVDIA ATEPICCUS; probably a Roman ſeal found here. On the north ſide of the church was then the figure of a biſhop painted under an arch *. Leland adds, in digging about the church-yard were found old buckles of girdles and rings *(fibulæ)*. The whole precinct of the monaſtery, as appeared by the old wall and the vicarage-houſe, was made of ruins of the monaſtery. There was a neglected chapel without the church-yard, which, ſome ſaid, was a pariſh-church before the abbey was ſuppreſſed and given to the archbiſhop of Canterbury †. There was alſo a hermitage.

At the upper end of the ſouth aile, Weever ſays ‡, he ſaw a monument of an antique form, mounted with two ſpires,

* Itinerary VII. 137. † Ib.
‡ Funeral Monuments, p. 260.

in

in which, as tradition ſays, lay the body of Ethelbert I. the fifth Saxon king of Kent, and the firſt Chriſtian monarch, who, after giving his palace at St. Auguſtine's in Canterbury to the monk of that name, the Engliſh apoſtle, retired to his palace at Reculver, where he died, and was buried in this church under an arch. No remains either of the croſs above mentioned, or of this monument, are now to be ſeen; but in the place of the latter, on the wall, was, a few years ago, the following old inſcription, now inaccurately tranſcribed on a wooden tablet:

Here, as hiſtoriographers have ſaid,
St. Ethelbert, Kent's whilome king, was laid,
Whom St. Auguſtine with the Goſpel entertain'd,
And in this land hath ever ſince remain'd;
Who though by cruel Pagans he was ſlain,
The crown of martyrdom he did obtain.
Who died on the 24th of February, in the year 616.

The Annals of St. Auguſtine ſay, that the body of king Ethelbert II. was alſo interred there A. D. 760.

In the chancel, within the communion rails, is a handſome monument repreſenting Sir Cavalliero and Lady Maycote, with their eight children, all in alabaſter figures, kneeling, and over them the family arms, with this inſcription:

Here under waite for a joyful reſurrection, the bodyes of dame Marie and of her huſband Sir Cavalliero Maycote, knight, who lived together in great contentment (from St. Andrew's day, anno 1586) full 20 yeares, in which time they had 8 ſonnes and one daughter, namelye Jhon, Thomas, George, Richarde, Thomas, William, Harbert, George, and Elizabeth, wharof 5 ſonnes dyed before them. She was the daughter of Thomas Monninges, gent. and Ales Criſpe, ſumetime dwellers at Swanton in Liddon, and dyed on Chriſtmas-daye, anno 1606. He was the ſonne of George Maycote, gent. and of Margarette Brooker (long dwellers in this pariſhe) who dyed ——— To all whome the Lorde be mercyful at the latter daye.

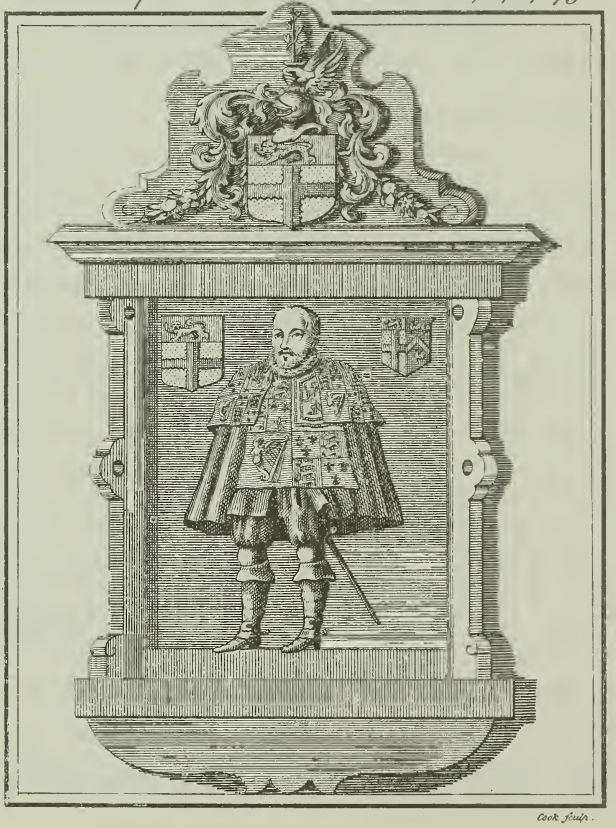
He lived at Brook, in this pariſh (now a farm-houſe belonging to Sir Henry Oxenden, ſo named probably from a brook that runs near it), where is a curious old gateway with brick pillars.

On

East View of Reculver Church.

Perry del.

Monument of Ralph Brook, York Herald, in the Chancel of Reculver Church. See the Epitaph. p. 73.



Cook sculp.

To Dr. DUCAREL, F.R. and A.S.S. Commissary and Official of Canterbury, this Plate is Respectfully inscribed.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel are two braſs figures [ſee plate V. fig. 6], with this inſcription engraved :

Hic jacet Johannes Sandewey armiger, et Johanna uxor ejus ; quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

Which ſeems to be thus given by Weever :

Here lieth ..... Sandwey eſquire, and Joan his wife, who died 1437, 6 Henry VI.

On a braſs plate againſt the ſouth wall, with a herald's coat (engraved in plate II.)

Here under quitt from worldly miſeries
Ralph Brook, eſquire, late Yorke Herald, lyes ;
Fifteenth of October he was laſt alive,
One thouſand ſixe hundred twenty and five.
Seaventy-three yeares bore he fortune's harmes,
And forty-five an officer of armes.
He married Thomſin daughter of Michaell Cobb of Kent,
Serjeant at Armes, by whome two daughters God him lent ;
Survyvinge, Mary, William Dickins wife,
Thomaſin, John Exton's—Happy be their life.

Weever alſo gives the following epitaph :

Hic jacet dominus Thomas ..... qui ob .....
Vos qui tranſitis Thomam deflere velitis,
Per me nunc ſcitis quid prodeſt & gloria ditis.

The arched weſtern door-way (plate V. fig. 2.) is a beautiful remain of Saxon architecture, but being much expoſed to the weather, is mouldering away.

A fair was anciently held here on St. Giles's day, September 1 *; and William †, archbiſhop of Canterbury, procured it a grant of a market on Thurſdays, 1279, 7 Edward I‡.

* Kilburne.

† Philipot. There is an error in this name. Robert Kilwarby was the archbiſhop who procured the market.

‡ Here again Philipot miſtakes, by ſaying that it was obtained " 7 Edward II."

Reculver, in Leland's time, was near half a mile from the ſea-ſhore: but it is to be ſuppoſed that in times paſt the ſea came up to Gore-end, two miles from Northmouth; as at Gore-end was a little ſtair, called Broadſtaires, to go down the cliff; and about this ſhore was good taking of mullets. The great Raguſeis lay for defence of wind at Gore-end*.

The great antiquity of this place is apparent from the vaſt number of Roman coins (chiefly of the lower empire), medals, vaſes, &c. that have been, and ſtill continue to be, found here. For Reculver (or *Regulbium*) no doubt was one of the five Roman watch-towers, or forts, as Richborough caſtle (or *Rutupiæ*) was another, each of them commanding one of the mouths of the river Genlade, or Wantſume, which, as Bede ſays, then divided the iſle of Thanet from the continent of Kent. This caſtle†, which guarded the north mouth, was the Roman ſtation of the Vetaſii‡, and was certainly on the hill where now ſtands the church, and where formerly ſtood the monaſtery; though between the time of the Romans and its monaſtic ſtate it was alſo (as has been related p. 72.) the ſite of a royal palace, not only for Ethelbert I. but for all his ſucceſſors, kings of Kent. The conſular denarii, and the coins of all the Roman emperors from Julius to Honorius, and ſharp, fine, new-coined medals of Tiberius and Nero, which have been found here in great numbers, prove that the Romans had not only an early ſettlement here, but that they long continued it. Many globules have been alſo found unſtruck, which, with other circumſtances, have given Dr. Battely reaſon to ſuppoſe

* Itin. VII. 137.

† Kilburne aſcribes the building of this caſtle to the emperor Severus.

‡ "Tribunus cohortis primæ *Vetaſiorum Regulbio*" under the count of the Saxon ſhore. Notitia Imperii. Horſley, Brit. Rom. p. 476. 487. Theſe ſoldiers are called BÆTASII in an inſcription on an altar at Elenfoot fort in Cumberland. They were a people of Belgic Gaul, written in Pliny *Betaſi*, in Tacitus *Betaſii* or *Bethaſii*. Horſley, ibid. 281. Cumberl. LXVI.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

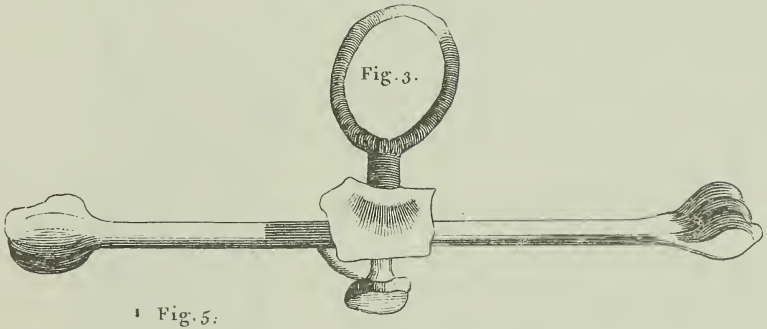


Fig. 4.

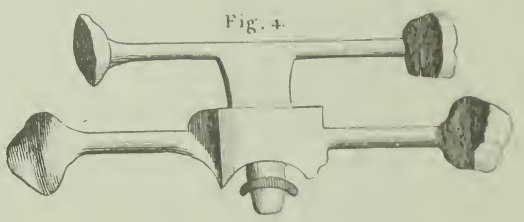
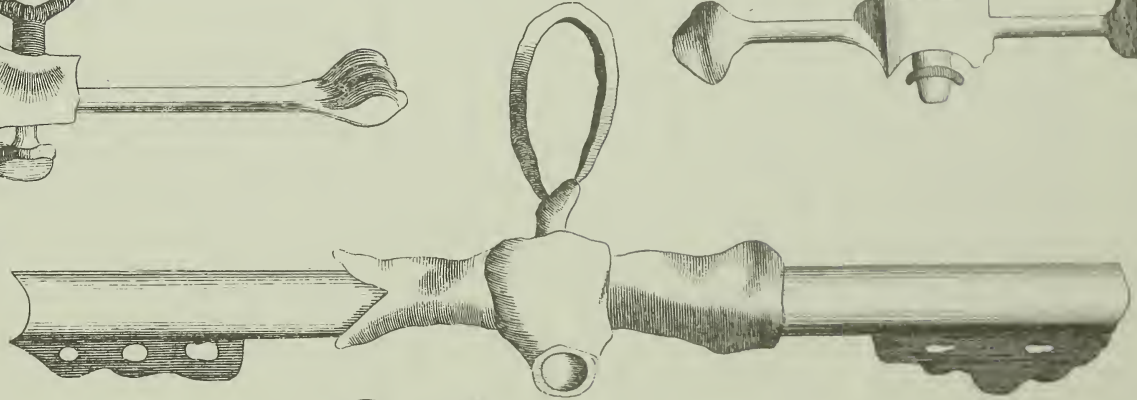
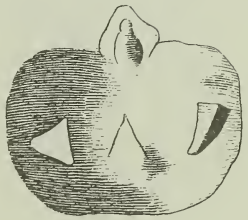


Fig. 2.



1 Fig. 5.



that this place was formerly ſo conſiderable as to have had a mint, as vaſt maſſes of a mixed metal, formed by the melting of ſome braſs and gold coins which lay contiguous, have occaſioned Dr. Plot alſo reaſonably to conjecture that Reculver was formerly burnt, either by accident or by an enemy. Britiſh coins, of the metal called *electrum*, one-fourth gold and the reſt braſs, and ſome others of ſilver, with odd characters on them, neither Britiſh nor Gothic, but perhaps Gauliſh, (ſee pl. III. and p. 76.) ſome with Chriſtian croſſes, many quarter-pieces of the old Engliſh pennies, and others of king Henry III. and his three ſucceſſors, have alſo been found here, with Roman urns, *pateræ*, vaſes, &c. broken by the falling of the cliffs. The antiquities engraved in Pl. III. found at Reculver, were communicated by the late Mr. Goſtling to the Society of Antiquaries June 8, 1738. They are ſuppoſed to be the *antennæ*, or croſs bars, of the Roman *vexillum*, or ſtandard *. Fig. 1. is engraved by ſcale from a drawing of Mr. Holmes †, and is 9 inches $\frac{5}{8}$ thin length, beſides being a little crooked. The colours being laced to it through the ſeveral holes, which are on each ſide of a larger one, through which, it appears by another (fig. 3.) found ſince by the ſame curious gentleman, went a ſwivel, with an oval loop, or ring, at top to faſten it by to the pole, or pike, held by the ſtandard-bearer; a repreſentation of which is very common in the allocutions on the Roman medals, only with this difference, that in them the pole, or ſtaff, ſeems to have gone through this hole. By the Tau, or croſs, on the ſide oppoſite, which in our plate has a roſe, it may be ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtandards of the emperor Conſtantine, whoſe coins have been ſo frequently met with where this was found. Fig. 2. is ſeven inches long, and has but

* Mr. Stennit of Boſton, and ſome members of the Society of Antiquaries, ſuppoſed them yards of a ſhip; referring to Bayfius de re navali, p. 164—168. Others imagine them the beams of ſcales or ſtilliards, which perhaps is the moſt probable opinion of the three.

† Lewis on ſeals, p. 7, where it is engraved.

three holes to lace the ſtandard to it. Fig. 3. is four inches long, and may have ſerved as a fibula, as our ſpring ſwivels do now; the ring hanging to a belt, and the antennæ paſſing through a ſlit in the accoutrements. Fig. 4. is a double pair, of two inches and two inches and a half in length. The bell, or ornament, fig. 5. has five triangular holes.

In the ſame plate are repreſented 15 of thoſe ſmall rude coins mentioned by Dr. Battely (ſee p. 75), who had them engraved on a ſcale larger than the originals, which were more faithfully executed on a ſeparate plate, with many others found in and near the iſle of Thanet, at the expence of Mr. John White, in order to obtain ſome account of them.

The two firſt are not unlike the coins of *Clovis*, engraved by Bouteroue, p. 195, who calls the bird a *peacock*.

The croſs on the eighth occurs on others of the ſame prince, ibid. p. 199. 201, and in Bouteroue's ſeven plates at the end of his work.

The reverſe of the laſt may be paralleled with that in the ſame author, p. 209 and 237.

N° 14 may belong to *Theodoric*, ſon of Clovis, ibid. p. 210.

N° 5, and perhaps N° 7, is more perfectly repreſented in Bouteroue, p. 215, and referred to by *Clodonur*. *Vicus*, or *Quantovicus*, was a conſiderable town near the river Authie, with a good port, famous for its trade, and frequently mentioned in the reign of Dagobert, though now reduced to a village named *Quain-le-vieil*. Perhaps N°s 9 and 10 are of the ſame kind.

A cloſe compariſon with the coins engraved in Bouteroue's book, allowing for the difference of draughtſmen, and with varieties in other cabinets not yet engraved, might perhaps aſcertain all theſe coins to be Gauliſh.

The

The Roman town has been long covered by the ſea, which laſt winter threw down the remains of the north ſide of the old Roman wall which ſurrounded the caſtle, and makes ſuch rapid inroads on the cliff (great part of it, with a houſe, ſtanding when the view in plate I. was taken, and which in the memory of man had a farm-yard adjoining to it, being lately thrown down), that it has long been apprehended that this noble ſtructure and ſea-mark, with all the level below it, notwithſtanding the great attention and expence beſtowed in planking, piling, &c. by the commiſſioners of ſewers, will in a few years ſhare the fate of the Roman town above mentioned. Reaſonable hopes, however, are now entertained that both the church and the level will be ſaved by the ſkill and efforts of captain (now Sir Thomas Hyde) Page, of whoſe abilities as an engineer the public have had a remarkable proof, by his ſupplying Sheerneſs with water from the depth of 328 feet, in July, 1782.

For a ſlight ſketch of the works at Reculver, propoſed by Sir Thomas Page, and deſcribed in a note, p. 90, ſee plate V. fig. 8. in which

a a a are Faſcines.
b b b High-water mark.
c c Return at each end.
d d Jettees.
e e e Cliff.
f Church.

For a farther account of the antiquities of this place, the reader muſt be referred to Dr. Battely's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ* (mentioned above) of which an Engliſh abridgement was publiſhed by the compiler of this article in 1774.

HELBURGH was an ancient ſeat in this pariſh. The firſt that Philipot found poſſeſſed of it was *Nicholas Tingewike*, originally deſcended from Tingewike in the county of Buckingham, and who likewiſe held large poſſeſſions at Dartford. He died poſſeſſed of it, 14 Edward II.* 1321. After this family deſerted the poſſeſſion, *Pines* became its proprietors, of which family was *James de la Pine*, who was ſheriff of Kent 26 and 27 Edward III. He was in poſſeſſion of this place at his deceaſe, 33 Edward III †. and left it to his ſon *Thomas Pine*; to whom ſucceeded another *James Pine*, who about the beginning of Henry IV. paſſed it away to *Cheyney*, in which family it continued till the beginning of Elizabeth; when the lord *Henry Cheyney*, who then began to retail himſelf and his eſtate out to ruin in parcels, alienated this to *Maycott*, whoſe ſon, Sir *Cavaliero Maycott* (mentioned p. 72) an eminent courtier in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, on the entrance of that prince into his government, paſſed it away to Sir *Chriſtopher Clive*; and he immediately after conveyed it away to *Contry*, whoſe ſon, Mr. *Thomas Contry*, ſold it to Sir *Edward Maſters* of Canterbury; and his ſon, *Richard Maſters*, eſq. was heir to it when Philipot wrote ‡. This is the ſame manſion that is now called *Brook* § (ſee p. 72); which name was ſubſtituted by one of the maſters, taken, I am informed, from the ſeat where they reſided (now pulled down), near Wingham, and not, as I ſuſpected, from the adjoining brook. From the heirs of that family it came to the late Sir *George Oxenden*, bart. father of Sir *Henry*, the preſent poſſeſſor.

* Rot. Eſc. N° 182. This was probably the laſt rector at Reculver, who conſented to the impropriation of it in 1310. See the endowment in the Antiquities of Herne. One of the ſame name was phyſician to Edward I. and had a grant of the preſentation, from that king, during the vacancy of the ſee. See p. 68. Could he, in conſequence, take orders and preſent himſelf?

† Rot. Eſc. N° 13. ‡ Philipot's Kent. § Harris's Hiſt. of Kent.

The

The oyſters taken on this coaſt are well known to have been a luxury at Rome in the time of Juvenal.

Circeis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad ſaxum, Rutupinove edita fundo,
Oſtrea, callebat primo deprendere morſu. Sat. IV. 140.

He whether Circe's rock his oyſters bore,
Or Lucrine lake, or the Rutupian ſhore,
Knew at firſt taſte. DUKE.

"The oiſters that be dredged at Reculver, are reputed as farre "to paſſe thoſe of Whitſtaple, as Whitſtaple doe ſurmount the "reſt of this ſhyre in ſavorie ſaltneſſe*."

The beautiful ſpires of Reculver have furniſhed Mr. Keate with an ingenious legendary tale in his *Sketches from Nature*, and they are alſo introduced in two poems, with which I ſhall cloſe this article; the one by the lady who drew the Weſt view of the church in plate I. the other by my friend Mr. William Jackſon of Canterbury.

* Lambard's Kent, p. 261.

To

To Anna Maria D.

How happy, thus free from the trouble of dreſs,
In this rural retreat, this quiet receſs;
Where you walk with a book, and furniſh your mind
("Leaſt alone, when alone") with ideas refin'd;
Where hiſtory, poetry, fable and ſong
Alternately haſten time ſwiftly along:
Too ſwiftly, O time, for improvement and joy,
The hours paſs away that you thus may employ!
Here, thick branches around yield a ſheltering ſhade,
There, a bench beneath firs invites to yon glade.
Here no viſits of form our ſtudies moleſt,
Untortur'd your hair, unadorn'd flows your veſt.
Yet here with the warmeſt reception of love
We enjoy our friends' converſe in bower or in grove;
A few choſen friends, who by friendſhip ſincere
Are invited to gladden our ſolitude here;
Where learning's purſued, and philoſophy ſought,
And you, my dear child, are inſenſibly taught
How to value the world, its good to reſpect,
Its vices abhor, and its follies reject:
Yet chearful and playful, befitting your age,
I wiſh not to check, by my precepts too ſage,
Any innocent ſallies inſpir'd by youth,
Since I ſafely can truſt your diſcretion and truth.
And when winter advances, with reverend pace,
The languiſhing charms of cool autumn to chaſe,
When forc'd by the ſeaſon reluctant you move,
And leave the ſea-ſhores, cliffs, and fields that you love,
And high Reculver ſpires, the mariners' mark,
Fair ſight to behold from their far diſtant bark;
(O ſtop, mighty Neptune, now ſtop thy dread wave,
And ſave from deſtruction theſe ſiſters, O ſave!)

Then

Then haſte, dear Maria, this villa to quit,
Society ſeek, and to faſhion ſubmit,
Avoid all extremes, and let modeſty guide,
And carefully ſhun affectation and pride.
At home, and abroad, in the dance, at the play,
Not prudiſhly grave, nor coquettiſhly gay,
Your manner polite to all ranks and degrees,
Inſenſibly ſweeten'd by wiſhing to pleaſe;
Let your heart to your friends be open and kind,
And may friendſhip reward your ingenuous mind!
Of your principles ſure, and goodneſs of heart,
I tenderly venture theſe hints to impart,
For you only, Maria, my lays can inſpire,
Maternal affection awakens the lyre;
Hapleſs lyre! forgotten, unſought, and unſtrung,
'Midſt heaps of old poetry careleſsly flung,
'Till for you, in ſoft accents, once more I eſſay,
By the Muſe's aſſiſtance, advice to convey,
Ever anxious to ſee, in each ripening year,
Improvements in wiſdom and virtue appear.
Methinks a prophetical ſpirit I feel,
Which tells me, this inſtant, what Time ſhall reveal;
Something more than the Muſe now attends to my prayer,
And your future character ſeems to declare,
When judgment mature ſhall chaſe childhood away,
Like miſts of the morning before the noon-day.

Herne, Sept. 5, 1781. S. D.

The

The SISTERS: an ELEGY.

Written on the Shore at HERNE Bay.

By Mr. W. JACKSON.

By the white margin of the tide,
Lone wand'rer, as I ſtray,
How free from care! how tranquil glide
My morning hours away!

Yet here my not inactive mind
What various ſcenes employ!
For in this ſolitude I find
Variety of joy.

Whether amid thoſe ſons of toil,
Who plough the ſwelling ſea,
On yonder bench I reſt awhile,
And join their jocund glee;

And briſkly whilſt from gueſt to gueſt
Goes round the nappy ale,
I liſten to the peaſant's jeſt,
Or hear the ſailor's tale:

Or whether on the pebbly beach,
Eugenio by my ſide,
At length my liſtleſs limbs I ſtretch,
And watch th' approaching tide.

And ſometimes by the winding ſhore
I meditate alone,
And liſten to old ocean's roar,
And hear the ſea-bird's moan.

And oft as by the rolling ſea
In penſive mood I ſtray,
The fav'ring Muſe will deign to be
The partner of my way.

And oft, regardleſs of the ſhore,
She turns my wand'ring eyes,
To where, yon brown cliff peering o'er,
The ſiſter ſpires ariſe *.

Ye ſiſters then, alas the while,
A pitying tear I pay,
To view your venerable pile,
Now haſt'ning to decay.

For Ruin, ill betide the deed!
Uſurps each mould'ring ſtone,
And haſtes with unobſtructed ſpeed
To claim you for his own.

But oh, nor let me plead in vain,
The impious deed forbear!
Ye waves, reſpect the holy fane,
And you, ye wild winds, ſpare!

But yet, if neither wind nor wave
Reſpect the tottering wall,
O ſon of commerce, haſte and ſave
The ſea-mark from its fall!

Leſt, homeward bound, thy luckleſs crew
Attempt this dang'rous ſhore,
And all in vain with anxious view
The ſiſter ſpires explore!

And thou, with fruitleſs grief, behold
Thy good ſhip 'dock'd in ſand,'
And all thy ſtores of future gold
Beſtrew the length'ning ſtrand!

But oh, to winds untaught to hear
I pour the fruitleſs lay,
And waves regardleſs of my prayer,
And men more rude than they!

Ye ſiſter ſpires, though (laſting ſhame!)
Your ruins ſtrew the plain,
To blot the mem'ry of your fame
Oblivion ſtrives in vain!

For that, to lateſt times conſign'd,
Shall live, ſhall flouriſh long,
Your fame in Keate's ſoft tale † enſhrin'd,
And Stella's moral ſong ‡.

And aye, perhaps, if right I ween,
This little lay ſhall tell
To future times ye once have been:
So, Siſters, fare ye well!

* See the view of Herne Bay, with the ſpires as here deſcribed, in plate VI.
† See Keate's Sketches from Nature, 2 vols.
‡ Mrs. D's Verſes, printed in p. 80.

For

For the following additional Account the Editor is obliged to WILLIAM BOYS, Eſq. of SANDWICH, F. S. A.

SIR, Sandwich, July 7, 1783.

THE remaining walls of Reculver caſtle ſkirt a hill of pit-ſand, which is higher in every part than the ground without the walls. The earth has fallen, perhaps has been waſhed, away from the baſe of the hill, and the foundation of the wall is thereby expoſed to view in many places, which correſponds exactly with that at Richborough, being laid on ſmall ſmooth pebbles in the natural ſoil. The facing of the wall both within-ſide and without, as far as I can examine, is deſtroyed; except at the eaſt end of the north wall, where it is perfect for a few yards in length, but not to a ſufficient height from the baſe to comprehend a row of tiles; none of which are to be ſeen entire in the wall, though numberleſs fragments lie on the ground, which, moſt probably, were originally worked up in the facing of the wall, in rows, as at Richborough; where the firſt row of tiles appears about five feet from the foundation. Many pieces of tile are introduced, in the moſt irregular manner, into the maſonry of the church, eſpecially under the windows on the north ſide. The wall is no where more than ten feet high; and it is obſervable, that it never riſes above the level of the ground within the caſtle. It muſt have been originally higher, and the upper parts have been thrown down, ſeemingly, on purpoſe to bring the remains to their preſent level. But then, what is become of the fragments? At Richborough, the fallen maſſes have withſtood every effort of thoſe who have been intereſted, for ages,

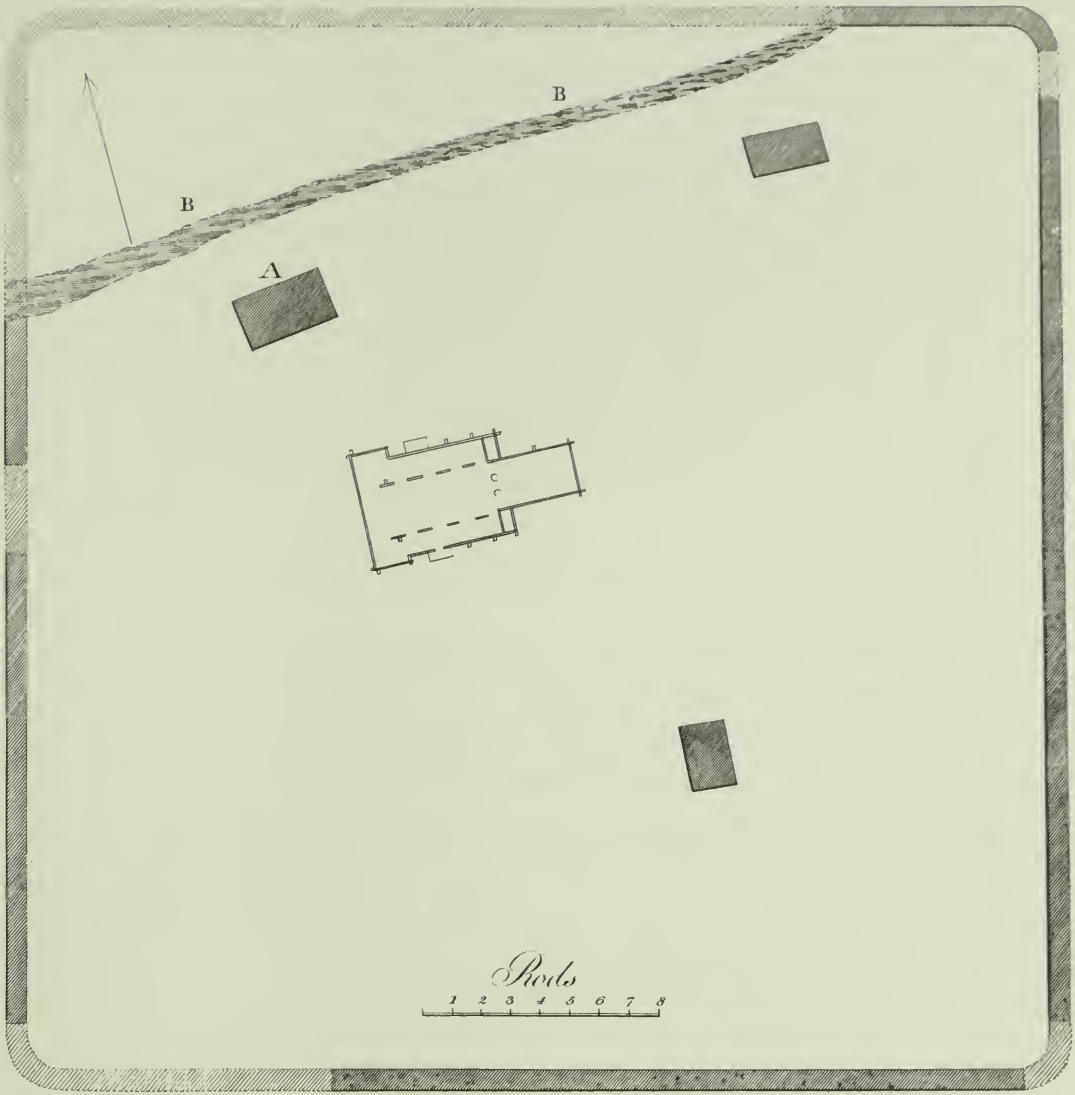
to remove or deſtroy them; nor has the weather operated with much effect upon their texture. On the other hand, the fragments that fall into the ſea from the north wall of Reculver caſtle, by their alternate expoſure every day to air and moiſture, and by the action of the waves, are ſoon decompoſed, and the detached materials are ſpread to a great diſtance over the ſurface of the ſhore. May we not infer from hence, that the ſea has heretofore waſhed the foot of Reculver hill on the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth ſides alſo, and that the fragments there have been diſperſed by the ſame operations as take place now on the north ſide? And might not this encroachment of the ſea, by alarming the monks who occupied the area of the caſtle, give riſe to the embankments, which ſhut out the ſea from the marſhes, at the back of the caſtle? Upon meaſuring the large fragment that fell lately, I found it to be between eight and nine feet in thickneſs; ſo that, with its two facings, the wall muſt have been originally about eleven feet through, as at Richborough.

The fig-tree, *ficus carica*, appears among the buſhes along the ſouth wall; and the dwarf elder, *ſambucus ebulus*, abounds there.

The ſhore before Reculver is nearly covered with large maſſes of ſand-ſtone, which are collected and arranged under the direction of the commiſſioners of ſewers, with a view to check the encroachments of the ſea. But theſe, and all other expenſive operations of the commiſſioners, though well deſigned and properly conducted, have been hitherto ineffectual to prevent its ravages, which now begin to be truly alarming. The houſe marked (A) in the plan * has been damaged by the ſea, and taken down ſince the year 1781, when my ſurvey was made; and the church will, moſt probably, ſoon be in the ſame predicament, if meaſures cannot be adopted to keep off the ſea. In Leland's time, between 1530 and 1537, the village of Reculver ſtood † "withyn a quarter of a myle, or

* See plate IV. This houſe appears in plate I. † Leland's Itin. 3d ed. p. 19.

"a little



Plan of Reculver Church and Castle.

The shaded part B B *shews the direction of the Cliff in 1780.*
The parts of the wall, shaded lightly, are either wholly destroyed, or concealed from view by the Soil.

Fig 5.

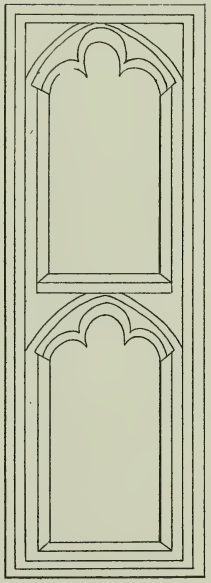


Fig 6

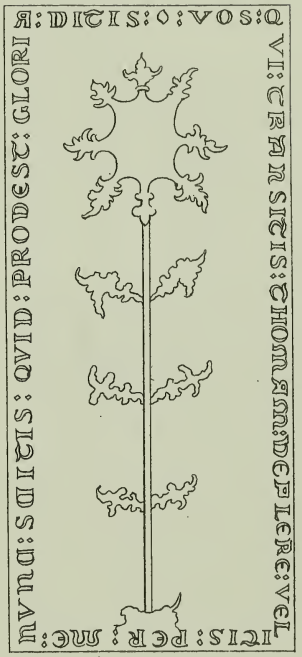


Fig 3

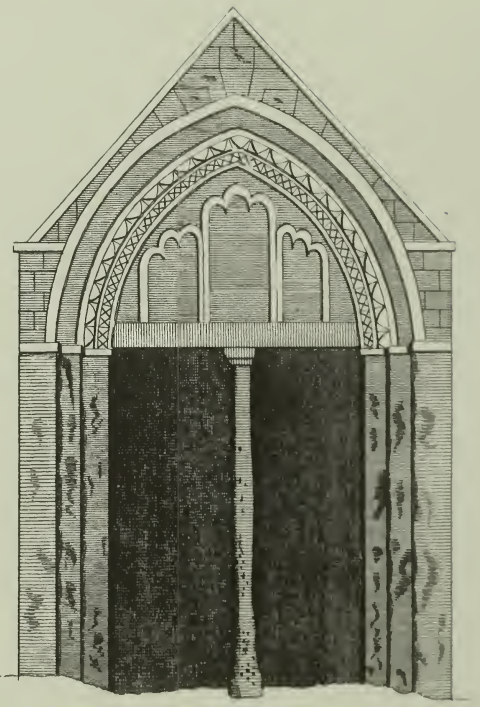


Fig 7.

Capital of a Square Pillar.

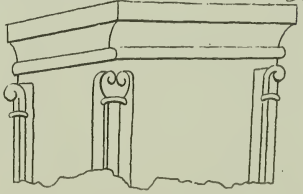


Fig 1.

Capital of a Round Pillar.

Fig 2.

Fig 4

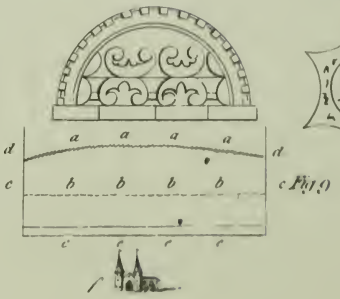


Fig 9

Fig 8.

" a litle more, of the ſe ſyde;" and Leland's miles were none of the ſhorteſt.

The caſtle, when entire, occupied 8 acres, 1 rood, 1 pole of ground; and the area within the walls meaſured 7 acres, 2 roods, 26 poles.

The church does not appear to be a very ancient ſtructure. It conſiſts of a nave, two ailes, and a chancel. The arches in the body of the church are pointed, and their pillars ſquare. The ſides of the two weſternmoſt pillars are 8 feet by 15 inches; of the reſt 3 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 3 inches *. The paſſage from the nave into the chancel is under three circular arches, whoſe pillars are round, with capitals of a ſingular kind, as in fig. 2. The great weſtern door is of Caen ſtone, much corroded and mouldering away. The arch is pointed and ornamented, as at fig. 3. The arch over the north door is circular, fig. 4. In the ſouth wall of the chancel have been three double windows, as at fig. 5, two of which are bricked up.

In the chancel, on a graveſtone, is the following inſcription, fig. 6, cut in the ſtone round its verge:

Vos qni tranſitis, Thomam deflere velitis:
Per me nunc ſcitis, quid prodeſt gloria ditis.

Which may be thus tranſlated, without much diſgrace to the elegance of the original:

All you that come near, upon Tom drop a tear:
From whom 'twill appear, that the rich are poor here.

Cloſe by this ſtone is another with figures, on braſs plates, of John Sandwey, eſq; and Joan his wife, eight ſons and ſeven daughters †. The arms, in braſs, over the man, are three boars heads

* Figure 1, in plate V. is the capital of one of thoſe ſquare pillars.
† This epitaph is given in p. 73, and alſo in p. 89.

couped at the neck; over the woman, three rams heads couped. Her head-dreſs being ſomewhat remarkable, I have figured it at N° 7. On a ſtone fixed in the north wall of the chancel is a ſhield carved and coloured, bearing Gules, ſemée of croſs croſlets and a Lion rampant, Or.

In one of the ſouth windows painted on glaſs is Azure a Croſs patée, Or, between four Martlets (the glaſs of the latter removed). In another window, Gules, three Lions paſſant, Or.

The external figure of the church is from actual admeaſurement: the internal parts are moſtly from memory.

W. BOYS.

Fig. 8. in plate V. was found in a field near Reculver, ſticking to the tine of a harrow; and is now communicated by John Thorpe, eſq. F. S. A.

Fig. 9. is explained in pp. 77 and 90. The deſcription and ſketch, however, of Sir Thomas Page's works having been given from the plan only, before they were begun, their poſition is different to what is there apprehended. They are placed very near to the cliff, and not "much below high-water mark."

S Duncombe del. 1780.

View of Herne Bay with Reculver Spires.

S Duncombe del. 1775.

Ruins of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Ford.

CAMDEN's account of this place may be thus tranſlated:

"Proceeding along an open ſhore abounding with ſhell-fiſh and oyſters and plenty of oyſter-pits, we come to *Reculver*, called by the Saxons Reaculf; but by the Romans and Britons REGULBIUM, as in the Notitia, which places here the Tribune of the firſt cohort of *Vetaſii*, under the Count of the Saxon ſhore, by which name all this coaſt went at that time, and this its antiquity appears by the coins of Roman emperors dug up here. Ethelbert *, king of Kent, after he had given Canterbury to Auſtin the monk, built himſelf a palace here. Baſſo, a Saxon, embelliſhed it with a monaſtery, from which Brightwald the eighth biſhop of Canterbury was called to that ſee. Hence it was alſo named *Raculf-minſter* from the monaſtery, when Edred, brother to Edmund the elder, gave it to the church of Canterbury. At preſent it is only a ſmall country village, and owes all its conſequence to that monaſtery, whoſe church ſpires are of uſe to mariners to avoid the ſhoals and ſands in the Thames' mouth. For, as the author of the Philippeis † ſings,

Cernit oloriferum Tamiſim ſua Doridi amaræ
Flumina miſcentem———

It ſees the ſwanny Thames unite its ſtreams
With bitter Doris."

* Creſſy, p. 300, aſcribes the monaſtery to this prince; but he only built a palace here. See Tanner, Not. Mon. 207.

"Inter hæc conventus religioſorum multis in locis aguntur, cœnobia fabricantur, abbatiæ conſtruuntur, apud *Raculfe*, quo in loco ſibi rex Ethelbertus ſedem regni præparaverat, cœnobium conſtruitur, cujus abbas ultimus fuit Wenredus." MS. Corp. Chriſti Coll. Camb. Miſc. G. p. 307, in Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 26.

† *Hadrian Junius*, Holland.

NOTES

NOTES taken at RECULVER, September 9, 1782.

By the Rev. Sir JOHN CULLUM, Bart. F.R. & A.SS.

RECULVER church ſtands on the higheſt part of the cliff, within a little of the ſea, and at a diſtance is a ſtriking object, from the two ſpires at its weſt end; but, upon a nearer view of it, one is much diſappointed. As a ſpecimen of beautiful architecture, for which it has been extolled, it deſerves but little notice. Its weſt end, which from its ſtyle muſt have been built ſome time after the Conqueſt, ſeems never to have been very elaborate; and the mouldings of the door-caſe, where the chief work was beſtowed, being of a ſoft ſtone, and greatly expoſed to the weather, are much decayed. The reſt of the maſonry was never excellent, conſiſting of irregular ſtones intermixed with Roman bricks. The coins, however, are of ſquared ſtone.

The body of the church is about 60 feet long, the chancel 48; the latter has at the eaſt end a handſome triplet of lancet windows, and four ſingle ones of the ſame form on the north and ſouth ſides. It is ſeparated from the church by three round arches ſupported by two lofty round pillars, with plain capitals. The floor of the church was formerly laid with terras, made of coarſe ſtone and mortar; the ſurface quite ſmooth and even poliſhed, being thinly encruſted with a red compoſition, as appears by ſome parts ſtill entire that are not in the tread of feet. This floor is ſtill of exceſſive hardneſs, the clerk being with difficulty able, even with a pickaxe, to get me a ſmall piece of it as a ſpecimen.

At

At the eaſt end of the ſouth aile of the church is this inſcription, on a newly-painted tablet of wood, copied (and I ſuppoſe with ſome faults) from an old one near it, almoſt effaced:

Here, as hiſtoriographers have ſaid, &c. (as in p. 72.)

On a tablet of black marble in the ſouth wall of the chancel is ſcratched (for it is ſcarcely more), in the neateſt manner, the portrait of a man in a herald's ſurcoat, cloak, trunk-breeches, boots with the tops turned down, ſpurs, head with ſhort hair and ſhort beard, and a ruff about a foot high *. Beneath him is this inſcription:

Here under quit from worldly miſeries, &c. (as in p. 73.)

His arms are Or, a Croſs engrailed party per pale Gules and Sable, in chief Gules a Lion paſſant guardant Or. The creſt, an arm holding a ſword wreathed with ſome plant. This with the pediment and ſome of the upper ornaments are tumbled down, and lie in a corner of the chancel; and the reſt will probably ſoon follow.

Under a man and woman with ſeven ſons and one daughter, all of marble, kneeling, affixed to the ſouth wall of the chancel, is this:

Here under waite, &c. (as in p. 72.)

On a ſlip of braſs on a flat ſtone in the chancel, beneath two figures in braſs, the woman with the immenſe head-dreſs of the time of Edward IV. (ſee plate V. fig. 6.) is this:

Hic jacet Johannes Sandewey armiger, et Johanna uxor ejus; quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

Near the laſt is a ſtone † thus circumſcribed in Saxon characters:

Vos: qui: tranſitis: Thomam: deflere: velitis:
Per: me: nunc: ſcitis: quid: prodeſt: gloria: ditis.

* See plate II.

† See plate V. fig. 5.

The cliff is continually crumbling away (particularly in the winter time) and falling on the beach, where the children of the neighbourhood pick up ſeveral Roman coins. I was offered a handful of them, at no high price; but they were all ſo corroded that they were not worth purchaſing. They were all ſmall, ſome extremely ſo.

The crumbling away of the cliff on which the church ſtands is become ſo alarming, that I am informed this year (1783) ſome means are to be employed to ſtop the evil *. I am not willing to think that this edifice being a ſea-mark is the only reaſon of this attention to its preſervation †.

* See p. 77. and plate V. fig. 8. Sir Thomas Page propoſes to conſtruct much below high-water mark a breaſt-work of long faſcines fixed together and ſtrongly ſecured; each end to have a return up to the cliff, and, if neceſſary, two jettées alſo to be carried out farther into the ſea. Over this breaſt-work, being in deep water, the waves will have much leſs power than when breaking on the ſhore, and it is hoped it will alſo collect the beach, and thereby receive additional ſtrength, as has been the caſe at Sheerneſs. The preſent works, though very expenſive, have been found inſufficient, and being near the cliff, the waves, by daſhing over them, form a back-water, which undermines and throws it down. D.

† Certainly not; the Trinity-houſe having totally diſregarded it, and the commiſſioners of ſewers, and the occupiers who pay ſcots, having no view nor intereſt but to ſecure the level, which muſt be overflowed when the hill is waſhed away. D.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Carta Eadredi R. de cœnobio Raculfenſi cum omnibus ad id pertinentibus eccleſiæ Cantuarienſi conceſſis et collatis.

✠ MULTIS itaque vitiorum preſtigiis mentes humanas incentor fraudulenter perjugulando deludit, nunc inquam promiſſis quaſi prolixioris vitæ ſtadiis decipit, nunc rebus migrantibus pervicaciter quaſi neceſſarius inlicit. Interea etiam ſtigia inferni ſupplicia tanquam levia et tranſitoria ſuggerit quatenus miſerorum corda in cupiditate laſciviaque enerent * diſſolvat ſecumque cabeata ✠ ad tartara ducat. Sed ſancti viri præſago ſpiritu beſtiales precognoſcentes inſidias ſcuto bonæ voluntatis coronati quicquid in ſemet ipſis terrenum ſentiunt indeſinenter atque naviter operibus ſanctis exauriunt, unde deſcoriatis coram Chriſto Jheſu meritis rutilantes ſimillima Titanii fulgoris luce præſententur. De quorum præconio tuba ſanctæ ſcripturæ rebohans inter alia teſtimonia propenſius intelligenda noſtris hæc geminis auribus reſultando profudit. " Beati quorum veſtimenta alba ſunt in conſpectu domini," et alibi, " juſti fulgebunt ſint ſol in regno patris eorum." Hujus ergo dominici conſpectus & pater in amore regni perfuſus, unde nobis victus reſtat ſine dubio certus, de victuque dominus dixit " Beatus qui manducabit panem in regno Dei ;" Ego Eadred rex divina gracia totius Albionis monarchus, et primicerius Chriſto regi meo in throno regni perennis perpetualiter ſubthronizato, et conceſſis mihi ab eodem labilium gazis rerum accepti tirocinii, quarto mei terreſtris regni anno ad templum ſuum incomprehenſibili dedicatum numini in urbe Doroberniæ Odone archiepiſcopo metropolitanam cathedram præſidente, et regni cæleſtis ſuper arva Britannica claves præportante, monaſterium Raculfenſe bis denis ſeniſque eſtimatum caſſatis interius exteriuſque cum omnibus ad hoc rebus rite pertinentibus, ſive litorum, ſive camporum, agrorum, ſaltuumve, ſicut inferius territoria promulgantur, humillime atque devotiſſime ſincero corde in perpetuum jus quamdiu Chriſtianitas vigeat pro meis abluendis exceſſibus indeterminabiliter impendo. Si quis autem, quod abſit, tiranica fretus poteſtate, regalis, epiſcopalis, ſive homo alicujus dignitatis, hoc decretum a Deo mihi conlatum infringere temptaverit, ſive hujuſive donationis a præfata eccleſia vel paſſum pedis ſegregaverit, niſi prius hoc enorme ſcelus pœnitendo deterſerit ſe ſacrilegii culpam incurriſſe et a domino Jheſu Xto in perpetuum ſine ullo ſubtractionis refocillatu dampnaturum perſentiat.

* *Lege* inherentia. † *Sic.*

Hæc

Hæc enim ſingrapha anno dominicæ incarnationis DCCCCXLIX orthodoxorum ſcripta eſt unanimi conſenſu, quorum inferius nomina literaria qualitate diſtingui videntur.

✠ Ego *Eadred* rex divina protegente gratia Albionis ſummam præſidens agiæ crucis hanc cartulam notamine perſtrinxi.

Ego *Odo* archiepiſcopus metropolitana præſidens gubernacione hoc donum regia conceſſum munificentia ſigno crucis fixi.

Ego *Wulfſtan* archiepiſcopus metropolitici honoris faſtigio Eboracenſis civitate ſuffultus huic largitati crucem aſcripſi.

Ego *Ælfhean* epiſcopus Wintonenſis eccleſiæ hoc donum ſigno crucis confirmavi.

Ego *Ætehelgar* Cridianenſis eccleſiæ præſul hanc largitatem corroboravi.

Ego *Ælfric* epiſcopus hujus donationis conſtipulater ſignum crucis depinxi.

Ego *Wulſſige* epiſcopus hujus largiflui muneris domini ſigno ſalubri adnotavi.

Ego *Theodred* epiſcopus prodigam hanc impenſionem patibuli confirmatu addidi.

Ego *Ælfred* epiſcopus hoc Deo inſtigante donum crucis Xti conſtipulatu munivi.

Ego *Birhtſige* epiſcopus hujuſce donationis corroborationem contuli.

✠ Ego *Coenwald* epiſcopus conſenſum adhibui.

✠ Ego *Cyneſige* epiſcopus unanimitatem præbui.

✠ Ego *Wlſhelm* epiſcopus promiſſionem profudi.

✠ Ego *Eadhelm* abbas devotus in hoc præſtiti.

✠ Ego *Oſulf* dux conſenſi et humiliter adſtiti.

✠ Ego *Eadmund* dux libens conſilio aderam.

✠ Ego *Athelſtan* dux promto animo conſenſi.

✠ Ego *Eadgiſu* regis genitrix præfati animo hanc præfatam lætabundo in Xto largitionem ob optabilem remunerationem conceſſam ſigni corroboratione ſalutiferi humillime conſignavi.

✠ Ego *Dunſtanus* indignus abbas, rege Eadredo imperante, hanc domino meo hæreditariam kartulam dictitando compoſui, et propriis digitorum articulis perſcripſi.

✠ His inquam limitibus hæc telluris particula circumgirari videtur.

Ferert on norð healfe Eðelþerðes londe. ſha forð beſande oð Noſðmvðan to Maeanbroce ðonne to ærnepege, of ærnepege to Eanflæðemuðan of Eanflæðemuðan on Meare fleoteſmuþan. Of Meare-fleoteſmuþan ert on Eanfleðmuþan. ðonne on eart healfe to mylenfleoteſemvþan oð Svðtvn of Svðtvn andlang broceſ to Hæðemæringe, ðonne on Svðhealfe of hæðemæringe to ſcoccvm. of ntoccum andlong ſtæte oð ſce Aguſtineſ mearce. from ſce Aguſtineſ mearce oð broc, andlang broceſ oð ſtanbryge ſvð from ſtanbrycge oð þifeling to Criſteſ cirican gemære. from Criſteſ cirican gemære oð ealdan hæge on þeſt healf ealdan hege to feaxum. ðonne þeſt from Feaxum to celdan to Cingeſgemære. from Cingeſgemære oð gata gehægge. ðonne ſiendan feoþer ſþvling binnan ea ðær londeſ þe gebypeð into Raculfe. on Tenet feoþer ſþvlvng ond an læn on þarvð gebypeð into Raculfe. ðonne iſ ealleſ þæſ landeſ xxv ſþvlvng ⁊ an ſþvlvng on Leolvlfingtune ſvð be þealda þæpe cirican to bote.

Hoc

Hoc eſt.

Primo, ab aquilone *Æthelferthi* terra; ita prorſum per arenam uſque ad Northmutham [a] ad [rivulum] *Meanbroc* [dictum]; inde ad priſcam viam; a priſca via ad *Eanfledæ* oſtium; ab Eanfledæ oſtio ad *Mearcfleotam* [b]: a Mearcfleota iterum ad Eanfledæ oſtium, ab oriente vero ad molendinarii fluenti oſtium uſque ad *Suthtunam* [c]: a Suthtuna per longitudinem rivuli ad *Hæthemæringam* [d]: ab auſtro vero ab Hæthemæringa ad ſtipites, a ſtipitibus per longitudinens viæ aduſque Sc̃i Auguſtini limitem; a Sc̃i Auguſtini limitem uſque ad rivulum; per longitudinem rivuli uſque ad pontem lapideum auſtrum [verſus]; a ponte lapideo uſque ad *Wifelingam* [e], ad eccleſiæ Xti [Cantuarienſis] limitem; ab eccleſiæ Xti limite uſque ad veterem ſepem; ab occidente veteris ſepis ad *Feaxum*. Tunc occidentem verſus a Feaxum ad *Celdan*, ad regis limitem; a regis limite aduſque portæ ſepem. Sunt autem quatuor carucatæ terræ intra aquam quæ pertinent ad *Raculfe*. In *Thaneto* quatuor carucatæ [terræ] et unum paſcuum in littore pertinent ad *Raculfe*. Sunt autem de tota terra illa XXV carucatæ et una carucata in *Coelulfingtuna* [f] ex auſtro ſaltus ad eccleſiam reparandam [aſſignatæ].

[a] Oſtium fluminis aquilonare. [b] Limitaris fluenti oſtium. [c] Auſtralem villam.
[d] F. portum celebrem. [e] F. curculionum locum. [f] Ceolulfi villa.

A grant

A grant or demiſe of part of the demeſnes of Reculver Monaſtery made by Archbiſhop Agelnoth to two of his miniſters.

From Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, Append. p. 424. 4to.

IN nomine domini noſtri Jhu Xti ego Aegelnothus peccator, ſervus ſervorum Dei et miniſter eccleſiæ Xti, Anglorum quoque licet indignus archiepiſcopus, notum volo eſſe omnibus noſtræ mortalitatis ſucceſſoribus quod quandem terram dominicam * Sc̃æ Mariæ Raculfenſis monaſterii L. ſcil agros in præſtariam annuo duobus miniſtris meis Alfwoldo et Aedredo ex conſenſu fratris ñri Givebardi decani ejuſdem eccleſiæ ſc̃æ matris Dei, ut illam terram habeant non longius quam ipſi placuerit decano, vel ejus ſucceſſori. Quamdiu vero eam tenuerint ſingulis annis dent in ipſo monaſterio deo famulantibus ratam decimam frugum et omnium pecorum quæ in ipſa terra nutriunt, et pro cenſu L denarios, et de ſubjectis paſcuis I penſam caſeorum et ſi quid fracturæ contigerit. Ubi vero eidem fratri ñro decano vel ejus ſucceſſori viſum fuerit ut illam terram poſſint fructificare dominicatui ſuo recedant ab ea abſque querela et contradictione, quia dominica eſt Sc̃æ Mariæ, nec eam ſibi vel poſteris ullo modo poſſint defendere. Quod ſi præſumpſerint et ipſi et fautores ſui iram Dei et excommunicationem omnium Dei fidelium incurrant, & legem patriæ domino ſuo ſolvant. Hujus præſtariæ traditionis teſtes ſunt fratres ejuſdem monaſterii et quidam milites mei qui ſubter ſunt ordinate deſcripti.

Ego Givehardus ſubſcripſi.
Ego Freſnotus mon. ſubannotavi.
Ego Tancrad mon. recognovi.
Ego Milo mon. aſſignavi.
Ego Siwad miles conteſtificavi.
Ego Godric miles teſtis fui.
Ego Wlfi miles.
Ego Wlfige miles.
Ego Radwine miles.
Ego Orduoth miles.
Ego Alfric miles hog'.
Ego Oſward miles.
Ego Aelfhelm miles.
Ego Lefsona miles.
Ego Aelfric miles quatin'.

* *Dedi* or *conceſſi* omitted.

Ego Sibriht miles.
Ego Aelwine miles.
Ego Hericus presbiter, jubente domino Agelnotho archiepiſcopo, hanc cartulam conſcripſi die nativitatis Sci Johannis Baptiſtæ.

Evidentiæ eccleſiæ Xti Cant. ex MS. in collegio C. C. Cant. dicto *Thorn*.

Inter Decem Scriptores, col. 2207.

A. dnicæ inc. DCLXXIX. Ego Lotharius rex Cantuariorum pro remedio animæ meæ concedo terram in inſula Thanatos in loco qui appellatur *Wiſtanea* tibi, Birthwolde abba, tuoque monaſterio cui nomen Raculfe, cum omnibus ad illam rite pertinentibus, campis, paſcuis, marſcis. Adjeci adhuc eidem eccleſiæ tuæ terram XII manſionum in loco qui dicitur *Stureie*, liberam ut ſuperiorem ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, exceptis iſtis tribus, expeditione, pontis et arcis conſtructione.

Ex eodem MSto. Ib. col. 2211.

Anno dnicæ incarnationis DCCXLVII. Ego Eadbertus rex Canciæ cum conſenſu optimatum meorum Bregowini archiepiſcopi et cæterorum principum meorum concedo eccleſiæ quæ eſt apud Reculf et tibi, Deneah abba, tuæque familiæ pro ſalute animæ meæ vectigal et tributum unius navis in portu ac villa quæ dicitur *Fordewic* ad opus ut præfatus ſum Scæ Mariæ quæ in jam nominata eccleſia Deo ſervit: ſimulque præcipio in nomine omnipotentis Dei præfectis, præpoſitis, actionariis, et omnibus fidelibus qui habent vel habituri ſunt aliquam poteſtatem ut hæc mea donatio ſit ſtabilis & firma imperpetuum.

Anno incarnati domini DCCLXXXIIII. Ego Ealhmundus rex Cantiæ do tibi, Wetrede, honorabili abbati tuæque familiæ degenti in loco qui dicitur Raculf Ceſtre terram XII aratrorum quæ dicitur *Schyldwic*, cum univerſis ad eam rite pertinentibus, liberam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio et ab omni regali tributo, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis conſtructione *.

Ex eod. MSto. Ib. col. 2220.

Anno dnicæ incarnacionis DCCCCXLIX. Ego Eadredus rex, preſente Odone archiepiſcopo et Edina matre mea, dedi eccleſiæ Xti in Dorobernia monaſterium Raculfenſe, cum tota villa et omnibus ad eam rite pertinentibus, liberam ab omni ſeculari ſervitio, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis conſtructione. Ego Dunſtanus indignus abbas cartulam inde imperante domino meo rege compoſui, cartulam et propriis digitis perſcripſi.

Ego Eardulfus rex Cantiæ tibi, venerabilis Eadberte abba, tuæque familiæ conſiſtenti in loco qui dicitur Raculf concedo terram unius aratri in loco qui nominatur *Berhamſtede*, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus liberam ab omnibus ſecularibus ſerviciis †.

* See this alſo in Leland's Collect. II. 55.

† Ibid.

ABBOTS

ABBOTS OF RECULVER.

BERTHWALD, or BRITHWALD [a], monk of Glaſtonbury, was elected archbiſhop of Canterbury July 1, 692, after two years vacancy of that ſee on the death of Theodore. Bede [b] ſays, he was well verſed in ſcripture, and in eccleſiaſtical and monaſtic diſcipline, though not comparable to his predeceſſor in the ſee. He was equally inveterate againſt Wilfrid archbiſhop of York, till the pope pronounced him innocent of the charges brought againſt him, and obliged his adverſaries to ſubmit to his reſtoration. Having ſat longer than any other archbiſhop of Canterbury, viz. near thirty eight years [c], he died 9 Jan. 731, and was buried in St. Auſtin's monaſtery [d]. Lambarde [e] obſerves he was not the firſt, as Polydore ſaith, but the ſecond man of all the Saxon nation that aſpired to that dignity.

HEAHBERT [f].
DENEAH, A. D. 747 [g].
WETRED, A. D. 783 [h].
HWITREDE [i], A. D. 784.
EDBERT, A. D. 949 [k].

[a] Mat. Weſt. *Breetwald*, Hoved. *Britwold*, Huntingd. *Brithwold*, Brompton. *Brichtwald*, Diceto. *Berechtwald*. *Bertwald* Bede. *Beretuald* Malsmb. *Bribtwald* Flor. Wig. *Berchtwald* Chron. Mailros et S. Crucis. *Brithewald* Mat. Par. *Brichwald* Birchington vit. archiep. Cantuar. Angl. Sac. I. 3. "Abbas in monaſterio quod juxta oſtium aquilonare fluvii *Tenclonde* [*f.* Tenet londe] eſt poſitus in Reculfre." MS. Trin. cited by Godwin.

[b] V. 9. [c] 37 Gervas. Chron. Chron. Mailros 135. Huntingd. IV. 194. b. 17.
[d] Godwin de præſ. ed. Richardſon 43. [e] Kent. p. 261. [f] MS. E. R. Mores.
[g] Carta Eadberti regis. [h] Carta Ealhmundi regis. [i] MS. E. R. Mores. may be the ſame with the foregoing. [k] Carta Eardulfi regis.

HISTORY

HISTORY OF HERNE,

BY JOHN DUNCOMBE, M.A.

HERNE, or HEARN, is ſituated in the North part of Kent, ſix miles North of Canterbury, 12 Weſt of Margate, and 14 Eaſt of Feverſham, in the Weſt diviſion of the lath of St. Auguſtine, and Eaſt diviſion of the county, in the upper half-hundred of Blengate, the deanery of Weſtbeer, and dioceſe of Canterbury.

This pariſh, which is bounded North by the German ocean, North-Weſt by Swacliff, or Swalecliff, Weſt by Whitſtable, South and South-Eaſt by Chiſlet and Hoath, and North-Eaſt and Eaſt by Reculver, is in length from North to South about two miles, and in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt about ſix miles. It is divided into five boroughs, viz. Hampton, Thornden, Stroud, Haw, and Beltinge, each of which has a borſholder ſubordinate to the conſtable of the upper half-hundred of Blengate, who is choſen at the court-leet two years from this pariſh, one from Reculver, one from Hoath, and one from Stourmouth. It is in the archbiſhop's manor of Reculver, whoſe ſteward holds a court-baron there every year.

It probably derives its name (as does alſo Herne-hill) from the number of herons that uſed to frequent theſe parts; and the family of Knowler, who have been ſettled in this pariſh ſome centuries, have that bird for their creſt.

Places of note are, or were, 1. *Haw-Houſe*, formerly belonging to the family of *Apuldrefeild*, a daughter of which carried it in marriage to Sir *John Fyneux*, in whom it continued till another daughter of the ſame carried it to Sir *John Smyth*, of Oſtenhanger, anceſtor to the preſent viſcount Strangford, from whoſe grand-father it deſcended to the Hon. Mr. Roper, of whoſe heirs it was purchaſed about 20 years ago by the late Rev. *Francis Hender Foote*, LL.B. whoſe eldeſt ſon, *John Foote*, eſq. of Charlton in Biſhopſbourn, is the preſent poſſeſſor. It ſeems to have been a large venerable manſion, but is now only a farm-houſe. 2. *Seas* or *At-Seas Court*, now called *Stroud-Houſe*, which belonged to the family of *At-Sea* till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was ſold to Mr. *Knowler*, in whoſe lineal deſcendant *Gilbert Knowler*, eſq. it is now veſted. It is a regular brick manſion*, with a pleaſant garden and grounds adjacent, and is at preſent occupied by Iſaac Bargrave, eſq. of Eaſtry-Court, one of the commiſſioners of bankruptcy, who has in his poſſeſſion there ſome valuable original portraits remarkably well preſerved, particularly thoſe of his anceſtor, Dr. Iſaac Bargrave, dean of Canterbury, 1625—42, and his lady, a daughter of Sir Cholmondeley Dering, bart. by Cornelius Janſen, Sir Henry Wotton, and Father Paul, both painted in Italy, and collected by the dean, a ſmall whole length of lord Wotton, &c. 3. *Underdown*, formerly the ſeat of *John Sea*, eſq. as appears from his monument in the church, was rebuilt by the late Sir *George Oxenden*, bart. who purchaſed the eſtate, but is now only a farm-houſe, belonging to the preſent Sir *Henry*. 4. The rectorial houſe, formerly the manſion of the *Milles's* (afterwards mentioned), now much contracted, and occupied by the maſter of one of the boys. The vicarage-houſe, an ancient building†. It has no glebe, but only an orchard and large garden.

* See a view of it, plate VIII.

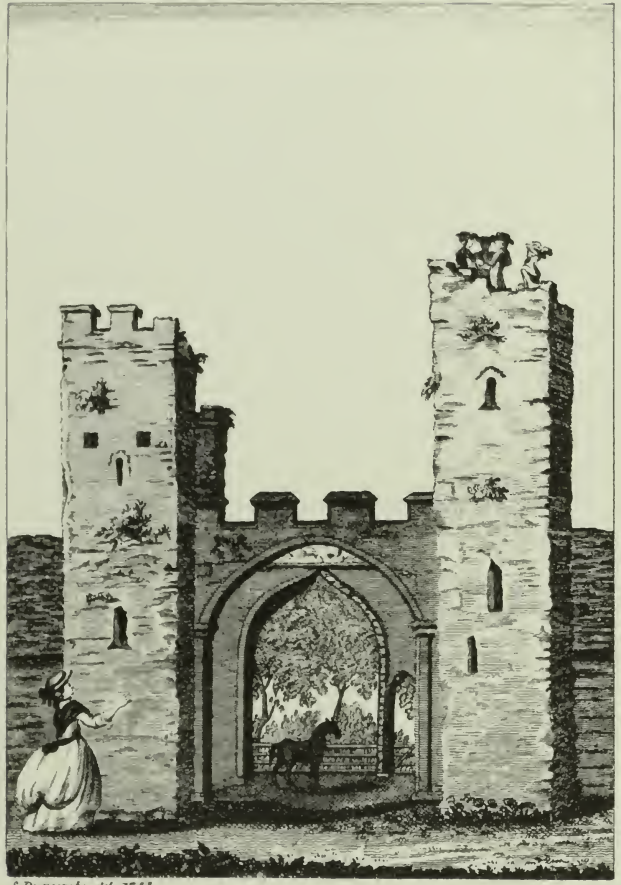
† See a view of it, plate VII.

In

Fig. 1.

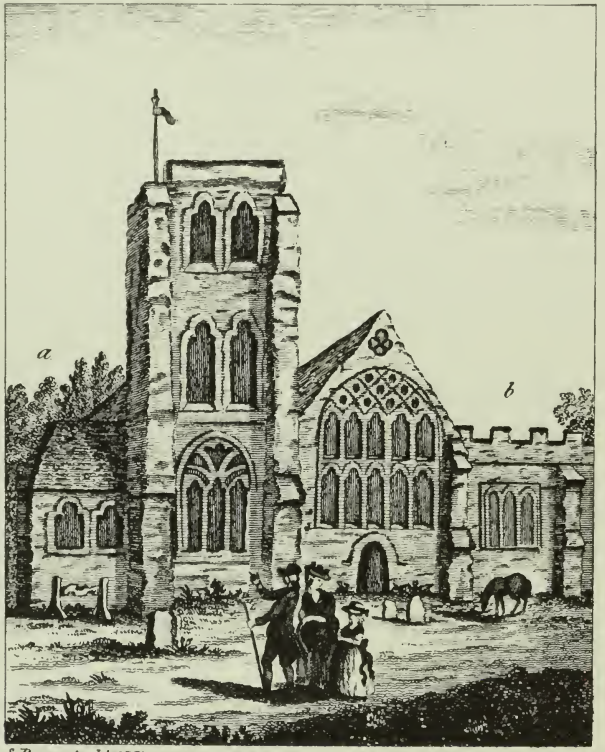
Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



S. Duncombe del. 1783.

N. View of Dandelion Gateway taken from the House.



S. Duncombe del. 1773.

West View of Herne Church.

a The Porch.
b The School.

Fig. 1. p. 106

LADY PHELIP.

Fig. 2. p. 105.

JOHN DARLEY, B.D.

Fig. 3. p. 98.

S. Duncombe del. 1763.

View of Stroud House, in Herne the Seat of Gilbert Knowler Esq.

Fig. 4. p. 98.

Sarah Highmore del. 1777.

Herne Vicarage House.

F. Cary sculp.

In the reign of Edward III. a market was obtained to be held there on a Monday, and a two days' fair, by the intereſt of the archbiſhop, on the feaſt of St. Martin, to whom the church is dedicated. It has now a fair on Eaſter Tueſday.

The pariſh-regiſters, which are well preſerved, commence with November 1558, 1 Elizabeth. In the firſt 20 years were baptized 544, buried 651, married 162 couple. In the laſt 20 years, ending with 1782, were baptized 742, buried 507, married 149 couples. By this it ſhould ſeem to be more healthy now than formerly.

Little ſo material as what follows occurs in the regiſters:

"1565. John Jarvys had two woemen children baptized at "home joyned together in the belly, and havynge each the one "of their armes lyinge at one of their own ſhoulders, and in "all other parts well proportioned children. Buryed Aug. 29."

"1566. Stephanus Sawyer, vir piæ memoriæ, annos natus "92, Martii 30 vitâ ſuâ finiit, cum 30 annos continuos purâ "Chriſti religione contra Romanam tyrannidem profeſſus fuiſſet."

"1567. *Ould* Arnold, a *cryſomer*, buried February 8."

This word, ſometimes ſpelt *chriſomer*, often occurs afterwards for about a hundred years, but not ſince. Dr. Johnſon defines *chriſom* (from chriſm) to be "a child that dies within a month after its birth. So called (he ſays) from the chriſom-cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chriſtened." *Chriſm* is applied in the Gloſſaries to the popiſh ſacrament of Confirmation. *Ould* Arnold might therefore, in the firſt appearance of Proteſtantiſm in England, be firſt confirmed late in life, or perhaps on his converſion to Proteſtantiſm: as anciently perſons who were recovered from any hereſy, if not already confirmed, were *anointed with Chriſm*. Du Cange.

" 1567. William Lawſon, an infant, chriſtiend *by the wocmen*, buryed 21 Martii."

This remnant of popery, it ſeems, then remained.

The church is a large ancient handſome ſtructure, having a tower of flint and ſtone, containing ſix bells. It conſiſts of a nave, two ſide ailes, and three chancels, of which the great chancel, repaired (as appears by the endowment in the Appendix) by the vicar, has ſix ſtalls for the ancient popiſh miniſters of the church like a cathedral, and was formerly divided from the nave by an open carved ſcreen of oak, as the two other chancels are ſtill. The nave is in height 33 feet, in length 70 feet, the chancel 43; total 113. The north chancel is in breadth 23, nave 30, ſouth chancel 16; total 69. The whole roof is leaded, and embattled, except that of the great and ſouth chancels, which are tiled. The ſtone font is very ancient, with ſeveral eſcutcheons of arms; now plaiſtered over. The wooden frame ſtill remains of a ſmall organ, which, tradition ſays, was ſold to Feverſham; and two large tables of benefactions, hung up in 1777, ſhew that the annual donations to the church and poor amount to 15*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* in money, and 17*l.* 5*s.* in land. Total 32*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The vicarage is rated in the king's books at 20*l.* 16*s.* and is worth about 150*l.* *per annum*.

A weſt view of the church is annexed, in plate VI.

By the endowment of the vicarage, taken from the regiſter of archbiſhop Winchelſey, A. D. 1310 (which, by the favour of Dr. Ducarel, will appear in the Appendix), the vicars of Reculver, Herne, and St. Nicholas are entitled, among other things, to *omnes minutas decimas quæ ad altaragium* ſpectare*

* The word *altaragium* ſignifies all tithes, offerings, oblations, &c. becoming due to a miniſter by virtue of his office, or for officiating at the altar, and conſequently has ſuch a latitude as to comprehend every tithable matter not expreſsly mentioned in the endowment amongſt the tithes appropriated. *Bateman on Agiſtment Tithes.*

 dicuntur.

dicuntur. The two latter are directed alſo to keep the great chancels in repair, or even to rebuild them if neceſſary *, and to pay annually, Herne 40*s*. and St. Nicholas four marks, and 10*s*. to the vicar of the mother-church.

Beſides theſe payments, the church-wardens of each of thoſe pariſhes pay alſo to thoſe of Reculver five ſhillings annually, in conſequence of a decree of archbiſhop Warham, exempting them, on that condition, from the repairs of the mother-church, to which before they ſtill remained liable, as the chapelry of Hoath is ſtill. On default of payment on a ſet day, the ancient obligation remains in force.

Extract from the laſt will and teſtament of Chriſtopher Milles, eſq; of Herne, bearing date May 28, 1638.

"I will and beqeath to my children the poor of Herne 3*l*. of Reculver 4*l*. of Hoath 2*l*. of Weſtbeer† 1*l*. a year, in all 10*l*. to be paid the laſt day of Auguſt every year from year to year after my deceaſe, which was the day of my birth; to continue as long as it ſhall pleaſe his grace and ſucceſſors to continue the leaſe of the parſonage of Reculver, Hoath, and Herne, to any of my ſurname, that one after another ſhall ſucceed me in the ſaid parſonage and tytheries; and therefore pray the vicars and miniſters of Reculver, Hoath, and Herne, and parſon of Weſtbeer, for the time being, and the chief of every pariſh it concerns, to be petitioners, as cauſe ſhall require, to his grace and ſucceſſors for the poor in that behalf, as they tender the well-doing of their own children they ſhall leave here behind them, and would not the guilt of

* His grace ſurely exerted here a ſingular and unwarrantable ſtretch of authority; as otherwiſe theſe repairs by common law would have belonged to the archbiſhop himſelf, or his tenant of the great tithes, whom he thus took upon him to exonerate. It is alſo remarkable that the preſent incumbent of Herne, contrary to the uſual cuſtom and practice, not only has a vicarage in which he repairs the chancel, but two rectories (in Canterbury) whoſe chancels he does not repair.

† Why Mr. Milles left this benefaction to Weſtbeer, which is not an appropriation, like the others, does not appear.

conſcience

conſcience they elſe ſhall hence carry with them for neglecting to gain the charity of the dead towards the living poor, ſo adopted my children."

The leaſe of the ſaid parſonage ſtill continues in the ſame family, being now held by Richard Milles, eſq; of Nackington near Canterbury, and North Elmham in Norfolk, the lineal deſcendant of the above teſtator. Mr. Milles is interred under a flat marble in the great chancel, with the following inſcription:

"In memory of Chriſtopher Milles, eſq. ſometime clerk of queen Anne's robes; afterwards ſucceſſively ſworne of king James and king Charles's moſt honourable Privy Chamber. With whom is here interred Mary, his ſecond wife, on his left ſide, and Edward, his eldeſt ſon, on his right.

Wee ſleepe ſecure, as haveing loſt but breath,
And gain'd the life which never ſuffereth death.

Edward died the 28th of February, 1627.
Mary the 3d of October, 1631.
Chriſtopher the 13th of November, 1638.

In the ſame grave with Edward lyes buried Alicia, firſt wife of Chriſtopher Milles, gent. who died March 21, anno 1664; and Sarah his ſecond wife, who died January 29, 1675."

On the North ſide of the ſame chancel is a handſome marble monument ſurmounted by the creſt and arms of the family. Below them another eſcutcheon, under a canopy held by two weeping cherubim, on each ſide a flaming pillar, and under them two other eſcutcheons, repreſenting in all the four different bearrings of Mr. Milles's four wives; and on the table beneath a Latin inſcription to the memory of Chriſtopher Milles, eſq; (grandſon of the former) who died January 22, 1706, aged 61, and of his four wives, viz. Alice, daughter of Robert Saunders of Maidſtone, in Kent, gent. Sarah, of Samuel Diſborow, of Elſworth, Cambridgeſhire, eſq; Margaret, of John Boys, of Betſhanger in Kent, eſq; and Elizabeth, of Cheney Colepepper, of Leeds-Caſtle in Kent, eſq; by all whom he had children, but left only Samuel ſurviving by the ſecond.

On

On the South ſide of the ſame chancel is a black and white marble pyramidical monument, on the baſe of which is a Latin epitaph on the abovementioned Samuel Milles, eſq. ſteward of the temporal courts of the archbiſhop and dean and chapter of Canterbury, and of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine's, and member of parliament for the neighbouring city in the reign of king George I*. He married Anne, ſiſter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. by whom he had ſix ſons and ſix daughters, of whom Chriſtopher the eldeſt erected this monument. He died Dec. 10, 1727, aged 70. Arms of Milles quartering Hales.

Againſt the Eaſt wall, on a white oval marble, in a frame of Sienna, is an inſcription to the memory of the Rev. Charles Milles, M. A. rector of Harbledown in Kent, and miniſter of Great and Little Walſingham in Norfolk (a younger ſon of the above Samuel), who died June 24, 1749, aged 42, and of two of his daughters, Catherine aged three years, and Anne aged 25, who are all buried in the family vault near that place. Above is an urn, with the letters A.M. under a weeping willow, and beneath the arms of Milles and Brooke, and Milles ſingle in a lozenge. This monument was carved by Moore.

Under the braſs figure of a warrior in armour and his wife,

Hic jacet Petrus Hall, armig. & Elizabeth uror ejus, filia Dom. Wilhelm. Waleys, militis, et Dom. Margaretæ uxoris (without date.)
Mater Dei, miſerere mei.

Hic jacet Anto. Loverick, armig. et Conſtantia uror ejus, qui obiit 10 Octob. 1511.

Hic jacet Wilhelmus Fineux, fil. & heres Johannis Fineux, militis, qui obiit ..... regis Henrici VII.

Sir John Fineux was one of the juſtices of the King's Bench to Henry VII. and a benefactor to the Auſtin Friars at Canterbury †.

* His grandſon, the preſent Richard Milles, eſq; repreſented this city alſo in the three firſt parliaments of the preſent reign.

† Appendix to Somner's Canterbury, N° 22.

Others

Others of that name (Weever ſays) lie here entombed, but without any inſcription to preſerve their memory.

On a braſs plate, however, near the communion-table, under the braſs figure of a lady in the dreſs of the times, is an inſcription in old characters to the memory of Elizabeth the wife of John Fyneux, eſq. who died Auguſt 22, 1539.

And on another,

John Fyneux, late of Hearne, eſq. and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Morley, ſometime of Glyne, in the county of Suſſex, eſq. She died * Dec. 9, 1591; and he July 31, 1592, leaving one only daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Smith, eſq. ſon and heir of Thomas Smith, late of Oſtenhanger, in Kent, eſq.

On a flat ſtone,

"To the memory of the Rev. William Rogers, B. A. vicar of Hearne, who died Auguſt 28, 1773, aged 52."

Againſt the North wall of this chancel is an old marble monument, repreſenting a warrior in armour kneeling on a cuſhion at a table, under a pediment ſupported by two Corinthian pillars. Above are the arms of *Thornhurſt*, Ermine on a chief Gules, two leopards heads Argent; under a pediment ſupported by two pilaſters; and over them hang the banners, and are placed the helmet, creſt, &c. Below is the following inſcription:

"Here lieth buried the body of Sir William Thornhurſt, knight, ſonne and heire to Sir Stephen Thornhurſt, of Foorde, in this countie, knight, which Sir William married Ann, daughter unto the Right Honourable Thomas lord Howard, viſcount Howard of Bindon, and by her had iſſue one ſonne, named Gifford Thornhurſt, and two daughters, Frances and Grace. He dyed the 24th daye of July, 1606, and in the 31ſt year of his age."

Under the North window of this chancel in the wall, with three eſcutcheons on it almoſt defaced by whitewaſh, is an old tomb without any memorial, probably of the founder of the church.

* This lady in the Regiſter is buried the ſame day, December 9.

On

On a flat ſtone near the communion rails is a braſs figure in a batchelor of divinity's gown (ſee plate VIII. fig. 2), with this inſcription, in old characters:

Siſte gradum, videas, corpus jacet, ecce, Johannis
Darley, qui multis fuit hic miratus in annis:
Ille pater morum fuit et flos philoſophorum,
Qui via norma legis patriæ fuit anchora gregis;
Pagina ſacra cui dedit inceptoris honorem.

Round the margin,

Hic jacet magiſter Johannes Darley, baccalaureus in ſacra theologia, quondam Vicarius * * * * ['The reſt illegible.]

In the South-Eaſt corner of the South chancel is a mural marble monument, with two kneeling figures, between them *Memoriæ Sacrum*, under an arch with a pediment ſupported by pillars, and the arms of *Knowler* in the cornice, and below is an epitaph on

Robert Knowler, gent. of Herne, who died May 1, 1635, aged 62, and Suſan his wife, who died July 18, 1631, aged 57.

On ſeveral black marbles are reſpectively commemorated, in the ſame chancel,

Richard Knowler, M. A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, ſecond ſon of the above Robert, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Sandwell, of Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, and died Feb. 20. 1659, aged 59, leaving four ſons and three daughters:

Thomas Knowler, gent. and batchelor, fourth ſon of the ſame Robert, who died March 27, 1658, aged 39, and gave 10*l.* to buy a pulpit-cloth and a communion-cloth, 10*l.* to be diſtributed upon the day of his burial to the poor, 2*l. per annum.* for ever to repair this iſle, and 5*l. per annum* for ever to cloath the poor of this pariſh, out of his farm at Beltinge, in Hearne:

Elizabeth Knowler, ſecond daughter of Richard, who died Nov. 29, 1724, aged 51:

Gilbert Knowler *, of Stroud, in Hearne, grandſon of Richard, who died Feb. 16, 1729, aged 67. He married 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Juxon, M. A. 2. Honywood, daughter of Vincent Denne, ſerjeant at law. 3. Suſanna, daughter of Martin Liſter, M. D.

* William Knowler, LL. D. of S. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Boddington, Northamptonſhire (who died in Dec. 1773, and of whom an account is given in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 448), was the third ſon of this gentleman.

And on a mural monument of two Corinthian pillars of Sienna marble, ſupporting a pediment, is an inſcription,

To the memory of Gilbert Knowler, eſq. (eldeſt ſon of the laſt) who died Feb. 23, 1737, aged 45. and of Mary his wife, daughter of William Blandford, citizen of London, who died June 28, 1735, aged 43, leaving Gilbert* their ſon ſtill ſurviving.

On a flat ſtone in this chancel is the following:

Here lies a piece of Chriſt, a ſtar in duſt,
A vein of gold, a China diſh, which muſt
Be us'd in Heaven, when God ſhall feed the juſt.
Approv'd by all, and lov'd ſo well,
Though young, like fruit that's ripe, he fell.

In the North chancel are ſeveral braſs plates, figures, and inſcriptions, well preſerved; in particular one with a figure in the dreſs of the times, and a gold chain, of lady Philip, wife of Sir Matthew Philip, lord mayor of the city of London in 1463 (ſee plate VIII. fig. 1.) ſon of Arnold Philip of Norwich, with this inſcription:

Orate ſpecialiter pro anima Domine Xtine dudum uxoris Mathei Phelp, aurifabri, ac quondam majoris civitatis London', que migravit ab hac valle miſerie xxvi° die Maii A° D'ni milleſimo CCCC°Lxx°; cujus an'e propitietur Deus. Amen.

Which Weever gives thus:

Hic jacet corpus Chriſtine dudum uxoris Matthei Philip, aurifabri, ac maioris Londonenſis, quæ obiit..... 1470; pro cujus animæ ſalute velitis Deum orare.

This lord-mayor was created a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. together with Sir Ralph Joceline, and Sir Henry Weever; and after that, with other aldermen, was knighted in the field, anno 1471.

* The preſent Gilbert Knowler, eſq. who married, in 1754, Barbara, daughter of William Preſgrave, eſq. ſurgeon, of Weſtminſter. Having no iſſue, he has ſold the reverſion of this eſtate, after his life, to Samuel Whitbread, eſq. M. P. for Bedford, and reſides at Canterbury.

The

The following account of biſhop Ridley's connection with this pariſh is taken from Dr. Ridley's Life of that prelate.

" Mr. Nicholas Ridley was collated by archbiſhop Cranmer to the vicarage of Herne, in Eaſt Kent, April 30, 1538, vacant by the death of John Warren. Here he was diligent to inſtruct his charge in the pure doctrines of the Goſpel as far as they were yet diſcovered to him (not from the ſchoolmen and popiſh doctors) except in the point of Tranſubſtantiation, from which error God had not yet delivered him. And the good fruits of his miniſtry were ſeen in the effects it had, particularly on the lady Fiennes [rather Fineux] whom he converted to the Goſpel truths; which ſhe afterwards teſtified by her future exemplary life and good works. And to enliven the devotion of his pariſhioners, he uſed to have the Te Deum read in his pariſh-church in Engliſh; which was afterwards urged in accuſation againſt him.

" For two years Mr. Ridley reſided at his pariſh of Herne, getting new lights himſelf by a cloſe application to his ſtudy of the holy Scriptures and the Fathers, by friendly conference with his patron the archbiſhop [who frequently reſided in the neighbourhood at his palace of Ford*], and faithfully communicating to his people the word of God. And while he was at Herne, he ſo well diſcharged his paſtoral office, that he gained the general applauſe of the people in the adjacent pariſhes, who, neglecting their own teachers, for many miles round would come to hear his ſermons.

" In 1543 Dr. Ridley [being then alſo maſter of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and a prebendary of Canterbury] was preſented at the archbiſhop's viſitation, for preaching at St. Stephen's againſt auricular confeſſion, and for having Te Deum ſung in Engliſh at Herne, where the ſaid " Maſter Doctor" was vicar.

* Of this palace a particular account may be ſeen in p. 132.

"Dr. Ridley ſpent a great part of the year 1545 in retirement at Herne, and probably carrying with him an apology publiſhed by the Zuinglians for their exploding the doctrine of Tranſubſtantion, ſtill in ſome degree maintained by Luther and his followers, gave the queſtion a fair examination, and diſcovered its ſophiſtry. In point of authority too his eyes were opened by a ſmall treatiſe written about the year 840 by Ratramus, or Bertram, a monk of Cologne, at the requeſt of the emperor Charles the Bald, which had been publiſhed at Cologne in 1532, and fully vindicated the doctrine from the charge of novelty. Dr. Ridley was no ſooner convinced, than he ſtrengthened his brethren, firſt convincing archbiſhop Cranmer, and in the following year, by Cranmer's means, old Latimer. And this was laying the axe to the root of popery.

"In May 1547 Dr. Ridley was preſented by the fellows of Pembroke-hall to the vicarage of Soham in Cambridgeſhire, and in September following he was advanced to the ſee of Rocheſter, with which he held the vicarage of Herne in commendam, nor quitted it till he was tranſlated to the ſee of London in 1550, when Thomas Brooke (one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral) ſucceeded him."

In his laſt farewell, when under ſentence of death, to all the places with which he had been any way connected, Herne is thus diſtinguiſhed: "From Cambridge I was called into Kent by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, that moſt reverend father and man of God, and of him by and by ſent to be vicar of Herne in Eaſt Kent. Wherefore farewell, Herne, thou worſhipful and wealthy pariſh, the firſt cure whereunto I was called to miniſter God's word. Thou haſt heard of my mouth oft-times the word of God preached, not after the popiſh trade, but after Chriſt's Goſpel: Oh that the fruit had anſwered to the ſeed! And yet

yet I muſt acknowledge me to be thy debtor for the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, which at that time God had not revealed unto me: but I bleſs God in all that godly virtue and zeal of God's word, which the Lord by preaching of his word did kindle manifeſtly both in the heart and the life of that godly woman there my lady Fiennes *: the Lord grant that his word took like effect there in many more!"

Biſhop Ridley was burnt at Oxford, with biſhop Latimer, October 16, 1555.

Herne having a commodious bay and two ſworn meters, ſeveral colliers frequent it from Sunderland, &c. and two hoys, of about 60 tons each, ſail alternately every week with corn, flour, hops, &c. to London. The ſoil is clayey. Thirty-ſeven teams are kept in the pariſh. It has about 17 acres of hops; had lately double that number, and theſe are continually diſplanting. It alſo produces much canary, of which it ſometimes has had 100 acres.

The pariſh raiſes to the land-tax, at 4*s.* in the pound, 342*l.* 16*s.* To the poor-rate, at 3*s.* 486*l.* 18*s.* Its annual rents, as rated to the latter, are 3179*l.* 10*s.* It appears by the endowment that Reculver, Herne, St. Nicholas, Hoath, and All Saints, contained in the year 1310 above 3000 ſouls; and theſe were continually increaſing.

In queen Elizabeth's reign a beacon was fixed in this pariſh on the hill where ſtands the windmill, as appears by a chart of the beacons in Lambard's Perambulation, drawn by the direction of Sir William *Brook*, *lord Cobham*, lord lieutenant of the county.

* This lady I ſuppoſe to be the ſame who was buried in the great chancel in 1539. See p. 104.

EPITAPH mentioned in p. 102.

M. S.
CHRISTOPHORI MILLES, armigeri;
qui, ſexageſimum et alterum jam annum agens,
viceſimo ſecundo Januarii, anno ſalutis 1700,
animi deliquio inter legendum correptus,
puncto temporis fato conceſſit:
aliis quidem (quorum in rebus adverſis commodiſſimum ſe præbuit)
præmaturo:
ſibi, ob vitam pulcherrimè actam,
ſatis opportuno.
Erat fide, probitate, conſtantiâ, atque imprimis continentiâ ſingulari.
Juſtitiam, ut privatus ſemper, ita non minus in magiſtratu coluit.
Paterfamiliâs diligens, ac prudens;
ut ſuî non profuſus, ita nec alienî appetens:
amicis beneficus, ac propter mores facillimos gratus omnibus,
ſuis egregiè charus.
Ingenio ingens, judicio non minor,
quidquid uſui erat comparaverat ſe magiſtro;
præcipuè rerum gerendarum prudentiam;
Sermo pro moribus, proque indole ſuit;
lenis, promptus, expeditus, ante omnia comis, modeſtuſque;
inerat cum gravitate lepos, ſine dicacitate facundia,
rectè præcepta verbis non invito, ſed nec temere ſequentibus.
Atque hæc vel ſolus, vel cum paucis habuit.
Sunt et alia communia, ſed pro more memoranda tamen.
Uxores quatuor in matrimonium duxit,
Aliciam Roberti Sanders, de Maidſtone in com' Cant. gent.
Sarah Samuelis Diſbrowe, de Elſworth in com' Cantab. ar.
Margarettam Johannis Boys, de Betſhanger in com' Cant. ar.
Elizabetham Cheney Colepepper, de Leeds Caſtle in com' Cant. * eq.
} Filiam.
Cumque ex omnibus parens factus eſſet,
ex ſecundâ et tertiâ plures liberos ſuſcepiſſet,
unum Samuelem ex ſecundâ ſuperſtitem reliquit;
qui hoc quale quale pietatis in optimum patrem monumentum poſuit.
De primis duabus uxoribus loquitur marmor propinquum:
hoc ergo noluit defunctâ de tertiâ ſilere (quartâ ſuperſtite)
cui vir cordi, privigni ac ſui in deliciis erant.
Virtus memoriam conſecravit, et poſteris exemplum. Ob. Dec. 10, 1679, æt. 31.

* In the Engliſh, therefore, p. 102, for 'Cheney Colepepper, eſq.' read 'Sir Cheney Colepepper, knt.'

EPITAPH

EPITAPH mentioned in p. 103.

Poſteris ſacrum,
et felici memoriæ SAMUELIS MILLES, armigeri;
quem ſiluiſſe et illi et tibi, lector, fuerat injurium;
pulcherrimum enim defuiſſet exemplar
viri in omnibus tum civis, tum hominis, officiis probati:
qui ſcientiam juris, præcipuè municipalis,
(et erat cum paucis ſcientiſſimus)
ad ſanctiſſimos uſus accommodavit,
Inopiæ et innocentiæ paratus ſemper advocatus.
Cæteras laudes, quas anguſta non capit tabula,
tuam quam honeſtiſſimè vitam inſtituendo,
tu, lector, quovis melius epitaphio, ſupplebis.
Dum rebus interfuit humanis,
in curiis temporalibus dom' archiep' dec' et cap' Cantuar',
et monaſterii divi Auguſtini,
cognitor præſedit;
et a civitate vicinâ,
regnante Georgio primo,
ad parliamentum delegatus eſt.
Uxorem duxit Annam, ſororem dom' Thomæ Hales, baronetti,
ex quâ ſex filios et ſex ſuſcepit filias;
quorum Chriſtophorus nâtu maximus,
pietatis et gratitudinis ergo,
monumentum hoc optimo parenti dicavit.
Ob. 10 Decembris, A. D. 1727, ſuæque ætatis 70.

FORD.

FORD-HOUSE.

This palace, which lies partly in the adjoining pariſh, or borough, of Hoath, and partly in Chiſlet, was the moſt ancient ſeat belonging to the ſee of Canterbury; being given to it by Ethelbert I. king of Kent, who, as has been ſaid, reſided in the latter part of his reign at Reculver: but it was demoliſhed about the year 1658, and the bricks, timber, and other materials ſold to any purchaſer*. Archbiſhop Cranmer reſided much at Ford. In particular we find him there in 1537, when the plague raged at Lambeth, and the Bible was firſt publiſhed in Engliſh. And king Henry VIII. in one of his excurſions to the Continent, went in his barge to Graveſend, where he landed, and proceeded on horſeback to Ford, where he lodged that night with the archbiſhop, and then continued his journey to Dover, where he embarked. Cranmer was there alſo in 1552, when he reviewed the Articles of Religion. And it is remarkable, that though he had had an ague that ſummer at Croydon, he removed to Ford in October; a low ſituation, and ſo unhealthy, that archbiſhop Parker would have pulled it down to repair and improve the palaces at Beakſbourn and Canterbury, but met with ſuch delays in his ſuit to the queen for that purpoſe, as made him drop the deſign †.

In 1613, November 2, archbiſhop Abbot granted the office of keeper of Ford park to Sir Peter Manwood, knt. ‡; and it was confirmed to him by the dean and chapter of Canterbury ‖.

* Harris's Hiſt. of Kent, p. 157. † Ibid.
‡ Chartæ Miſcellaneæ, in the MS. Library at Lambeth, vol. I. N° 34.
‖ Ibid. N° 33.

In 1620, Dec. 8, the ſame archbiſhop granted the cuſtody of the manor and palace of Ford to Sir Thomas Perryn, knt.*; in 1625, July 15, to William Ayſone†; in 1628, April 12, to Sir Matthew Mennes, knt.‡; to whom it was again granted Auguſt 21, 1632‖; and in 1634, June 4, to Nicholas Robinſon §.

In 1627, on archbiſhop Abbot's refuſing to licenſe a ſermon preached by Dr. Sibthorpe at Northampton aſſizes, in juſtification of a loan which the king (Charles I.) had demanded, he was ordered by his majeſty (July 5) to withdraw to Canterbury; which the archbiſhop declined, becauſe he had at that time a law-ſuit with that city, and deſired he might rather have leave to go to his houſe at Ford, which was granted; and on the 9th of October a commiſſion was given to five biſhops to exerciſe the archiepiſcopal authority. But about Chriſtmas his grace was ſent for, and reſtored to his power**.

An exemplification of all the archbiſhop of Canterbury's privileges, eſtates, and manors (granted to archbiſhop Sheldon by king Charles II. October 31, in the 10th year of his reign††) is preſerved in the MS. Library at Lambeth; with an exemplification of a decree concerning the perpetual freeing of the ſee of Canterbury from rebuilding Canterbury Palace, Ford Houſe, and Beakeſbourn, 19 Charles II‡‡.

I know of no view of this palace now in being. From the ruins of walls and the foundations that remain (ſee plate VI.) little can be collected, but that the buildings were extenſive. The archiepiſcopal records at Lambeth have, however, ſupplied the following deſcription from the Parliamentary Survey of 1647.

"The gate-houſe, or lodge, uſually the houſekeeper's, of four "ground-rooms and three above, and two bays of outhouſing,

* Chartæ Miſcellaneæ, in the MS. Library at Lambeth, vol. I. N° 31.
† Ibid. N° 26. ‡ Ibid. N° 44. ‖ Ibid. N° 32. § Ibid. N° 37.
** Ruſhworth's Collections, vol. I.
†† Chartæ Miſcellaneæ, vol. XIII. N° 2. ‡‡ Ibid. N° 1.

" all built with brick, a ſmall orchard and garden, with a dove-
" houſe, timber-built, covered with tile; in the whole, eight
" acres broad, with the park unſtored with deer, containing
" 166 acres of gravelly and ſandy land;

	l.	s.	d.
" Value *per annum*,	43	10	0
" Broomfield, in the pariſh of Herne, at 4s. per acre *per annum*,	0	16	0
	44	6	0
" Rent reſerved to the archbiſhop,	20	0	0
" Neat value,	24	6	0

" Timber and pollards, about 300, valued at 90 *l.*

" All the materials of all the buildings worth, to be ſold, " 820 *l.*

" The premiſſes are within ſeven miles of Canterbury, and " three from the ſea.

" The keeper of the houſe, ponds, and gardens, the park and " the woods, in the lordſhip of Herne and Reculver, had a patent " for three lives, with all pannage and herbage for ſix cows and " four horſes or geldings; the gate-houſe, or lodge, with dove-" houſes, &c.; 2*d. per diem*; and four cart-loads of wood out of the " ſaid woods, and a livery with the gentlemen; and a clauſe of " diſtreſs for the 2*d.* per day of the herbage and pannage upon " the manors of Herne and Reculver, or Chiſlet, except the young " pidgeons of the dove-houſe when the archbiſhop reſides at Can-" terbury, or within twelve miles of it.

" Belonging to the ſaid manor are two free commons lying in " the pariſh of Herne, one called Hunter-ſtreet *, and the other " Belting-green †, which are for the lord's tenants and any travel-" lers and drivers to reſt their cattle, containing in the whole ſe-" ven acres.

* Now Hunter's-boriſtal. † The preſent name.

" There

"There are two fairs; one at Reculver at Lady-day, and the "other at Herne on the Friday before Eaſter yearly; and all "worth 2 *d. per annum* each.

"Iſſuing out of the ſaid manor a yearly penſion of 2 *l.* to the "vicar of Reculver *; and an acre of land, parcel of the manor ad- "joining to Lord's mead, worth *per annum* 10 *l.*"

It appears by the regiſter-book of Reculver that the archbiſhop had a chapel there; "Francis, ſonne of Sir Thomas Perryn, knight," being baptized in it "September 28, 1620†." Though why he ſhould be regiſtered in Reculver rather than in Hoath, in which the palace ſtood, I know not. Some of the walls have flues in them, the uſe of which cannot be aſcertained. Part of the old gateway ſtill remains. There ſeem alſo to have been fiſh-ponds, a vineyard, and a park; which latter retains the name. And tradition ſays, that a turning in the Reculver road leading to Chiſlet is called *Oxenden's corner*, from ſome of that family in ancient times there making depredations on the archbiſhop's game, and having frays with his keepers.

* ee p. 128. † See p. 113.

D A U N D E L I O N,

A faſhionable place of reſort in the pariſh of St. John the Baptiſt in Thanet, was once the ſeat of a family in elder times called *Dent de Lyon** (lion's tooth), as appears by ancient deeds *temp.* Edw. I. About the reign of Henry IV. the name was changed to *Dandelion*, *Daundelyoun*, or *Daundeleon*; i. e. they wrote their name as it was pronounced or ſpoken, not as it was originally ſpelt. In that prince's reign this eſtate belonged to *John Daundelion*, as appears by ſeveral deeds of that age. He had iſſue *John Dandelion*, or *Daundelyon* (whoſe heireſs about the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. married to —— *Petit*, of Shalmesford, near Chartham), and lies buried in the North chancel of St. John the Baptiſt's church, Margate, with his portraiture in braſs, and this inſcription:

Hic jacet Johannes Daundelyon, gentilman, qui obiit in die Invencionis Sancte Crucis, anno ab incarnatione Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti milleſimo cccc°xlo; cujus anime propicietur Deus.

From this alliance the ancient ſeat deſcended at laſt to Captain Henry Petit, who died Feb. 23, 1661, being then 30 years old, and by his two wives having had ten children, of whom five ſons ſurvived him. His epitaph, and thoſe of ſeveral of the name, may be ſeen in Lewis's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Thanet, Col. p. 86—88.

It ſeems as if this ſeat was anciently walled round very ſtrongly, according to the faſhion of the age, for a defence againſt bows and arrows. Part of this wall is ſtill ſtanding with the gate-houſe †, built with bricks and flints in rows, with loop-holes and battlements at top. Over the gate are the arms of *Daundelyoun* (as in plate VII. fig. 2.) *viz.* Sable, three Lions rampant, between two bars dancette Argent. On the right hand of this gate is a ſmaller one for common uſe, at the right corner of which is a blank eſ-

* Philipot's Villare, p. 386.

† See a North view of it in plate VII.

cutcheon,

cutcheon, and at the left corner a demy lion, with a label out of his mouth, out of which is written *Daundelyon*, as repreſented in fig. 3. Under the right ſide of it, as you go out of the gate from the place, was found in 1703 a room large enough to hold eight or ten men, in which were a great many pieces of lachrymatories of earth and glaſs. Under the other ſide of it is a well-priſon. Over this gate-houſe, betwixt the towers, has been erected a building of pannel-work for a pigeon-houſe. In the window of the manſion-houſe are the arms of *Daundeleon* quartered with thoſe of the *Petits*, as repreſented in fig. 1*.

The farm now belongs to Mr. *Bowers*; and the ſpot being very pictureſque, having a pleaſant grove adjoining (a ſingularity in Thanet), and a bowling-green ſkirted with trees and flowers, open to the ſea, is now become a kind of public place, as his ſon-in-law, Mr. Thomas Staines, allures to it two mornings at leaſt in every week, during the ſeaſon, the principal company of Margate and Ramſgate, by adding to its natural beauties a band of muſic from London, and every accommodation for breakfaſt and dinner, heightened by a courteous and obliging behaviour. The South view of this gateway, which has more work in it, particularly ſeveral layers of cut flints, is in Lewis, and has been frequently taken. The North view was alſo very neatly drawn, and preſented to the proprietor, in 1782, by George Cumberland, eſq. of London.

* Lewis's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Thanet, p. 149, 150.

COL-

COLLECTIONS relating to RECULVER and HERNE;

Extracted from the Records, Regiſters, &c. at Lambeth;

Communicated to the Editor by Dr. DUCAREL.

A. D. circa 1180. BY a deed executed during the pontificate of Richard archbiſhop of Canterbury*, a penſion of twenty pounds a year was ſettled on the Hoſpitals of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, and St. John's, Northgate, to be paid out of the church of Reculver, by the conſent of Hugh the rector, in addition to the yearly ſum of 140 pounds before granted by archbiſhop Lanfranc, the founder of thoſe hoſpitals, out of his manors of Raculfe and Boctun †.

1284. In 1284, on a complaint from the pariſhioners of the chapelry of All Saints, the vicar of Reculver was directed, by archbiſhop Peckham, by a deed dated at Aldyngton, v kal. May, to provide a reſident prieſt to officiate in that chapel. It was at the ſame time decreed that the chapels of All Saints and St. Nicholas ſhould be kept in repair at the joint expence of the whole pariſh‡.

1290. By a charter of king Edward the Firſt, dated Dec. 18, in the 19th year of his reign, and reciting letters patent of archbiſhop Peckham, dated at Otteford, non. Julii 1290, it appears that archbiſhop Kilwarby had appropriated the great tithes of Reculver to the hoſpitals abovementioned, by way of exchange for the ſums before that time paid to them by preceding archbiſhops.

* Who had formerly been prior of Dover, and enjoyed the primacy from 1171 (according to ſome writers) to Feb. 16, 1183; or, as others ſay, to Feb. 17, 1184. See Le Neve.

† This curious deed is printed in p. 129.

‡ See this decree in p. 130.

This

This appropriation being found inconvenient to all parties, the church of Reculver was, by the charter abovementioned, reſtored to the ſee of Canterbury in 1291 *.

In 1296, occurs a decree of archbiſhop Winchelſea, dated at Reculvre, 3 id. April, concerning the oblations and alms in a certain cheſt near the great ſtone croſs between the church and chancel at Reculver †. A. D. 1296.

In the ſame year the archbiſhop's mandate was iſſued to the commiſſary of the church of Reculver, directing what puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on perſons convicted of adultery, fornication, witchcraft, and other offences ‡. 1296.

In 1297, an inquiſition occurs concerning the bounds of the pariſhes of St. Nicholas and All Saints, in the iſle of Thanet, and the mother church of Reculver ||. 1297.

In the ſame regiſter is a decree about the way or path belonging or leading to the chapel of All Saints, in Thanet §.

In 1299, 8 id. March, John de Langton, canon of Lincoln, who had intruded himſelf into the rectory of Reculver, was removed by archbiſhop Winchelſea **. 1299.

In 1310, the vicarage of Reculver was endowed; and alſo the vicarages of St. Nicholas (with All Saints chapel) and Herne ††. An exemplification of this endowment, dated April 9, 1481 ‡‡, and another, June 17, 1598 ***, occurs in the archiepiſcopal regiſters. Archbiſhop Secker alſo gave an exemplification of it to the late Mr. Rogers, which Mr. Duncombe now has. 1310.

* See this decree in p. 131. † See this decree in p. 133.

‡ See this order in p. 134.

|| Inquiſitio ſuper finibus parochiar' Sĉi Nicholai et Omnium Sanctorum capell Inſulæ de Taneto, et matrice eccl' de Reculver dependentium. Dat. 2 id. Mart. 1297. Reg. Winchelſea, fol. 240. a.

§ Ordinatio ſtrate pertinentis ad capellam Omnium Sanctorum in Thaneto. Ibid. fol. 193. a. ** Reg. Winchelſea, p. 274. b. †† See this inſtrument, p. 135.

‡‡ Exemplificatio ordinationis dictarum *trium vicar'* per Johannem Parmentar, commiſſar' general'. Dat. 9 April. 1481. Reg. Bourchier, fol. 100, b.

*** Alia exemplificatio dictæ ordinationis per Johem Whitgift, Cant' archiep'. Dat. 17 Junii, A.D. 1598. Reg. Whitgift, pars III. fol. 93. a. b.

A. D. 1313. On the 17th of February 1313, archbiſhop Reynolds obtained from Edward II. the grant of a market *, to be holden every Thurſday throughout the year, at his manor of *Reicolvre* †.

1314. In 1314, 12 kal. Julii, Nicholas de Tyngewyck obtained a diſpenſation from archbiſhop Reynolds for holding the rectory of Reculver, together with that of Caleſhull in the dioceſe of Sarum ‡.

1315. In 1315, a decree of archbiſhop Reynolds occurs, concerning ſome tithes in the pariſh of Stourmouth belonging to the rector of Reculver ||.

1325. In 1325, 5 id. Dec. the ſame archbiſhop gave full power to Nicholas de Tyngewyck to hear and determine all complaints and offences that came within the archiepiſcopal juriſdiction at Reculver and its dependent chapels §.

1332. In 1332, Richard atte Broke granted to Henry de Suthreye and Chriſtian his wife one acre of land in the pariſh of Herne and burgh of Thorndenne **; and in the following year John the ſon of Walter atte Broke renounced claim to half the ſaid acre ††.

1334. In 1334, archbiſhop Stratford, by an order dated at Cherrynge, 10 kal. Nov. decided a diſpute which had ariſen between the vicars of Reculver and Herne, on the right of burying the archbiſhop's tenants in capite, by directing that they ſhould in future be buried in the cemetery of the mother-church ‡‡.

1335. In 1335, the ſame archbiſhop, on a complaint that the pariſhioners of Herne had refuſed to bear their proportion of the repairs of the mother-church, enjoined, by a decree dated at Lam-

* Two miſtakes may hence be corrected above, in the notes on p. 73. The error was originally occaſioned by Philipot's miſtaking the name of the archbiſhop, which was *Walter*, not *William*. He was right in the name of the king, Edw. II.

† This charter may be ſeen at large in p. 138. ‡ See p. 139.

|| Walteri Reynold, Cant' archiep', ordinatio ſuper quibuſdam decimis in parochia de Stourmouth, ad rectorem de Reculver pertinen'. Dat. apud Lambeth, 14 kal. Aprl. 1315. Chartæ Miſcellaneæ, inter MSS. Lambeth, vol. VI. N° 66.

§ See this commiſſion in p. 140.

** Herbaldown Private Deeds, N° 77. †† Ibid. N° 78. ‡‡ See p. 145.

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beth on the ides of March, that they ſhould in future be punctual in their compliance, on pain of excommunication *. This was followed by a ſimilar decree, Lambeth, March 15, 1335 †.

In 1336, archbiſhop Stratford obtained a grant ‡ for a market and fair at his manor of St. Nicholas, in the iſle of Thanet; the market to be holden every Monday, and the fair on the morrow of the Nativity of Saint Mary (Sept. 9.) and the following day. In the ſame deed is contained alſo a grant of a market and fair at the archbiſhop's manor of Gyllingham in Kent, the market to be on Thurſdays, and the fair on the day of the Invention of the Holy Croſs, and ſeven following days. A.D. 1336.

In 1338, Walter Bayli granted to Henry, ſon of Richard de Sutherye and his wife, two acres in Thorndenne borough ||. 1338.

In 1345, a grant occurs from James Bate to Nicholas de Underdoune, of one acre and two roods at Gateheye, in Herne §. 1345.

In 1347-8, on the 16th of March, a licence was granted to archbiſhop Stratford ** (who died in the courſe of that year) for appropriating the church of Reculver to the archbiſhop's table; and for payment of 160*l.* a year out of the revenues of the ſee of Canterbury to the hoſpitals of Harbledown and Northgate, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain, &c. 1347-8.

In 1348, king Edward III. confirmed to the above hoſpitals their annual payment of 140*l.* in caſe of a vacancy in the ſee of Canterbury; and alſo the payment of a penny a day from the archbiſhop's manor of Limenge ††. 1348.

In 1356, Oct. 18, an aſſignment was made from Thomas de Wiltone to Philip de Northwode of all his lands and tenements at Henneford, in Herne, paying 40*s.* to the hoſpital of Northgate, and 20*s.* to Harbledown hoſpital ‡‡. 1356.

* See p. 145. † See p. 146. ‡ See the charter in p. 140.
|| Harbledown Private Deeds, N° 79. § Ibid. N° 80. ** See p. 141.
†† Harbledown Charters, N° 18. The manor of *Leminge* was holden by the archbiſhop of Canterbury in demeſne at the making of Domeſday Book.
‡‡ In 1400 Thomas Sprynget demiſed his manor of Henneford to John Barry; and in 1411 releaſed to James Twitham all claim in that manor; and in ten acres, ſix of them at Hare's in Childe, two at William's at Halkes, and two at Stateslonde; all purchaſed of Philip Northwode. Northgate Private Deeds, N° 147, &c.

A.D. 1357. In 1357, Iſolda, widow of Henry de Frokyngove, granted to John Sewale two pieces of land at Frokyngove in Herne, containing two acres *.

1359. In 1359, John Sewale of Herne granted to Iſolda Southerye one verſt in Herne †; and Gedeline, the wife of John Sewale, renounced claim to the ſaid land ‡. Thomas Sewale made a like quit claim||.

In the ſame year, John Sewale granted two ſhillings a year to Harbledown hoſpital, out of the ſame land §.

1361. In 1361, a grant of John Arynburg, ſenior, and others, concerning one quarter of barley iſſuing out of a grange, one ſtable, and 12 acres of land, at Weſtbrooke. Dated at Herne, 5 Sept. 35 Edw. III. **.

1364. In 1364, Salamon Butt granted to William atte Welle and others three acres of land in Reculver, April 18, 38 Edw. III. which were the ſame day re-conveyed to feoffees ††; who ſettled them again on Salamon Butt, June 12, for the yearly rent of "one ſeam "of barley," *unius ſumme ordei* ‡‡.

1368. In 1368, a commiſſion of penance was given to the vicar of Reculver, like that recited from archbiſhop Winchelſey's regiſter, p. 134; but to remain in force for one year only ||||.

1379. In 1379, Nov. 1, Thomas Bargrave and others demiſed to Richard and John Lucas one acre in Herne, for their natural lives §§.

1389. In 1389, an exemplification was made of certain deeds relating to the church of Reculver ***.

1395. In 1395, Robert Baker renewed the grant of a quarter of barley †††, which in 1399 was releaſed by Dionyſius atte Stone ‡‡‡; and in 1401 was again granted by J. Prowde and J. Chirche||||||.

* Harbledown Private Deeds, N° 81. † Ibid. N° 82. ‡ Ibid. N° 83.
|| Ibid. N° 84. § Ibid. N° 85. ** Ibid. N° 86.
†† See p. 143. ‡‡ See p. 143.
|||| Item facta fuit commiſſio pœnitentiar' vicar' de Recolvre pro parochianis ſuis, dat' apud Heggeſton, non' Marcii, 1368, per ann' tantummodo duratur'. Reg. Witteſey, fol. 4. b. §§ Northgate Hoſpital Private Deeds, p. 146.
*** See this exemplification at large, p. 142.
††† Harbledown Private Deeds, N° 87. ‡‡‡ Ibid. |||||| Ibid. N° 88.

In

In 1415, June 15, Henry Gate was collated to the Hermitage of Reculver *. A. D. 1415.

In 1445, archbiſhop Stafford granted to his faithful ſervant John Pawlyn ſix acres of land in Billing †. 1445.

In 1452, Oct. 29, Matthew Phelip, alderman of London ‡, aſſigned to Henry Harder ſix acres near the rectory at Herne, for the uſe of Northgate hoſpital ||. 1452.

In 1461, Hugh Cherlton, clerk, and William atte See, gave to the two hoſpitals one acre in Herne, called Goldland, late Robert Byſmer's §. 1461.

In 1466, Oct. 14, a leaſe was granted from the hoſpital of Northgate to Robert Hunt, of Hothe, in Reculver, of two acres and three roods, called Brotherynlond, for ten years; rent 3 *s.* 4 *d.* ** 1466.

In 1477, William Taylore, otherwiſe Paramour, and others, granted to Richard Dererd two acres of land in Thornden borough in Herne ††; which Dererd afterwards granted to Harbledown hoſpital ‡‡. 1477.

In 1492, a grant of James Chirche to Harbledown hoſpital of ſixteen pence a year at Le Platts in the burgh of Strode, and pariſh of Herne |||| ; and another grant from the ſame Chirche of eight pence a year out of a meſſuage and three acres of land in Strode burgh at Herne §§; and alſo of eight pence a year and two acres and a half at Stockgrove in Thornden in Herne ***. 1492.

In 1528, an agreement between Thomas Nightingale, vicar of the pariſh and mother-church of Reculver, John Coke and John Cobbe, churchwardens of the ſaid church, and Henry Holande, 1528.

* 15 Junii, 1415, apud London' Dñs contulit Henrico Gate ad hermitagium de Reculver, vacant', ut dicitur, et ad ſuam collationem pleno jure ſpectant'. Reg. Chicheley, fol. 64. b.

† See p. 153. ‡ Afterwards lord mayor. See his wife's epitaph in p. 106.

|| Northgate Hoſpital Private Deeds, N° 153.

§ Ibid. N° 156. ** Ibid. N° 162.

†† Harbledown Private Deeds, N° 89. ‡‡ Ibid.

Ibid. N° 92. §§ Ibid. N° 93. *** Ibid. N° 94.

vicar of St. Nicholas in Thanet, and John Everard and Robert Abraham, chapel-wardens and inhabitants of that pariſh, before archbiſhop Warham, concerning the repairs of the ſaid mother-church *.

A. D. 1589. In 1589, a decree of archbiſhop Whitgift concerning the ſaid compoſition, dated 31 Aug. 1589 †.

1632. In 1632, April 2, John Welby, junior, aſſigned to the hoſpital at Northgate two acres and a half of arable in Haweburgh, and a tenement, garden, and two acres adjoining, at Childforſtal, alias Herſt, near the common in Herne, for 60*l.* ‡

1637. Letter to archbiſhop Laud, from the lords of the council, requiring him to proceed with all expedition in a cauſe depending before him, between the inhabitants of Reculver and thoſe of the chapelries of St. Nicholas and Herne, touching the repair of the church and ſteeple of Reculver; dated from Whitehall, the laſt day of December, 1637 ||.

A liſt of the rectors and vicars of RECULVER, from the archiepiſcopal regiſters, may be ſeen in p. 154—156; and of the chantry prieſts there, p. 157, 158.

The vicars of HERNE will be found in p. 159, 160.

* Compoſitio inter Tho' Nightingale, vicar' eccl' paroch' et matricis de Reculver, Joh' Cocke & Jo' Cobbe, economos, ſive bonorum cuſtodes, eccl' predict', et mag' Hen' Holande, vicar' capellæ Sc̃i Nicholai in Thanet, et Joh' Everard et Rob' Abraham, economos, ſive bonorum cuſtodes, ejuſdem capellæ, & parochianor' inhabitant', coram d̃no Will' (Warham) Cant' archiep', de annua ſolutione III s̃. IIII d̃. et ſuper confectione et reparatione dicte matricis eccl'. Dat' apud Cant', 24 Aug' 1528. Reg. Whitgiſt, pars 1. fol. 257. a. b.

† Ibid. fol. 261.

‡ This purchaſe was probably with a fine paid by the counteſs of Winchelſea, in conſequence of an agreement made (by allowance of archbiſhop Abbot) between her ladyſhip and the prior and brethren, after a verdict given at a trial in the Guildhall, Canterbury, in 1626, in favour of the counteſs; who engaged to pay annually 13*s.* 4*d.* to the hoſpital, with arrears from 1564, amounting to 44*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and to add 20*l.* provided 60*l.* were laid out for the benefit of the hoſpital; the prior and brethren, in return, renouncing all claim on the lands at Herſt. Private Deeds of Northgate Hoſpital, N°s 33. and 147.

|| Reg. Laud, pars 1. fol. 286. a. b.

TWO

TWO LETTERS from the Rev. Mr. GREEN*;

Communicated by Dr. DUCAREL, from a MS. in the Lambeth Library, intituled, "Notitia Parochialis," and marked N° 1605, 1606.

IT is certain the church of RECULVER is one of the moſt ancient churches in Kent; and, if any credit may be given to an inſcription written upon the ſouth-eaſt part of the ſaid church, in old Engliſh†, over a ſmall chancel or cemetery, king Ethelbert was buried there. By whom it was founded is uncertain: whether the church now ſtanding was the ancient pariſh church ſeems to me doubtful. Reculver, being once the ſeat of a king, was ſo populous, that it ſeems to me improbable that the preſent church could contain the people; and the current tradition of the place is, that the pariſh church ſtood about a mile into the ſea, upon a place called by the inhabitants "The Black Rock;" which ſhews itſelf at low water. The preſent church ſeems to me to be built for the uſe of the religious houſe within the walls. The ſea has ſwallowed up one half of the pariſh; and, with the *terra firma*, the ancient pariſh-church that ſtood upon it. This tradition of the place ſeems to me not improbable. About the year 1271, Archbiſhop Kilwardby appropriated that church and the hoſpitals of Harbledown and Northgate, "ſalvo perpetuo "vicario qui in dictâ eccleſiâ curam haberet animarum congruâ porcione." About the year 1279, Archbiſhop Peckham diſappropriated that church, "& "revocabat eam in priſtinum ſtatum." In the book of taxations of eccleſiaſtical livings made in 1281 it is mentioned, that the church of Reculver had theſe chapels thereunto annexed, viz. Hoath, St. Nicholas, All Saints, and Herne. It is very probable that, for many years before that taxation, thoſe chapels were annexed to that mother-church. In the year 1310 Archbiſhop Winchelſey, reciting that one Nicholas de Tyngewyk was then rector of that church, did ordain three vicarages, "unam videlicet in eccleſiâ de Reculver, cujus vicarius perpetuus in "ipſâ & capellâ adjacente de Hoth, & aliam in capellâ Sĉi Nicolai in Thaneto, cu-"jus vicarius in ipſâ & capellâ Omnium Sanctorum, necnon & tertiam in capellâ de "Herne, cujus vicarius in ipſâ animarum ſub rectore qui pro tempore fuerit curam "gerent & perſonaliter exercebunt;" and appointed that the vicar of Reculver ſhould in that church, and in the chapel of Hoath, have "decimas fœni, lini," and all ſmall tithes, "cum decimis garbarum in hortis clauſis, & a pede foſſis," and certain yearly penſions from the vicars of St. Nicholas and Herne; and that the vicar of St. Nicholas ſhould have the like tithes in St. Nicholas and All Saints, and the vicar of Herne ſuch tithes in Herne. In the year 1311, Clement VI. granted to the then Archbiſhop of Canterbury [Reynolds], that, "cedente vel decedente rectore de "Reculver," the ſaid church, with the chapels, ſhould be appropriated "menſæ

* It does not appear to whom the above letters are addreſſed, nor have they any date; but it muſt have been between 1695 and 1716, the time of Mr. Green's incumbency. See p. 156.

† See it, p. 72.

"ar-

" archiepiſcopali Cant';" and that the archbiſhop ſhould appoint a congruous portion for the vicar to be there maintained, with this proviſo, " Quod eccliæ parochia-" lis & capellæ prædictæ debitis obſequiis non frauderentur, & quod in eis cultus " divinus & conſuetus miniſtrorum numerus non minuerentur." In the ſtate the ſaid Clement put the church of Reculver it continues to this day. The archbiſhop collates. It is endowed with a vicarage-houſe, and about three acres of glebe; one acre of which is marſh land. It is alſo endowed with all ſmall tithes, and the great tithes of all land lying within the walls that environ the church and the ſite of the monaſtery *, which I compute to be about eleven or twelve acres. It has alſo an augmentation granted of twenty pounds a year, paid out of the parſonage of Herne, Reculver, and Hoath, in the hands of Samuel Milles, Eſq paid half yearly; ten pounds at Lady-day, and the like ſum of ten pounds at Michaelmas. Herne pays annually a penſion of forty ſhillings, the one half at Lady-day, the other at Michaelmas. The pariſh of St. Nicholas, with the chapelry of All Saints (now dilapidated) thereto annexed, pays to the vicar of Reculver yearly the ſum of three pounds; and this penſion is paid alſo half yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas. I muſt not forget alſo to add, that, when the ſaid vicarages were ordained, there were certain penſions ordained yearly to be paid by the pariſhes of Herne and St. Nicholas, towards the keeping of the mother-church of Reculver in repair. Herne pays annually the ſum of five ſhillings, and St. Nicholas the annual ſum of three ſhillings and four pence. Theſe ſums the pariſhes aforeſaid are obliged to pay on Monday in Whitſun-week; and for default or nonpayment of the ſaid ſums upon the ſaid day, they are liable to be equally rated and aſſeſſed with the pariſhioners of Reculver and Hoath, towards the repairs of the ſaid church. About threeſcore years ago the pariſhes aforeſaid neglected or refuſed to pay the ſaid penſions; whereupon the churchwardens of the pariſh of Reculver made an equal aſſeſſment upon all the lands in Herne, St. Nicholas, and Reculver, towards repairing the ſaid church; which aſſeſſments, as appears by the church books now extant, were punctually paid by the ſaid pariſhes for three years together (ſo long, I preſume, the ſuit betwixt the pariſh of Reculver and the pariſhes of Herne and St. Nicholas laſted); but afterwards they complied to pay the penſions, and ſo have done (as they have good reaſon) ever ſince. The ſuit was managed, on the part of Reculver, by one Mr. Cobb of Biſhopſton in Reculver, one of whoſe anceſtors was York herald at arms, and lies buried in the chancel of Reculver †. I think myſelf obliged in gratitude to mention this gentleman's name; becauſe it is in a great meaſure owing to his indefatigable care and application in ſearching records and managing this ſuit, that theſe penſions were not then loſt. And here I cannot well forget the piety of John Hills, a farmer, who lived at Brooke in the pariſh of Reculver, partly to preſerve his memory, and partly to provoke others of ability to

* Agreeably to the original endowment. See p. 137.

† See his epitaph, p. 73.—He married a Cobb, of this county, and ſeems to have been the man who made the remarks on Camden's Britannia; which poſſibly he did out of ſpite and revenge, becauſe he miſſed the place of Clarencieux. The author of Camden's Life ſaith, this man's name was in reality Brookſmouth, but that he contracted it to Brook, becauſe he thought it ſounded better. Dr. HARRIS.

follow

follow his example. This good man, beſides three pounds a year and upwards' which he gave to the labourers of Reculver for ever, gave to the church a large Bible and a pulpit cloth, a large ſilver flaggon, chalice, and ſalver, for the communion ſervice, and a very fine damaſk table-cloth to ſpread upon the altar.

The church of Reculver is lofty and well built; it has two ſteeples in front, in one of which hang four bells; theſe ſteeples were built, if we believe the tradition of the place, by two ſiſters; and, as appears by all the ſea charts I have ſeen, are of great uſe in carrying ſhips over the flats, to and from London. The chancel is large and lofty; it has two ſtately pillars to ſupport its entrance, and a curious aſcent to the altar; ſo that it is exceeded by few in Kent. I could ſend you the inſcriptions that are in the church, if I thought them neceſſary; and you may command them at any time by letter. I have given you the beſt account of my church and chapel I am able; and am, Sir, Your very humble ſervant, F. GREEN.

My church, by the ill neighbourhood of the ſea, and being too indulgent a mother, in giving large portions to her two daughters Herne and St. Nicholas, is now left the pooreſt of the three.

LETTER II.

THE chapel of HOATH, alias Hoth, annexed to the vicarage of Reculver, was dedicated "in honorem glorioſæ virginis Mariæ genetricis Dei & ſuæ cru-"cis vivificæ;" and the feaſt of its dedication was yearly celebrated on the 19th day of December. The chapel is diſtant from Reculver about four miles; and ſo probably was built at the charge of the inhabitants, to ſave themſelves the trouble of going to the mother-church to hear divine offices. The chapel is very ancient; built, when Reculver was a rectory, long before the Reformation, in the year 1303. Boniface VIII. in a faculty which he granted concerning the ſaid chapel of Hoath, after he had therein recited that he was informed by ſome of the pariſhioners that many of them dwelt three miles, or thereabouts, from the church of Reculver, and that in the winter-time they could hardly bring their dead bodies to that church, and that the chapel of Hoath was canonically founded within the pariſh, "& cum "fontibus baptiſmalibus erecta in quâ," they heard divine ſervice and received the holy ſacrament, "per ſacerdotes ad hæc per rectorem dictæ eccleſiæ deputandos," did, upon their petition, give leave that they might make and have a church-yard near that chapel to bury their dead in. In the year 1410, Archbiſhop Arundel dedicated this chapel, and granted "ſepulturam" there; and ordered that the vicar of Reculver ſhould not by that ordinance be prejudiced in the oblations or other rights to him due or accuſtomed: "nec ipſum vicarium ad capellani alicujus in-"ventionem, ſeu ad aliqua alia onera in eâdem capellâ ultra ſolitum aſtringi "nolumus vel teneri." He and the then inhabitants there bound themſelves, with their ſucceſſors, to obey theſe ordinances. In the year 1360, one Thomas Newe *, being vicar of Reculver, for the perpetual diſcharge of himſelf and ſucceſ-

* In 1354 he was rector of Aldington, and is deſcribed in Abp. Iſlip's regiſter (ſee p. 157) as "*dudum* vicar' eccl' paroch' de Raculvre." In 1371 he occurs in Abp. Wittleſey's regiſters (ſee p. 157) as "rect' eccl' de Godmerſham."

ſors

ſors from officiating in the cure of Hoath, and for furniſhing the burghers with a conſtant and reſident prieſt, to attend them at all needs, founded in Hoath chapel a perpetual chauntry to be ſerved by a reſiding prieſt; who, beſides the duty of the chauntry, ſhould officiate in the cure there; which chauntry was endowed with competency of means, and the prieſt accommodated with a houſe and glebe. From the foundation of the chauntry till the diſſolution, the cure of Hoath became duly ſerved "in divinis" by the chauntry-prieſt thereof; the vicar of Reculver in the interim being quit of all care thereof, or attendance thereon. Since the diſſolution of the chauntry, frequent diſputes have happened between the burghers of Hoath and the vicars of Reculver; the vicars often neglecting the cure of Hoath for ſome years together; holding and pleading themſelves acquitted of the cure by that ancient proviſion made touching the ſame by Newe, their predeceſſor: and this their plea was allowed by the viſitors in Queen Mary's days, and by Archbiſhop Abbot in his time, after a ſuit between the burghers of Hoath and one Mr. Barnabas Knell *, vicar of Reculver; which depended ſome years. The chauntry-houſe and lands may be eaſily traced.

Query, Whether there be no way to recover the revenues of the chauntry, and to revive the chapel therewith? And whether the ſtatute 37 Henry VIII. could reach or rightly ſeize the ſame; in regard they were not given principally to a ſuperſtitious end, but towards the maintaining of divine ſervice?

There is a penſion of 40 s. paid by Ford, a ſeat of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, demoliſhed in the late unhappy times of rebellion. Its patron and tithes the ſame with Reculver; they do not amount to 14 l. a year.

* Who became vicar in 1602. See p. 155.

Among the Private Deeds of Harbledown Hoſpital, Nos. 65, 66, and 67, are terriers; in which occur,

De terra de *Reycolfer*, Robert Clay ſolvit IIII s. p an. & John Littelle II s. Alſo Solomon Hachard and Thomas his brother II s.

The land in *Reculv'* of Sand' Hallet to pittance III s. IV d.

Iſolda wife of Henry Southereye II s. out of a croft called Brokesfeld in *Herne*.

The land of John a Churche in *Herne* to pittance III s.

The lands in *Herne* to pittance XXII s. II d.

Harbledown Hoſpital receives at preſent, from 50 acres rented in *Herne* by Mr. Tucker (one third of the rent)	4 l.	13 s.	4 d.
And from ſome other lands in that pariſh		10	
Northgate Hoſpital receives, from lands there called Childforſtal,	2	10	0
From the 50 acres rented by Mr. Tucker (two thirds of the rent)	9	6	8
From 28 acres and a half, Mr. Hubbard's,	6	11	0
From 1 acre and a half, Mr. Pembroke's,	0	10	0
From 3 acres and three quarters in *Reculver*,	1	15	0
From Brotherhood cloſe, in *Hode*,	0	10	0

CHARTERS and other RECORDS relating to RECULVER and HERNE.

Charta Ricardi Archiepi Cant'. Dat' inter A. D. 1171 & 1184.

(In dorso.) Donatio xx librarum ex eccl'ia de Reculver ultra CXL li. prius conceſſ' ex maneriis de Raculfe & Boctun.

From the Charters of Harbledown Hoſpital.

An old copy of this charter begins, "Copia ſcripta ex libro antiquo de Recol-
"vere, qui quidem liber dicitur Textus quiſitus p ffres de Northgate."

RIC' Dei gra Cant' archiep'[a], tocius Anglie primas, univſis scē mris ecclie ſiliis ad quos littere iſte pvenerint, eternam in Dño ſalt'. Res geſta ſcpto pvide commendat' ne proceſſu tporis aut a memoria decedat, aut aliqua malignantium verſutia infirmetur. Eappter ad omnium notitiam volum' pvenire, quod cum olim bone memorie Lanfranc' pdeceſſor ñr duo hoſpitalia, unum ſcilicet apd Herebald', & aliud apd Cant' extra Norgate, inſtituiſſet, & ad ſuſtentationem ffm hinc leproſorum, illinc claudorum, cecorum, & debilium, ſepties viginti libras ſterling' de duob' maneriis, videlicet de Raculfe & Boctun, annuatim pcipiendas aſſignaſſet, tandem ad curam & regimen scē Cant' eccl'ie, licet indigne, Dño tam' diſponente vocati, cum pdictas ſepties xx libras ad ſuſtentationem hoſpitalium minime ſufficere, & ffres eorundem hoſpitalium graviſſima pauptate & inedia videremus laborare, deſiderio deſideramus eor' paupertati & inſufficientie ſubvenire: Quod quidem diu in animo volventes & revolventes, commodius & plenius adimpleri poſſe non credidimus quam in eccl'ia de Raculve, que in manerio de Raculve fundata eſt, de quo ex parte maxima reddit' pdictar' ſepties xx librarum annuatim pvenire debet: Cum ergo dilectus filius noſter Hugo, perſona ejuſdem eccl'ie, ſuper hoc diligenter admonitus, reverenter & devote divina pveniente gra ammonicionibus ñris obtemperando eccl'iam ipſam libere nob' reſignaſſet, pdictis hoſpitalib' & ffrib' eorundem hoſpitalium in ſupradicta eccl'ia viginti libras ſterling' in feſto Scī Johis annuatim pcipiendas, in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam conceſſimus & aſſignavimus, ita quidem quod reſiduum fructuum ipſius eccl'ie in ñra & ſucceſſorum ñrorum manu & poteſtate reſidebit ſecdm

[a] See p. 118.

dm

dm ſicut nob' placuerit diſponendum. Un' volumus & ea qua fungim' auctoritate ꝑcipimus quod ꝑdicta hoſpitalia & frēs in eis degentes habeant & percipiant annuatim ſicut diximus in ꝑnōiata eccla xx libras ſterling'. Et ut hec ñra donatio firma & incolvulſa ꝓmaneat, eam ꝑſenti ſcripto & ſigilli ñri appoñe decrevimus confirmare; ſtatuentes & ſub interminatione anathematis ꝓhibentes ne quis hanc ñre confirmationis paginam infringere aut ei aliquatenus temere contrarie ꝑſumat. Teſtibus hiis, Gerardo [a] epo & Moyſe priore Coventr', mag̃ro Petro Bleſſen' [b] Bathon', Willo Gloceſtr' archidiaconis; mag̃ro Henr' Northampton, Willo de Honorio, capellanis; mag̃ro Rob' de Ingleham, mag̃ro R. de Rulveſtun', mag̃ro Rad' de Sco Martino, mag̃ro Rog' Norwic', Rog̃o Decano, mag̃ro Arm̃ico, Thoma de Newefole, Ric' Lundon', Galfr' Forte, Euſtachio elemoſinario, Michale de Burnes, Willo Sotewaene, & pluribus aliis.

Ordinatio inter Parochianos Capellarum Omnium Sanctorum & Sancti Nicholai in Thaneto, 1284.

From the Regiſters of Archbiſhop Peckham, fol. 206. b.

UNIVERSIS, &c. frater Johannes [c], &c. intelligimus nuper dilectis filiis eccleſie ſeu capelle Omnium Sanctorum in Thaneto parochianis nobis informantibus quod vicarius eccleſie de Racolvre aſtrictus, tam de jure quam de conſuetudine approbata & hactenus optenta pacifice & quiete, ad inveniend' unum presbyterum celebratione in capella Omnium Sanctorum in Thaneto commorantem aſſidue & etiam pernoctantem, ad preſtand' ſacramenta & ſacramentalia eccleſiaſtica parochianis ibidem, necnon & ad faciend' ſervicium divinum, matutinas, veſperas, & alias horas canonicas, presbyterum & ſervicium hujus propria auctoritate ſubtraxit minus juſte, quodque ex hoc contingit quod parochiani dicte capelle Omnium Sanctorum, que per ceteros fines ſive limites diviſa fuerat antiquitus, ut dicitur, capellam ipſam deſerere, & vicinas eccleſias adire, divina audituri, ac ſacramentalia eccleſiaſtica recepturi, ſunt coacti. Nos, volentes periculis in hac parte iminentibus obviare, & animarum nobis ſubditarum ſaluti induſtria quanta poſſumus providere, inquiſitionem ſuper hiis ex officio noſtro per viros fide dignos fieri fecimus ſpecialem; verum tranſmiſſa nobis inquiſitione eadem & tam parochianorum capelle Sancti Nicholai quam eciam

[a] According to Le Neve, Gerard la Pucelle was conſecrated Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry, Sept. 25, 1183.

[b] Le Neve likewiſe mentions, on the authority of Gervaſe, col. 1464, 1490, that Henry ſucceeded Peter Bleſenſis in the Archdeaconry of Bath in 1182. But it appears from this inſtrument, to which he is a witneſs, that he enjoyed that Archdeaconry in 1183.

[c] Archbiſhop Peckham.

Omnium

Omnium Sanctorum nec non procuratoris dicti vicarii ſpecialis ac aliorum quorum intererat ad hoc notatorum preſencia publicata clerici & commiſſarii noſtri negotii circumſtantiis & articulis in dicta inquiſitione conſideratis, ac etiam diſcuſſionibus habitis inter procuratorem & capellarum parochianos antedictos; ordinarunt vice noſtra, decreverunt, & etiam pronunciarunt juxta tenorem inquiſitionis ſupradicte, quod vicarius de Racolvre qui pro tempore fuerit ſuis propriis ſumtibus inveniet unum presbiterum in dicta capella Omnium Sanctorum, matutinas, veſperas, ac alias horas canonicas celebrantem, & in eadem parochia aſſidue pernoctantem, ipſius loci parochianis, prout in inquiſitione eadem plenius continetur, eccleſiaſtica ſacramenta & ſacramentalia preſtiturum. Decreventes inſuper ut quociens altera capellarum Omnium Sanctorum & Sancti Nicholai predict' reparacione indigeat in futurum, utriuſque parochiani ad reparacionem hujus pro rata porcionis contribuant in perpetuum, & quod tam vicarius de Racolvre quam eciam parochiani ſupradicti ad premiſſa in poſterum facienda & etiam obſervanda per quemlibet loci ordinarium per quamcunque cenſuram eccleſiaſticam quociens opus fuerit ſine judiciali ſtrepitu compellantur, ipſorum procuratoris & parochianorum capelle utriuſque conſenſu ad hoc expreſſo accedente. Nos autem quod per clericos & commiſſarios noſtros ac procuratorem & parochianos in hac parte actum eſt & conſenſu ratum habentes & firmum id auctoritate noſtra confirmamus. In quorum omnium teſtimonium, & eorundem perpetuam firmitatem, has literas utriuſque capelle parochianis conceſſimus ſigilli noſtri munimine roboratas. Dat' apud Aldyngton, v kal' Maii, anno Dñi MCCLXXXIIII, Ordin' ñri ſexto.

Confirmatio Edwardi I. de Revocatione Eccle de Reculver ad cameram Archiepalem Cant'; et ut Hoſpitalia ſuſtineantur ex redditibus ipſius Archiepi, 1291.

From the Charters of Harbledown Hoſpital.

EDWARDUS Dei gra rex Angl', dominus Hibernie, & dux Acquitanie, omnibus ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint ſalt̃m. Inſpeximus litteras patentes venerabilis patris Johis Cantuar' archiepi, ſuper revocatione eccle de Racolvere in ſtatum priſtinum, in hec verba: "Univerſis ſancte matris eccle filiis ad quorum notitiam preſens ſcriptura pervenerit, frater Johes[a] permiſſione divina Cantuar' archiepus totius Anglie primas ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Dudum bone memorie d̃ns Robtus[b] predeceſſor noſter ut cameram archiepalem ab onere preſtationis cujuſdam magne quantitatis pecunie quam de Herbaldon leproſor' & de Northgate pauperum hoſpitalia noſtre dioceſ' pro ſuſtentatione infirmorum & pauperum ipſorum hoſpitalium ex antiqua conſuetudine conſueverunt annuatim perci-

[a] Abp. Peckham. [b] Abp. Kilwardby.

"pere,

" pere, & tam beati Thome [a] quam alior' archiep̃or Cantuar' ſucceſſor' ipſius tem-
" pore uſque ad tempus ejuſdem Roberti continue perceperant, liberaret, eccliam
" de Racolvere ejuſdem dioceſ' ad liberam collacionem Cantuar' archiep̃i perti-
" nentem in proprios uſus ipſis hoſpitalibus in compenſationem ejuſdem quantitatis
" conceſſit, capituli Cantuar' ad hoc procurato conſenſu: Nos autem prefato Ro-
" berto immediate permittente Dño ſuccedentes, ac advertentes ſollicite memoratam
" appropriationem in ecclie ac hoſpitalium predict'or' grave prejudicium & jactu-
" ram multipliciter redundare; cum & ecclia ipſa ex hoc debitis & ab antiquo
" conſuetis defraudetur obſequiis, & animarum curam non abſque gravi periculo
" in eam dampnabiliter negligatur; quodque parochiani ejuſdem ecclie ipſam
" leproſis ſubeſſe, ac hujuſmodi appropriationem moleſte ferentes, pro eo quod ipſis
" rectoris ſolacio deſtitutis, per eam ſuffragia ſp̃ualia ſubtrahuntur, eis de viribus ip-
" ſius ecclie non reſpondent, ſicque dĉa hoſpitalia de redditibus ipſius ecclie, licet
" plus valere dicantur, debitam nequeant percipere quantitatem. Volentes quo-
" que animar' ſaluti & dict'or' hoſpital' utilitatibus in hac parte conſulere, & tam
" in ſp̃ualibus parochianorum, quam in temporalibus hoſpitalium predict'or' com-
" modius providere, ſanctiſſimi patris d̃ni Nicħi Pape quarti ad hoc per litteras
" apoſtolicas concurrente beneplacito & mandato, ac etiam pronunciato per execu-
" torum litterar' earundem hoc debere fieri, conceſſaque nobis ab eo ſuper revoca-
" tione hujuſmodi libera facultate, necnon capituli ñri Cantuar', dict'or' hoſpitalium
" parochianor', & ipſorum Cuſtodis hoſpitalium accedente conſenſu, eccliam de
" Racolvere ſupradictam in ſtatum priſtinum revocamus, & archiep̃alem cameram
" juxta priſtinam ordinationem & conſuetudinem predictam ad eandem pecunie quan-
" titatem quam ante appropriationem hujuſmodi ab ipſo percipere conſueverant
" dictis hoſpitalibus annis ſingulis perſolvendam pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris
" in perpetuam obligamus. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſentem ſcripturam ſigilli
" ñri fecimus appenſione muniri. Dat' apud Otteford non' Julii, anno d̃ni Mcc
" nonageſimo, ordinacionis ñre duodecimo." Nos autem predictam revocationem
& oneracionem camere archiep̃alis Cant' ad ſuſtentationem infirmorum predict'or'
ſic ordinatam ratas habentes & gratas, eas pro nobis & heredibus noſtris quan-
tum in nobis eſt concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut littere predicte racionabiliter teſ-
tantur. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtmon', decimo octavo die Decembr', anno regni ñri
decimo nono.

(Broad ſeal, very well preſerved.)

[a] Abp. Becket.

Or-

Ordinatio inter Vicar' de Reycolvre & Parochianos ejuſdem, ſuper Oblationibu in trunco in Eccleſia reponend', & de delatione clavium ejuſdem & ceteris que patent', 1296.

From the Regiſters of Archbiſhop Winchelſey, fol. 185, b. 186, a.

IN nomine Domini, Amen. Cum nos Robertus [a] Dei gratia Cantuar' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, eccleſiam de Reculvre cum ſuis capellis noſtre dioc' viſitantes inter cetera inveniremus quaſdam contentiones inter eccleſie ſupradicte vicarium & parochianos ejuſdem fuiſſe ſubortas, videlicet, ſuper oblationibus ſeu elemoſinis in quodam trunco juxta magnam crucem lapideam inter eccleſiam & cancellum repoſitis, & de modo hujuſmodi oblationes ſeu elemoſinas colligendi, conſervandi, ac eciam erogandi, ipſis parochianis afferentibus obventiones eaſdem per eos & non per alios recepi, colligi, conſervari, & tam ad eccleſie & cancelli fabricam ac reparationem defectuum ipſorum eccleſie, & cancelli, & librorum, ornamentorum, & veſtimentorum ejuſdem, quarum fabrice & reparationum onus de conſuetudine iidem parochiani agnoverant hactenus & agnoſcunt, & non per alium colligi, nec ad uſus alios erogari debere prefato vicario conquerenteac etiam afferente quod dicti parochiani per ſeipſos ſine viſu alicujus miniſtri eccleſie dictas obventiones colligunt, & per varias ſuaſiones populum inibi confluentem, ac etiam ejuſdem eccleſie parochianos, ſollicitant & inducunt ut oblationes quas ad magnum altare facere vellent, & quas tam in purificationibus mulierum quam in ſponſalibus & pro defunctis ſepeliendis conſuetum eſt fieri, ad crucem offerant antedictam; ipſum vicarium, & vicariam ſuam predictam ſuo jure, per ſuaſiones hujuſmodi defraudentes, quodque obventiones hujuſmodi pro ſua voluntate in uſus alios, non ad premiſſa, diſtribuunt & convertunt: Nos demum volentes tam eccleſie quam perſonis ſervata in omnibus ut convenit debita honeſtate proſpicere; de premiſſis precipimus, ac etiam ordinamus, ut dictus truncus ſub quatuor clavibus conſerratur, quarum unus eccleſie ſupradicte vicarius, & duo parochiani loci ejuſdem ad id p̄ communitatem parochianorum electi duas alias, & quartam unus parochianus eccleſie ſeu capelle de Herne electus ſimiliter a communitate parochianorum ejuſdem, habeant, & in feſto nativitatis beate virginis unus ipſius eccleſie clericus indutus ſuperpellitio, una cum duobus vel tribus parochianis dicte eccleſie ſibi aſſiſtentibus ſi voluerint, obventiones colligant antedictas, & eas ſtatim in prefato trunco reponant, nulla ſuaſione aut ſolicitatione ipſo die vel diebus aliis quibuſcunque modis facta aut etiam procurata per que oblationes ad magnum altare ex voluntaria devotione vel de conſuetudine ut ſuperius tangitur faciende aliqualiter ſubtrahantur, minuantur, aut in dicto trunco ponantur. Nec aliquis vel aliqua de parochianis dicte eccleſie ab ob-

[a] Archbiſhop Winchelſey.

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lationibus consuetis ea ratione se subtrahant, aut oblationes ipsas in dicto trunco reponant, sub pena excommunicationis majoris, quam ipso facto contra premissa vel eorum aliquod venientes incurrunt, tanquam juris ecclesie notorii offensores. Cum vero dictum truncum aperiri contigerit, pecunia in eodem existens per visum vicarii & aliquorum parochianorum exinde recepta, cujus quantitas in aliquo memoriali scribatur, ad dictas fabricam & refectionum defectum, & non aliis usibus, per duos parochianos electos per totam parochiam, & de fidelitate juratos, per visum vicarii applicetur, & post modum tempore competenti saltem semel in anno in ipsius vicariis & aliquorum parochianorum presentia ad id per parochianos deputatos fidelis computus exinde reddatur ut sit factum parochianorum quoad id per vicarium testificari valeat & videri. Dictus vero vicarius & ceteri ministri ecclesie de pecunia eadem in aliqua curialitate respiciantur prout parochianis videbitur opportunum. Inhibemus eciam, sub pena excōis predicte, nequis contra nostram ordinationem premissam in quocunque sui articulo quicquam facere seu clam vel palam procurare presumat, nec obventiones premissas aliquo modo colligere, seu in alios usus quam supra tanguntur committere, quoquo modo. De legatis quoque, relictis, & ceteris bonis quacumque devotione collatis ad luminare, videlicet, ad sustinendum septem cereos in cancello ecclesie supradicte, de quibus similiter inter eosdem vicarium & parochianos erat contentio; taliter ordinamus ut duo parochiani ejusdem ecclesie, per communitatem ceterorum comparochianorum electi & ad subscripta jurati, prefatas obventiones ad luminare hujus colligentes per visum vicarii, prenotati recipiant; & ipsum luminare exinde sustineant. Ac etiam computum de sic receptis & erogatis semel in anno similiter reddant, ut superius est expressum. Idem etiam vicarius VI cereos & duos processionales sumptibus suis sustineat in cancello. Parochiani vero, ut superius tangitur, eligendi coram commissario rectoris ecclesie supradicte, aut dicto vicario, ac etiam in aliquorum comparochianorum presentia, de fideliter ac diligenter faciendo premissa, juramentum innovent omni anno. Act' & dat' apud Reculvre III Idus Aprilis, anno Dñi MCC nonagesimo sexto, & consecrationis nostre secundo.

Commissario Rectoris Ecclesie de Raculvre ut super diversis criminibus & excessibus diffamati & convicti Pœnitentias subeant que sibi per Archiepiscopum & suos Commissarios fuerunt indicte. 1296.

From the Registers of Archbishop Winchelsey, fol. 189. b.

ROBERTUS permissione, &c. Dilecto filio commissario rectoris ecclesie de Reculvre & perpetuo vicario loci ejusdem salutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Quia nuper in nostra ibidem visitatione plures comperimus super diversis criminibus & excessibus diffamatos, quorum aliquibus ut convictis certe pœnitentie per nostros commis-

commiſſarios ſunt indicte, & de aliis eſt plenius inquirendum, vobis cum cohercionis poteſtatem committimus & mandamus in virtute obediencie, & ſub pena excōis majoris firmiter injungentes, quatenus omnes illos quibus pœnitentie taliter indicuntur per ſuſpentionis & majoris excōis ſententias in perſonas eorum de die in diem ſi in hac parte rebelles extiterint, ut ipſas pœnitentias ſubeant premiſſa monitione canonica compellatis, quorum nomina & pœnitentie ſepedicte in quadam cedula ſigillo noſtro ſignata quam vobis tranſimittimus plenius continentur. De aliis vero in alia cedula vobis ſub eodem ſigillo tranſmiſſa contentis volumus & mandamus ut ipſis perſonaliter coram vobis citatis & objectis eiſdem per vos criminibus ſeu exceſſibus de quibus ſic nobis ſeu commiſſariis noſtris denunciatum extiterat, ſi ea negaverint, inquiratis ſuper hiis per viros ydoneos ad de veritate dicenda juratos, diligencius veritatem eis purgationum canonicam juxta qualitatis exceſſuum indicentes, contra quos inquiſitio non de veritate facti ſet de fama duntaxat aſtruet ſeu deponet: de adulterio quoque vel fornicatione ſponte confeſſis, pro adulterio duas fuſtigationes per mercatum proximum, & duas alias circa ſuam parochialem eccleſiam; pro fornicatione autem ſimplici duas alias circa eccleſiam parochialem per dies dominicos ante proceſſiones ejuſdem, in ſuis duntaxat cameſiis ac femoralibus ſubeundas; convictis vero per inquiſitionem aut purgationis defectum, pro adulterio tres fuſtigationes per mercatum, & tres circa eccleſiam ſuam parochialem, pro fornicatione vero ſimplici tres circa eccleſiam modo quo ſuperius tangitur indicatis; ſet convictis de ſortilegio ſex fuſtigationes per mercatum, & ſex circa ſuam eccleſiam parochialem ut ſupra; uſurariis vero convictis tres circa eccleſiam & unam per mercatum modo ſimili injungatis; compellentes ut premittitur omnes & ſingulos ſic convictos ut pœnitentias faciant ſic indictas; contra illos ſiquidem qui ſe in noſtra viſitatione hujuſmodi abſentarunt, & quos videritis de criminibus ſupradictis notatos, quam cito redierint in forma qua in ſupra tangitur acrius procedatis. Quid autem feceritis in premiſſis, & de pœnitentiis ſic completis, ac etiam de rebellium quoad ea ſeu excommunicatorum nominibus ſi qui fuerint, nos plenius certificetis quas cito poteritis oportune. Anno Dñi. MCCXCVI.

Ordinatio Vicar' in Eccleſia de Reculver, & in Capella de Hothe adjacen', in Capella Sti Nicholai in Thaneto, & in Capella Omnium Sanctorum; necnon in Capella de Herne. Dat' apud Chering, 9 non. Aug. 1310.

From the Regiſters of Abp. Winchelſey, fol. 30.

ROBERTUS permiſſione divina Cantuar' archiepiſcopus, tocius Anglie primas, ad perpetuam rei memoriam * * * * * * * * * * * * Suſcepti regiminis cura ſollicitat' ut utilitatibus ſubjectorum in illis per quæ animarum ſaluti conſulere, ſollicite providere, ac, paſtoris more vigilis, gregem dnicum ñræ vigilanciæ creditum, quan-

quantum nobis ex alto ꝑmittitur, ſalubria obſervancia cuſtodire curemus; ne illum lupus rapax, antiquus ſerpens, humani generis inimicus, invadat, ejuſque ſanguis de ñris, q̃d abſit, manibus requiratur; ſed ut ad laudem divini nominis de illo poſſumus dignam in extremo judicio reddere rationem: Sane bonæ memoriæ quondam dñs Rob's [a] olim predeceſſor' ñr' volens cameram archiepiſcopalem a p̃ſtatione annua ducentar' & quadraginta marcar' ſterlingorum de Herbaldoune leproſorum, & de Northgate pauperum hoſpitalibus, juxta antiquam conſuetudinem, ab eadem camera perſolvend' totaliter liberare, eccleſiam de Reculvre ñre dioc' cum ſuis juribus & ptin' in proprios uſus ipſis hoſpitalibus in compenſacione dict̃æ quantitatis, ñri capituli ad hoc ꝑcurato conſenſu, ꝑ ſua voluntate conceſſit; ſalva perpetuo vicario qui in dicta eccleſia curam haberet animarum congrua porcione quam in proventibus certis taxavit, ꝑut in ordinatione ipſius plenius eſt contentum. Sed recolendæ memoriæ quondam dñs [b] J. p̃deceſſor ñr, & ipſius d̃ni R. ſucceſſor immediatus, ꝑpendens quod ꝑpter appropriacionem p̃dictam, dicta eccleſia debitis obſequiis fuerat defraudata, & animarum cura non abſque ipſarum gravi periculo quodammodo derelicta, unius hõis ſollicitudine non ſufficiente ad regimen tantæ curæ & parochiæ trium millium vel amplius animarum, auctoritate apoſtolica ſibi ſpecialiter in ea parte conceſſa, hoſpitalium & capituli ñri p̃dictor' interveniente conſenſu, eccleſiam de Reculvre p̃dictam in ſtatum priſtinum revocavit, & archiep̃alem cameram in penſione annua ſupradicta in perpetuum obligavit, prout in literis ejuſdem p̃deceſſoris ñri plenius vidimus contineri. Verum cum ex hoc adhuc non ſit ſuccurſum ſalubrit' aut ſufficient' tantæ multitudini, quæ poſtea crevit non modicum, & in dies augmentum recipit animarum, rectore & vicario uno tum propter d̃cam multitudinem, tum propter capellarum ipſius eccleſiæ & locorum diſtanciam, ſufficere ad curam non valentibus, ad ipſam eccleſiam & ſalutem animarum ñræ ſollicitudinis ſtudia ac intuitus convertentes; ut in ipſa matrice eccl̃ia de Reculvre & capellis ejus non ſimplex ſacerdos ad placitum removend' plerumque forſitan idiota ut fieri conſuevit curam exerceat animarum; ſed vicarius ꝑpetuus idoneus qui de cura animarum ſit ſollicitus, & in celebratione divinorum ac collacione ſacramentorum ſe viriliter exerceat & honeſte, X̃pi nomine invocato & adjutorio virginis glorioſæ in cujus nomine & honore eſt dicta eccl̃ia de Reculvre dedicata, in ipſa eccl̃ia & capellis ejus, de conſenſu dilecti filii mag̃ri Nicholai de Tyngewico [c], rectoris ipſius eccl̃ie, tres ꝑpetuas ordinamus, ſtabilimus, & facimus vicarias; unam videlt in eccl̃ia de Raculvre, cujus vicarius ꝑpetuus in ipſa & capella adjacente de Hothe; & aliam in capella S̃ci Nicholai in Taneto, cujus vicarius in ipſa & capella Omnium Sanctorum [d]; necnon & tertiam in capella de Herne, cujus vicarius in ipſa, animarum ſub rectore qui ꝑ tempe fuerit curam gerent & perſonaliter exercebunt: Decreventes & ſtatuentes, ut de proventibus ipſius eccleſiæ & capellarum ſuarum dicti ꝑpetui vicarii has competentes & congruas ex nunc habeant porciones. Habeat & ꝓcipiat ꝑpetuus vicarius eccleſiæ

[a] Abp. Kilwardby. [b] Abp. Peckham.
[c] See above, p. 78. This rector died 14 Edw. II. 1321.
[d] All Saints chapel is now dilapidated and annexed to St. Nicholas.

de Reculvre in ipſa eccleſia & capella de Hothe omnes oblationes, decimas fœni, lini, lanæ, & lactis, agnorum, ortorum, & omnes alias minutas decimas, que ad altaragium [a] ſpectare dicuntur, cum decimis garbarum in ortis clauſis creſcenciu n & pede foſſis, ac pratis, ad eccleſiam de Reculvre & capellam de Hothe p̃dc̃am ſpectantibus, necnon & cum quadam area apud Reculvre in qua domus eſſe conſueverat rectoriæ [b]. Et nihilominus a ꝑpetuis vicariis capellarum Sc̃i Nicholai & de Herne annuas de quibus infra fit mentio ꝓcipiat penſiones. Vicarius autem capellæ Sc̃i Nicholai in ipſa & capella Omnium Sanctorum conſimiles illationes & decimas ad ipſam & ad capellam Omnium Sanctorum ſpectantes, cum terris ad ipſas capellas ſpectantibus, habeat & obtineat ejuſdem nomine vicariæ. Sed de eiſdem proventibus perpetuo vicario de Reculvre, in ſignum ſubjectionis perpetuæ, & ut ipſius porcio augeatur, quatuor marcas & decem ſolid' quos eidem vicarie perpetue imponimus, perpetuo vicario de Reculvre in perpetuum perſolvend' ſolvat annis ſingulis nomine perpetuæ penſionis. Habeatque & percipiat perpetuus vicarius capellæ de Herne in ipſa capella oblaciones & decimas conſimiles ad ipſam capellam ſpectantes ſuæ nō̃ie vicarie. Sed quadraginta ſolid' quos ipſi vicariæ ꝑpetue ſimiliter imponimus, ꝑpet' vicar' de Reculvre annuat' ꝓſolvat, prout de p̃cedente vicario ſuperius duximus ordinand'. Has autem in feſtis natalis Dñi & beati Joh̃is Baptiſtæ ſolvent dc̃i vicarii ꝑ equalibus porcionib' penciones. Porro habebit quilꝫt dc̃or' vicar' unum presbyterum idoneum ſuis ſumptib' ſibi ſocium ad melius regimen ſuæ curæ. Et facient omnes vicarii prædicti obedienciam canonicam rectori eccleſiæ de Reculvre, qui eſt in quaſi poſſeſſione in parochianos ſuos & ſua parochia juriſdictionem ordinariam exercendi, ac ſibi obedient in canonicis mandatis & licitis, prout conſon' erit juri. Et perpetui vicarii capellar' Sc̃i Nicholai & de Herne prædictar' perpetuo vicario de Reculvre qui pro tempore fuerit, propter reverenciam matricis eccleſiæ cujus eſt vicarius, obſequium conveniens impendent cum reverencia & honore. Et ad proceſſiones Pentecoſtales juxta morem eccleſiæ faciendas, cum ſuis preſbyteris & miniſtris ac parochianis, venient ad ſuam prædictam matricem eccleſiam, ſaltem annis ſingulis in craſtino Pentecoſtes, necnon ad proceſſionem & officium miſſæ iidem vicarii venient in die nativit' Virginis glorioſæ. Ad decimam inſuper cum fuerit perſolvenda, quæ a perpetuo vicario eccleſiæ de Raculvre pro proventibus vicariæ dum una tantum fuerat ad viginti quinque marcar' taxata integraliter exigetur, contribuet vicarius capellæ Sc̃i Nicholai undecim ſolid' & quatuor denar'; et vicarius capellæ de Herne novem ſolid' & undecim denar' pro ſua quam recipiunt porcione, & pro eadem rata quam juxta ſingulas porciones predictas ſibi duximus moderandam contribuent in aliis hujus oneribus extraordinariis indicendis. Et volumus ac ſtatuimus ut vicarii capellarum Sc̃i Nicholai & de Herne, ſi in exhibendis obſequiis reverencia & honore, in non veniendo ad proceſſiones prædictas, aut contribucionibus ſupradicti,

[a] See Hiſtory of Herne, p. 100, note *.

[b] By this the area in which the rectory-houſe ſtood was charged with vicarial tithes; which may account for what is ſaid in Mr. Greene's letter, p. 126, of the corn growing in the fields near the church paying tithes to the vicar. This augmentation remains to this day.

rebellionem fecerint, seu ab eis cessaverint sine causa, ex hoc eo ipso a suis vicariis amoveri perpetuo valeant & privari. Onus insuper ministror', libror', ornamentor', cancellor' reficiendor', seu construendor' de novo, & alior' hujus onerum ordinariorum, in capellis Sti Nicholai & Omnium Sanctorum ad perpetuum vicarium Sti Nicholai, & in capella de Herne ad ipsius vicarium pertinebit. In ecclesia autem de Reculvre, in qua parochiani ejusdem de consuetudine laudabili approbata cancellum construunt & reficiunt, & libros & ornamenta, ut dicitur, inveniunt cum est opus, necnon & capella de Hothe, vicarius ecclesiæ de Reculvre illa onera sustinebit quæ vicarii ipsius ecclesiæ olim in eis consueverant sustinere [a]. Volumus insuper & eciam ordinamus quod ad omnes prædictas vicarias perpetuas in quibus tres personas idoneas nobis nuper post ordinacionem nostram prædictam per prædictum magistrum Nicholaum presentatas instituimus, videlt, dominum Johannem de Hoo in vicaria ecclesiæ de Reculvre, dñm Andream de Granteſete in vicaria capellæ Sti Nicholai prædict', & dñm Hugonem de Godynestre in vicaria capellæ de Herne predict', cum ipsas vacare contigerit, idem magr Nicholaus & successores sui nobis & nostris in perpetuum personas presentent idoneas infra tempus a canone limitatum ordinatione quondam dñi Roberti predecessor' nostri prædicti, quam si & in quantum præmissis obviat & per bonæ memoriæ J. predecessorem nostrum prædictum non fuerit revocata, ex causis prædictis revocamus totaliter non obstant'. Et ut hæc nostra ordinacio perpetuum robur obtineat firmitatis, ipsam, per dñm Galfridum de Brampton, notarium publicum & scribam nostrm, in publicam formam redigi fecimus, & sigilli nostri appensione muniri. Et capitulum nostrum eidem procuravimus consentire. Acta sunt hæc apud Charinge, IX kalend' Augusti, anno Domini 1310, consr nostri XVI, Indict' VIII, in presentia magistrorum Michis de Bereham cancellar' ñri, Phi de Turvyke, Hen' de Derby, Roberti de Maltyng, causarum ñræ curie auditor, ac Nichi de Tyngewico prædicti & Will' de Swanton, clericorum nostrorum, ad hæc specialiter vocatorum.

Grant of a Market at Reculver; 7 Edw. II. 1313. (From the Original.)

EDWARDUS, Dei gra, rex Angl', dominus Hibnie, & dux Aquitanie, archiepis, epis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos de gra ñra speciali concessisse, & hac carta ñra confirmasse, venerabili patri Waltero [b] archiepo Cantuar', tocius Anglie primati, quod ipse & successores sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum, singulis septimanis, p diem Jovis, apud manerium suum

[a] Thus as the parishioners of Reculver used to repair the chancel, the vicar of that parish was exonerated. For a long time past it has been repaired (as usual) by the lessee of the great tithes.

[b] Walter Raynold, abp. 1313—1327.

de

de Reicolvre in com' Kanc', niſi mercatum illud ſit ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum. Quare volumus & firmiter p̃cipimus, ꝙ nobis & heredibus ñris, q̃d p̃dc̃us archiepiſcopus & ſucceſſores ſui p̃dc̃i imperpetuum habeant p̃dc̃um mercatum, cum o͂ibus libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus ad hujuſmodi mercata pertinentibus, niſi mercatum illud ſit ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum, ſicut p̃dc̃um eſt.

Hiis teſtibus, veñalib' patribus H. Wynton'[a], W. Coventrien' & Lichefelden'[b], J. Ciceſtren', J. Bathon' & Wellen'[c] ep̃is; Gilberto de Clare[d] comite Glouceſtr' & Hertford, Humfredo de Bohun[e] comite Hereford & Eſſex, Adimaro de Valencia[f] comite Pembroch', Hugone le Deſpenſer, & Edmundo de Malolacu ſeneſcallo hoſpitii ñri, & aliis. Dat' p manum nr̃m apud Cantuar', decimo ſeptimo die Februarii, anno regni ñri ſeptimo.

[The ſeal is loſt; but the holes for it remain.]

Dimiſſio pro magiſtro Nicholao de Tyngewyk, 1314.

From the Regiſter of Abp. Reynolds, fol. 105. a.

PATEAT univerſis per preſentes, quod cum coram nobis Waltero, permiſſione divina, &c. archiep' Cant', viſitationis noſtre officium actualiter excercentibus, fuiſſet mag' Nich' de Tyngewico, rector eccleſie de Raculvre, noſtre dioc', ſuper pluralitate beneficiorum ſuorum duorum, curam animarum habencium, ſcilt, eccleſiarum de Caleſhull Sarum dioc' primo, & de Raculvre predicta poſterius aſſecutarum judicialiter impetitus; idem magiſter Nich', coram nobis comparens, munimenta & privilegia quibus ſe in hac parte munitum aſſeruit exhibuit in termino ſibi ad hoc aſſignato: Nos igitur, hujus exhibitis per eundem per nos inſpectis diligenter ac eciam examinatis, quia invenimus eundem magiſtrum Nicholaum ſuper retentione beneficiorum predict' fuiſſe & eſſe ſufficienter munitum, ipſum ab examine noſtro, quatenus ad noſtrum officium attinet, dimittimus per decretum. In cujus, &c. Dat' apud Lambeth, 12 kal' Junii, anno Dñi 1314.

[a] Henry Woodloke, bp. of Wincheſter 1305—1316.

[b] Walter de Langham, lord treaſurer and lord chancellor, bp. of Coventry and Litchfield 1295—1322.

[c] John Drokensford, keeper of the king's wardrobe, and deputy to the lord treaſurer, bp. of Bath and Wells 1310—1329.

[d] The laſt earl of Glouceſter of that family. He was ſlain at Stirling Caſtle in the ſame year that he witneſſed this charter.

[e] Lord conſtable of England. He married Elizabeth daughter to king Edward I.

[f] Earl of Pembroke 1296—1323. Mary his third lady was the foundreſs of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and alſo of Denny-abbey in that county. She died April 17, 1377.

Commiſſio ad exercend' Juriſdictionem de Racolvre, 1325.

From the Regiſter of Abp. Reynolds. f. 146. b.

WALTERUS, &c. Dilecto in Chriſto filio magiſtro Nicholao de Tyngewico, rectori eccleſie de Racolvre, ſalt̃m, &c. Ad procedendum, cognoſcendum, & firmaliter terminandum quaſcunque cauſas & quecunque negocia in parochia de Racolvre predict' cum ſuis capellis emergent', necnon ad debite corrigend' & puniend' commiſſa quoſcunque ſubditorum noſtrorum inibi delinquencium, vobis, de cujus circumſpectione & induſtria fidem plenam gerimus, vices noſtras committimus, cum coherſionis canonice poteſtate, donec eas duxerimus revocandas. In cujus, &c. Dat' apud Lambeth, 5 id' Decemb', 1325.

Grant of a Market and Fair at St. Nicholas in the Iſle of Thanet, and alſo at Gillingham in Kent, 10 Edw. III. 1336. (From the Original.)

EDWARDUS, Dei gr̃a, rex Angl', dominus Hib̃nie, & dux Aquitan', archiep̃is, ep̃is, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos de gr̃a ñra ſpeciali conceſſiſſe, & hac carta ñra confirmaſſe, venerabili patri Joh̃i[g] archiep̃o Cantuar', tocius Anglie primati, quod ipſe & ſucceſſores ſui archiep̃i loci p̃dc̃i imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum, ſingulis ſeptimanis, p̱ diem Lune, apud manerium ſuum Sc̃i Nicholai in Thaneto in com' Kanc', & unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis p̱ duos dies duratur', viz. in craſtino Nativitatis beate Marie Virginis & in die prox' ſequenti; & unum mercatum, ſingulis ſeptimanis, p̱ diem Jovis, apud manerium ſuum de Gillyngham, in com' predict', & unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis p̱ octo dies duratur', videlicet, in die Inventionis Sc̃e Crucis & p̱ ſeptem dies prox' ſequentes; niſi mercata illa & feriæ illæ ſint ad nocumentum vicinor' mercator' & vicinar' feriar'. Quare volumus & firmiter p̃cipimus, p̱ nobis & heredibus ñris, q̃d p̃dc̃us archiepiſcopus & ſucceſſores ſui p̃dc̃i imperpetuum habeant dicta mercata & ferias apud dicta maneria ſua, cum o͂ib̃us libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus ad hujuſmodi mercata & ferias pertinentibus, niſi mercata illa & ferie ille ſint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum & vicinarum feriarum, ſicut p̃dc̃um eſt.

[g] John Stratford, who had been biſhop of Wincheſter and lord chancellor, enjoyed the ſee of Canterbury from 1333 to 1348.

Hiis

Hiis teſtibus, veñalib' patribus Henr' Lincoln'[a] eꝑo theſaurario ñro, Riĉo Dunelm'[b] eꝑo, Joh̃e comite Cornub'[c] fratre ñro cariſſimo, Wiłmo de Monteacuto, Roberto de Ufford ſeneſcallo hoſpitii ñri, & aliis. Dat' ꝑ manum nr̃m apud Wodeſtok, triceſimo die Maii, anno regni ñri decimo.

[The great ſeal, as engraved in Sandford, well preſerved.]

Licence of King Edward III. for appropriation of the Church of Reculver to the Archbiſhop's Table, and for payment of CLX l. per ann. out of the Revenues of the See of Canterbury to the two Hoſpitals, notwithſtanding the Statute of Mortmain, &c. 1348.

From the Harbledown Charters.

EDWARDUS, Dei gr̃a, rex Anglie & Franc', & dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod cum dudum Cantuar' archiep̃i hoſpitalibus ſuis de Northgate & Herbaldon de elemoſinis ſuis fundatis, ab olim & a tempore cujus contrarii memoria non exiſtit, ad ſuſtentacionem fratrum, ſoror' & alior pauperum in dictis hoſpitalibus degencium de bonis ſuis temporalibus centum & quadraginta libras certis terminis per equales porciones annuatim exſolviſſent ut dicitur ſede plena; Noſque & progenitores ñri, quociens & quando dĉa ſedes vacabat, pro rata vacationis temporis hujuſmodi de proficuis temporalium in manibus ñris & ip'orum progenitorum noſtrorum exiſtencium ipſis pauperibus portiones ſumme predicte ſolviſſemus ſicut per certificacionem theſ' & baronum de Sc̃cio ñro in cancellar' noſtram ad mandatum nr̃m miſſam plene liquet, & ut accepimus rectores qui pro tempore fuerant eccl̃ie de Recolvre que de archiep̃i Cantuar' exiſtere dinoſcitur patronatu viginti libras eiſd' pauperibus annuatim ſolviſſent per tempora ſupradicta: Nos ad requiſicionem venerabilis patris Joh̃is de Stretford archiep̃i Cantuar' qui circa ñror' & regni ñri negotior' directionem diucius & efficacius laboravit, & quem eo pretextu, ac eccl̃iam Xp̃i Cantuar' ſuo commiſſam regimini ob ſinceram dilectionem quam ad locum illum gerimus favore benevolo proſequentes, de gr̃a ñra ſp̃ali conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus ñris, quantum in nobis eſt, prefato archiep̃o, quod ipſe & ſucceſſores ſui corporalem poſſeſſionem dicte eccl̃ie de Recolvre ac capellar' eidem eccl̃ie connexar', rectore ipſius eccl̃ie cedente vel decedente, vel alias ipſam eccl̃iam dimittente auctoritate ap̃lica apprehendere & habere poſſint,

[a] Henry Burweſh, lord treaſurer and lord chancellor; bp. of Lincoln 1320—1343.

[b] Richard de Bury, otherwiſe Angervil, lord privy ſeal, afterwards lord chancellor and treaſurer, biſhop of Durham 1333—1345.

[c] John de Eltham, ſecond ſon of Edward III.

eaſdemque eccliam & capellas cum ſuis juribus & pertin' univerſis in proprios uſus ipſorum & menſe ſue archiep̃alis imperpetuum retinere. Ita tamen, quod vacante ſede archiep̃ali nos vel heredes occaſione temporalium archiep̃atus illius in manibus ñris vel heredum ñror' exiſtencium, ſeu alia occaſione quocunque ad ſolucionem dictor' ſummar', in toto vel in parte, minime teneamur; ſet quod dictus archiep̃us & ſucceſſores ſui, qui ſede plena, & alii qui ſede vacante fructus & emolumenta dictor' eccliæ & capellar' ſunt percepturi, ad ſolucionem dictar' ſummar' dictis pauperibus faciend' firmiter teneantur, prefatoque archiep̃o & ejus ſucceſſoribus, ac aliis fructus & emolumenta hujuſmodi ſic percepturis, quod ipſe predictas centum & ſexaginta libras mag̃ris, ſive cuſtodibus, & fratribus & ſororibus, hoſpitalium predictor' annuatim, in ſumma predicta imperpetuum ſolvere, & eiſdem mag̃ris, ſive cuſtodibus, fratribus & ſororibus, quod ipſi eandem ſummam annuatim a prefatis archiep̃o & ejus ſucceſſoribus, ſeu aliis, fructus & emolumenta predicta ſic percepturis percipere & habere valeant ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis imperpetuum ut eſt dictum tenore preſentium ſimiliter licentiam dedimus ſp̃alem; ſtatuto de terris & ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obſtante. Nolentes quod predictus archiep̃us, vel ſucceſſores ſui, ſeu alii fructus & emolumenta hujuſmodi percepturi, vel dicti mag̃ri ſive cuſtodes, aut fratres, ſeu ſorores, vel eorum ſucceſſores, ratione ſtatuti predicti, ſeu pro eo quod advocatio dicte eccliæ de Recolvre tenetur de nobis in capite, per nos vel heredes noſtros, juſtic', eſcaetores, vicecomites, aut alios ballivos, ſeu miniſtros nr̃os quoſcumque occaſionentur, moleſtentur in aliquo, ſeu graventur. In cujus rei teſtimonium has litteras ñras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm' ſextodecimo die Martii, anno regni in Angl' viceſimo ſecundo, regni vero ñri Francie nono.

Carta Salamon But de tribus acris terre in Reyculver, 1357.

From the Private Deeds of Harbledown Hoſpital.

SCIANT preſentes & futuri quod ego Salamon But de Halyberg de parochia de Recolvre dedi conceſſi & hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi Willmo atte Welle cap̃llo, Willo Chilham, Robto Bernard, Ric̃o Lorkyn, Joh̃i Motoun & Simoni Godhayt tres acras terre mee cum pertin', jacent' in poch' de Recolvre apud Sperkyn in campo vocato Brounyngeſton inter terram heredum Willi Loue verſus caſt, & terram Thome Dunſton verſus ſouth & weſt, & terram Jacobi Lapyn verſus north; habend' & tenend' predictas tres acras terre cum ſuis pertin' prefatis Willmo, Willmo, Robto, Ric̃o, Joh̃i, & Simoni, heredibus & aſſign' ſuis, libere, quiete, bene, & in pace imperpetuum, de capit' dno feodi per ſervicia inde debita & de jure conſueta. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti carte ſigillum meum appoſui. Dat' apud Re-

Recolvre decimo octavo die menſ' April', anno regni reg' Edwardi Tercii poſt conqueſtum Ang' triceſimo octavo. Hiis teſtibus, Thoma Dunſton, Hamone Hycke, Thoma Herwoldyngg, Willo Chepman, Johne Sely, Thoma Symeon, Johne de Eſtwyk clerico, & aliis.

Carta ejuſd' Sal' But de predictis tribus acris terre in Reculver, 1357.

From the Private Deeds of Harbledown Hoſpital.

SCIANT preſentes & futuri quod ego Salamon But de Halyberg de parochia de Reculver dedi, conceſſi, & hac prefenti carta mea confirmavi Willo atte Welle capellano, Willo Chilham, Robto Bernard, Ricardo Lorkyn, Johi Moton, & Simoni Godhayt, feoffatis, ad uſum prioris, fratrum & ſoror' hoſpitalis Sci Nicholai de Herbaldown tres acras terre mee cum pertin' in parochia de Reculver apud Sperkyn in campo vocato Brownyngeſton inter terram heredum Willi Lowe verſus eaſt & terram Thome Dunſton verſus ſouth & weſt & terram Jacobi Lapyn verſus north, habend' & tenend' predictas tres acras terre cum ſuis pertinen' prefatis Willo, Willo, Roberto, Ricardo, Johi, & Simoni, modo & forma predict' hered' & aſſign' ſuis libere, quiete, bene, & in pace imperpet' de capit' dno feod' per ſervicia inde debita & de jure conſueta. In cujus rei &c. Dat' apud Reculver 18 April', an' regni reg' Edwardi Tertii 38. Hiis teſtibus, Thoma Dunſton, Hamone Hyck, Thoma Herwoldyng, Willo Chepman, Johe Sely, Thom' Symeon, Johe de Eſtwyk clerico, & aliis.

Carta indentata predictis feoffatis concedens predictas III acras terre predict' Solamon But ſub annuo redditu unius Summe Ordei, 1357.

From the ſame Deeds.

HEC indentura teſtatur quod Willis atte Welle capllis, Willis Chilham, Robtus Bernard, Ricus Lorkyn, Johes Motoun, & Simon Godhayt, dederunt & hac preſenti carta ſua indentata confirmaverunt Salamoni But tres acras terre cum pertin' ſuis jacent' in poch' de Recolvre apud Sperkyn in uno campo vocat' Brounyngeſton. Habend' prefato Salamoni heredibus & aſſign' ſuis imperpetuum, reddend' inde annuatim prefatis Willo atte Welle, &c. heredibus & aſſign' ſuis, unam ſummam

ſummam ordei palmal'* annui redditus juxta melius precium except' duobus denariis in ſumma in feſto Sĉi Michis archangeli apud Herbaldown. Et predictus Salamon vult & concedit pro ſe, heredibus, & aſſign' ſuis & obligat dictas tres acras terre cum pertin' ſuis diſtrictione predictor' Wilti atte Welle, &c. hered' & aſſign' ſuor': ita quod bene licebit eiſdem in dictis tribus acris terre cum pertin' ſuis diſtringere quocienscunque dictam ſummam ordei palmal' annui redditus aliquo termino a retro eſſe contigerit, & diſtrictiones penes ſe retinere quouſque de omnibus arrerag' una cum dampnis & expenſis ea occaſione habitis & incurſis plenarie fuerit ſatisfactum, vel predictas tres acras terre cum pertin' ſuis retinere & eas pacifice poſſidere ſibi, heredibus & aſſign' ſuis ſine contradictione predicti Salamonis & hered' ſuor' imperpetuum. In cujus rei teſt' partes predicte huic carte indent' ſigilla ſua alternatim appoſuerunt. Dat' apud Racolvre duodecimo die menſ' Junii, anno regni reg' Edwardi tercii poſt conqueſtum triceſimo octavo. Hiis teſtibus, Thoma Dunſton, Johne atte Welle, Wilto Gilbert, Andr' Grenehame, Thoma But, Joħe Symeon, Joħe Sely, Johne Loue, Simone Loue, & aliis.

Exemplificatio antiqua [1384] continens varia inſtrumenta ad eccleſias de Reculvre et Herne ſpectantia, hodie (A. D. 1756) penes Decan' et Capit' Cantuar'.

From a tranſcript made by the Rev. Mr. Hall.

UNIVERSIS Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſentes litteræ pervenerint Robertus de Bradgare, commiſſarius Cantuarien' generalis, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas v̄ra quod novem litteræ patentes quarum ſex litteræ ſigillo bone memorie quondam d̄ni Johannis Stratford, Dei gratia, archiep̄i Cantuarienſis, ac duæ litteræ earum ſigillo commiſſarii Cantuarienſis generalis a c alio ſigillo bone memorie quondam Petri Durant audientiæ venerabilium virorum d̄nor' prioris et capituli eccleſie Cantuarienſis (ſede Cant' vacante) auditoris cera viridi eiſdem appendentibus ſigillatæ non abolitæ non raſæ non cancellatæ ſed ſane & integre ac omni vitio et ſuſpicione ſiniſtra carentis. Nobis in judicio pro tribunali ſedentibus pro parte diſcreti viri magiſtri Johannis de Montecuto, perpetui vicarii eccl'ie de Reculvre, Cant' dicœc' extiterant preſentatæ, fuitque pro parte dicti vicarii nobis judicialiter propoſitum quod ipſum vicarium tam in diverſis regni Angliæ quam extra ipſum regnum partibus etiam in Curia Romana fidem ſaltem ſummariam facere opertebat de eiſdem litteris, et propter viarum diſcrimina et alia pericula que ratione delationis litterarum ipſarum ſi eas ad partes hujuſmodi deferri contingeret poſſint in hac parte de facili veriſimiliter evenire prefatas litteras originales ad par-

* If this word is rightly copied, it is not to be found in the Glaſſaries in any ſenſe applicable to barley, unleſs it means *large ſized* grain.

tes

tes hujus ſecure deſtinare non audebat, quapropter ex parte ejuſdem vicarii nobis cum inſtantia debita extitit humiliter ſupplicatum quatenus hujuſmodi litteras reſpicere diligenterque inſpicere tranſumi et examinari facere omnem juris effectum qui exinde ſequi poterit curaremus, etiam ut hujuſmodi tranſcripto cum litteris originalibus ſupradictis fides indubia adhiberetur, quarum vero litterarum tenores per ordinem ſequuntur et ſunt tales.

1. Johannis Stratford, Cantuar' archiep̃i, nominatio III auditorum cauſarum in curia audientie dicti domini archiep̃i, dat' apud Dovor', 21 die Feb. A. D. 1334.

2. Sententia d̃ni Johannis Stratford, Cant' archiep̃i, in controverſia orta inter vicarios de Reculver et Herne, ſuper ſepultura tenentium in capite d̃ni archiep̃i, apud Herne decedentium, quod dicti tenentes in cemeterio matricis eccleſie de Reculver ſepelire debent in futuro. Dat' apud Cherrynge, 16 kal' Nov', ann' Dñi 1334.

3. De reparationibus eccl̃ie de Reculver. "Johannes permiſſione divina Cant' archiep̃us totius Angliæ primas, et ap̃lice ſedis legatus, dilecto filio commiſſario ñro Cant. generali ſal', g̃ram, et ben'. Cum, in viſitatione ñra Cant' dioc' per nos facta, pochiani eccl̃ie pochialis de Reculvere hamlettum ſeu villam de Herne ejuſdem dioc' inhabitantes, una cum aliis dicte eccl̃ie pochianis, conſtructioni et reparationi ipſius eccl̃ie et aliis ejus neceſſitatibus, ſicut alii parochiani ejuſdem, cum neceſſitas imminebat, contribuere denegantes, ac in termino eis ad proponendum canonicum ſi quod haberent quare ſic contribuere non deberent auctoritate ñra peremptorie aſſignato nihil in ea parte effectuale ſeu canonicum proponentes ad contribuendum juxta ſufficientiam eorundem conſtructioni et reparationi et aliis neceſſitatibus eccl̃ie ſupradicte, una cum aliis pochianis ejuſdem, quotiens opus fuerit, ex decreto noſtri in ea parte commiſſarii fuerant legitime condemnati, que condemnatio et decretum in authoritatem rei tranſierant judicate, tandemque poſt proceſſus varios ſuper executione condemnationis et decreti predictorum authoritate ñra facta dictis pochianis coram ñro vicario (nobis tunc in remotis agentibus) in ſpiritualibus generali ſufficienter comparentibus, et de ſtando altæ et baſſæ ordinationi ñri ſuper hiis et variis inobedientiis ſuis et contemptibus in hac parte ſe ſponte et ſimpliciter ſubmittentibus et ordinationi ñre promittentibus parituros ſub debito juramenti corporalis præſtiti per eoſdem: Noſque poſtmodum, ponderatis undique ponderandis ordinavimus, in hunc modum, ñra authoritate ordinaria ſemper ſalva, quod dicti pochiani apud Herne ut præmittitur commorantes dictis condemnationi et decreto pareant cum effectu, ac conſtructioni et reparationi hujus aliiſque dicte eccl̃ie neceſſitatibus, una cum ceteris pochianis ejuſdem, ſicut et illi juxta conditiones perſonarum et quantitatem facultatum ſuarum, futuris contribuant temporibus, quotiens opus erit, ad eos ad hoc faciendum decrevimus canonice compellendos, reſervantes nobis punitionem dictorum pochianorum pro ipſorum inobedientiis et contemptibus ſupradictis, vobis committimus et mandamus quatenus dictos pochianos omnes et ſingulos hameletum de Herne ut præmittitur inhabitantes, quotiens opus erit, et per partem rectoris dicte eccl̃ie de Reculvre, ſeu cuſtodis ejuſdem, fueritis requiſiti, publice et ſolemniter moneatis & effectualiter inducatis, quod ipſi dictis condemnationi et decreto pareant cum effectu, et ut premittitur contribuant conſtructioni et reparationi ac aliis neceſſitatibus eccl̃ie ſupradicte; quod ſi hujuſmodi monitionibus v̄ris parere contemperint, ipſos ad

id per quaſcunque cenſuras eccleſiaſticas canonice compellatis; ad quod faciendum vobis cum cohercionis canonice poteſtate commitimus vices ñras, et quod feceritis ac ipſi facere duxeritis in premiſſis, cum per partem rectoris ſeu cuſtodum dicte ecclie de Reculvre fueritis requiſiti, certificetis per litteras ẽras patentes harum ſeriem continentes. Dat' apud Lambeth, id' Martii, ann' Dñi 1335, et ñre tranſlationis ann' tertio."

4. In Dei nomine, amen. Cum in viſitatione Cant' dioc' per nos Johannem permiſſione divina Cant' archiep̃um totius Angliæ primatem et ap̃lice ſedis legatum actualiter nuper facta, pochiani ecclie pochialis de Reculvre ñre dioc' antedicte hameletum ſeu villam de Herne inhabitantes, una cum aliis dicte pochianis fabrice ejuſdem reparatione neceſſaria indegentis contribuere denegantes, ac in termino eiſdem ad proponendum canonicum ſi quod haberent quare ſic contribuere non deberent peremptorie aſſignato nihil in ea parte effectuale ſeu canonicum proponentes ad contribuend' juxta ſufficientiam eorundem ex tunc conſtructioni & reparationi eccleſie ſupradicte una cum aliis parochiis ejuſdem quotiens opus fuerit ex decreto ñri in ea parte commiſſarii fuiſſent legitime condemnati, que condemnatio & decretum in authoritatem rei tranſierant judicate, tandem iidem parochiani poſt proceſſus varios ſuper executione condemnationis & decreti predictor' authoritate ñra fact' coram ñro vicario (nobis tunc in remotis agentibus) in ſpiritualibus generali ſufficienter poſtea comparentes de ſtando alte & baſſe ordinationi ñre tam ſuper contributione hujuſmodi facienda quam pro variis inobedientiis ſuis & contemptibus in hac parte tactis ſacroſanctis evangeliis corporaliter juraverunt & ſe ad hoc faciendum ſponte & ſimpliciter ſubmiſſerunt. Nos ſiquidem Johannes archiep̃us ſupradictus, ponderatis undique ponderandis, taliter ordinamus quod dicti parochiani apud Herne ut premittitur inhabitantes dictis condemnationi & decreto pareant cum effectu, ac conſtructioni & reparationi & aliis dicte eccleſie neceſſitatibus una cum ceteris parochianis ejuſdem ſicut & illi juxta ſufficientiam perſonarum & quantitatem facultatum ſuarum futuris contribuant temporibus quotiens opus erit & eos ad hoc faciendum per cenſuras eccleſiaſticas decernimus fore canonice compellendos, reſervantes nobis punitionem dictorum parochianorum pro ipſorum contumaciis, inobedientiis, & contemptibus ſupradictis. In quorum omnium teſtimonium ſigillum ñrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' apud Lambeth, 15 die Martii, A. D. 1335.

5. Confirmatio ſententie ſupraſcripte, dat' apud Cherryng, 16 kal' Nov', A. D. 1334, ſuper ſepultura tenentium d̃ni in capite apud Herne decendentium, per d̃ñm Johannem de Stratford Cant' archiep'. Dat' apud Lambeth, 9 die Feb', A. D. 1339.

6. Johis Stratford Cant' archiep̃i mandatum ſuper executione ſententie olim late pro vicario de Reculvre contra vicar' de Herne ſuper oblationibus datis & miſſis in funeribus tenentium capital' d̃ni archiep̃i apud Herne decedentium celebratis. Dat' apud Cantuar', 15 kal' Maii, A. D. 1341.

7. Compoſitio facta inter parochianos eccl' de Reculvre & parochianos eccl' de Herne, Sti Nicholai, & Omnium Sanctor', ſuper reparationibus eccl' de Reculvre.

Memorandum quod inter nos parochianos ecclie de Reculvre Cant' dioc' ex parte una, parochianos eccleſiar' ſeu capellar' de Herne & Sancti Nicholai & Omnium

Sanctorum ab eadem ecclia de Reculvre dependentium, ſupra quota ſeu quantitate & modo contributionis faciend' conſtructioni & reparationi ipſius ecclie de Reculvre & aliis neceſſitatibus ejuſdem per dictos parochianos de Herne, Sancti Nicholai, & Omnium Sanctorum, ad quam contributionem (ut premittitur) faciendam per commiſſarium ven' patris dñi Johannis Dei gra Cant' archiepi totius Anglie primatis nuper fuerant rite & legitime condemnati, mota fuiſſent diſcordia et materia queſtionis, tandem comparentibus coram nobis Thoma de Cantuar' commiſſario Cant' generali in eccl' Chriſti Cant', 6 Idus Junii, anno Domini 1336, omnibus parochianis de Reculvre, Herne, Sancti Nicolai, et Omnium Sanctorum predict' pro bono pacis et concordie inter eoſdem in premiſſis habendo, per nos commiſſarium predict' de ipſorum authoritate et expreſſo conſenſu ita extitit ordinatum, quod ſinguli oboli de ſingulis acris terrarum parochianorum omnium predictorum infra dictas parochias exiſtentium ſolverentur, colligerentur, & expendantur hac vice inreparationem dicte ecclie de Reculvre neceſſario faciend', et quod ſex viri fide digni electi et nominati per parochianos predict', videlicet, Johes Love et Johes Hugelot de parochia de Reculvre per parochianos ejuſdem, Johes de Helwoldynge et Johis Baker de parochia de Herne per parochianos ejuſdem, Johes Leneye et Johes Strodere de parochia Sancti Nicholai & Omnium Sanctorum per parochianos ejuſdem, eque, fideliter, et juſte taxarent quemlibet parochianum de Reculvre, Herne, Sancti Nicolai, et Omnium Sanctorum, juxta quantitatem terrarum ſuarum in ejuſdem parochiis exiſtentium et numerum acrarum eorundem de ſingulis obolis ſupradictis, et pecuniam juxta taxacionem hujuſmodi quemlibet concernentem ab eiſdem exigerent levarent et colligerent, ac cuſtodibus operis ecclie de Reculvre predict', vidlt, Johi Sewale et Simoni Love plene et integraliter ſolverent in reparationem ejuſdem neceſſariam per dictos cuſtodes fideliter et utiliter convertendam; dictique cuſtodes pecuniam hujuſmodi per ipſas receptam periculo eorum cuſtodirent, et prout opus erit in reparationem ejuſdem ecclie fideliter expenderent, et fidelem computum inde redderent omnibus quorum intereſt cum ſuper hoc eſſent congrue requiſiti; ad quod bene et fideliter faciend' tam dicti ſex viri per dictos parochianos ut premittitur electi ſeu nominati quam cuſtodes operis antedicti quatenus ad ipſos pertinet juramentum ad ſancta Dei evangelia per ipſos tacta corporaliter preſtiterunt. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum officii ñri preſentibus appoſuimus. Dat' Cantuar', 4 kal' Julii, anno ſupradicto.

8. Inſtrumentum continens libellum et ſententiam per commiſſarium Cant' latam pro vicario de Reculvre contra vicario de Herne ſuper ſepultura tenentium capitalis dñi archiepi in Herne infra eccl' paroch' de Reculvre decendentium, et inhibitionem commiſſarii predicti contra vicarium de Herne ne corpora predict' tenentium in eccl' de Herne ſepelientur in futuro; necnon compoſitionem factam inter vicarios de Reculvre et Herne ſuper miſſis pro animis defunctor' celebrandis, viz. quod vicar' de Reculvre oblationes ad primam miſſam, et vicar' de Herne oblationes ad ſecundam miſſam, recipiet. Dat' in eccl' Chriſti Cant', 4 die Mart', A. D. 1356.

9. Mandatum auditoris cauſarum prioris et capit' eccl' Chriſti Cant' (ſede Cant' vacante) contra vicar' de Herne, et condempnatio ejuſdem ad ſolvend' vicario de Reculvre IV ſol' ab eo receptis pro celebratione miſſe temporis ſepulture Phil' And:

in cemiterio de Herne dum vixit capital' tenent' dñi archiepi; et monitio eidem facta ſuper obſervatione ſententie olim per dñm Ricardum Cant' archiep' late contra vicar' de Herne olim in premiſſis delinqnent'. Dat' Cant', 2 id' Jan' A. D. 1333.

Concluſio predicte Exemplificationis.

Nos vero Robertus commiſſarius Cant' ſupradictus attendentes hujuſmodi ſupplicationem conſonam fore juri litteras predictas pro parte dicti vicarii, in notariorum publicorum et teſtium ſubſcriptorum preſentia, ut premittitur, publice et judicialiter preſentatas, recepimus, inſpeximus, vidimus, perlegique et examinari fecimus diligenter. Et quia litteras hujuſmodi reperimus in ea parte ſanas, integras, ac omni vitio et ſuſpicione carentes, eas per diſcretos viros magiſtrum Joliem Bedell conſiſtorii Cantuarienſis regiſtrarium, et Ricardum Water dicti conſiſtorii procuratorem, clericos Cantuar' dioc' notarioſque publicos infraſcriptos tranſcribi et copiari mandavimus, et eas ſic tranſcriptas et copiatas in preſenti publico inſtrumento de ipſis tranſcriptis fideliter ..... in ñra et dictorum notariorum et teſtium ſubſcriptorum preſentia legi et collationem fieri, dictaſque litteras publicari fecimus ac etiam publici juris forma, et demum quia preſentes litteras ſic tranſcriptas ..... litteris originalibus invenimus concordare, decernimus quantum in nobis eſt ..... tranſcripto quod eiſdem litteris originalibus tam in judicio quam extra, etiam ubique, fidem plenam et indubiam fore adhibend'. In quorum omnium et ſingulorum fidem et teſtimonium preſentes litteras..... publicum inſtrumentum per prefatos notarios ſcribi et publicari mandavimus, et ſigillo officii ñri appoſitione communiri. Dat' et act' Cantuar' tertio die menſis Decembris, ſub anno 1389. Indictione 13 pontificatus ſanctiſſimi in Chriſto patris et Domini Domini Urbani divina providentia pape anno 12.

Hec Exemplificatio, cum ſigillo valde obliterato, hodie (A. D. 1756) remanet penes dec' & capit' Cantuar'*.

Order of Abp. Iſlip, 8 Id. Feb. 1355, directing that CLX lī. p an', due from the Archbiſhoprick to the Hoſpitals of Harbledoun and Northgate, ſhould be paid for the future out of the church of Reculver.

From the Harbledown Charters.

OMNIBUS p̄ſentes ſras viſuris Simon p̄miſſione divina Cantuar' archiep̄us, totius Angl' primas & aplice ſedis legatus, ſalutem in Auctore ſalutis: Noverit univerſitas vra q̄d cum pauperes hoſpitalium de Herbaldoun & de Northgate, [illegible] ar' dioc', ſuper & de elemoſina Cant' archiep̄or' fundator', ab olim necnon ab

* See Somner's Treatiſe of the Roman Ports and Forts, p. 84, in edit. Oxon. 1693.

omni

omni tempore & prefertim cujus contrarii memoria hoīum non exiſtit, de elemoſina archiepor' Cant' qui fuerunt centum & quadraginta libr', necnon de eccliade Reculvre jam menſe archiepali aucte aplica novit' unita & rectoribus ejuſdem, viginti libr' ſtirlingor', tam p ſuſtentatione ſua & alior' infirmor' ad ipſa hoſpitalia confluencium quam aliis ſibi incumbentibus oneribus comodius ſupportand' continue pcepiſſent: Principes inſuper excellentiſſimi reges Angl' onus pſtacoīs dictar' centum & quadraginta libr' quotiens & quando ſedes archiepales vacaſſet, & temporalia dictor' archiepor' ea occaſione ſeu alias in ſuis manibus jure regio extitiſſent pro temporibus quibus temporalia hujuſque tenuerant agnoviſſent, & eaſdem centum & quadraginta libr' p rata terminorum in eiſdem vacacoībus ſeu temporibus quibus in eorum manibus temporalia predicta extiterint qualicumque currentium inſuper perſolviſſent, ab omni tempore ſupradicto: Bone tamen memorie dñs Johnes de Stretford ñr pdedeceſſor, conſpiciens dictos pauperes ſupradictas pſtacoībus nullam pbacoem aliam quam poſſeſſionem pdci temporis habuiſſe, que eis diverſa afferebant incommoda dum ſingli archiepi in ſuis creacionum principiis pro ſuis conſcientiis ſerenand' pbacoes de antiquis temporibus exigebant; que ſine magno ipſorum pauperum incommodo pt' expenſas non modicas nequiverant expedire: Quodque contingencium vacacionum temporibus quandoque immo pcrebius p captanda ſolucoe predicte ſumme centum & quadraginta libr' ipſius ptem magnam & notabilem expendebant: Et quod magiſter Thomas de Aſtele, ultimus rector pdce ecclie, quibuſdam queſitis coloribus ſuper pſtacione dcarum viginti libr' moleſtacoes varias eiſdem pauperibus intuliſſet: Volens pietatis intuitu dictis pauperibus ubius & utilius pſpicere, & de pfatis ſummis ſecuritatem facere per quam poſſent duo quiecius famulari; & ne a quoquam ſucceſſorum ſuorum impoſtum de eiſdem poſſit quicquam in dubium revocari, pdcam eccliam de Reculvre, ut de fructibus ejuſdem imperpetuum ſolverent, ſumme memorate, tam ad exoneracionem archieporum Cant' ſede ipſa plena, quam nobilium regum Anglor' ſuccedentibus vacacionum hujus temporibus, in recompenſacionem conſenſus regii in appropriacione pdicta & ſub eadem condicione adhibiti ſibi & menſe ſue archiepali in perpetuum aucte aplica appropriari optinuit, & univit. Set idem pat' revendus ante finalem expedicionem ſecuritatis hujus ſicut Dño placuit ab hac luce migravit. Nos vero Simon archiepus pdcus ſibi quamvis immeriti ſuccedentes, conſiderantes hec ad laudem Dei, neceſſitatum pauperum pdictorum ſublevacionem piiſſimam, de intencione puriſſima pceſſiſſe: ipſius pris cupientes ſtudioſis inherere veſtigiis; receptis pmit' ſuper pmiſſis omnibus actis in formacoibus atque veris, tractatu inſuper cum capitulo ñro Cant' diligenti, eo ppterea evocato, habito ſpiritualiter ſuper pmiſſis, cauſis pdcis diſcuſſis, & decreto p nos interpoſito ſuper eis, ad laudem Dei & quietem dictor' pauperum neceſſitatumque ſuorum relevacoem congruam, exoneracoemque Cant' archieporum de fructibus ecclie predicte memoratas ſummas vidl' ad centum & ſexaginta libr' ſe extendentes, per nos & ſucceſſores ñros ipſa ſede plena, & ipſa ſede vacante per manus eorum qui fruct' & emolumenta dicte ecclie & capellarum eidem annexarum ſunt percepturi, juxta diſtincionem inferius annotatam quamdiu menſe archiepali appropriata duraverit, fore decernimus in perpetuum exſolvend': Ad quarum quidem ſolucoem quatuor anni temporibus p equales porciones; vidl', feſtis Sci Martini in yeme, purificacoīs

beate

beate Marie virginis, apostolor' Phi & Jacobi, & Sci Petri quod dicitur ad vincula, de fructibus eccl̃ie p̃dc̃e, quamdiu sic unita mense archiep̃ali fuerit fidelit' faciend', deliberac̃oe provido p̃optenta de consensu p̃dci capitli ñri, ꝑpt' causas p̃dc̃as, & utilitatem archiep̃atus evidentem, obligamus dc̃am eccliam de Recolvre sic mense ñre archiep̃ali ut p̃mittit' unitam, nos eciam & successores ñros, p̃fatis hospitalibus & pauperibus in eisdem degentibus, & que sibi succedent in perpetuum, quocunque nomine censeant, prefata vero apropriacione qualit̃cumque cessante seu, quod absit, revocata, vel qualit̃cumque dissoluta, decernim' volum' & eciam ordinamus, quod temporalia dicti archiep̃atus ad solutc̃oem dictarum centum & quadraginta libr' & p̃fata ecclia de Reculvre ad solutc̃oem viginti libr' sicuti p̃mitus fuerant, redeant & remaneant onerata, hospitaliaque predicta & pauperes tunc degentes in eis quocumque nomine censeant, ad jus suum ꝓcipiendi & habendi dictas summas ut p̃fert' redeant antiquum, & eo extunc libere utant' & gaudeant', sicut ante ipsius ecclie unionem & appropriac̃oem p̃missis uti solebant qualit̃cumque seu gaudere, dicta appropriac̃oe & tempis fluxu non obstantibus, nec impedimentum afferentibus quovismodo: Et ne ꝑpt' mortem archiep̃orum diversis temporibus decedencium de solutc̃oe in p̃fatis t̃mis facienda dubium aliquod oriat': Volumus & ordinamus quod quicumque archiep̃us post ꝓceptos p eum annales fructus dc̃e ecclie & capellar' eidem annexar' post festum Sci Michis & ante festum Pasch' tunc ꝑx' sequens ex nunc decessit, quod ipse & executores sui ad p̃stac̃om dictar' summar' quatuor t̃mis dictam ꝓcepc̃om immediate sequentibus integralit' teneat', liceatque priori dicti capituli qui fuerit fructus dumtaxat in dicta ecclia & ejus capellis existentes tempore mortis sue si ad solutc̃oem p̃dictar' sufficc̃e potint summarum: Alioquin cetera bona dicti archiep̃i ubicumque existentia usque ad concurrentem quantitatem ꝑ ipsius t̃mis a retro existent sequestrare & sub arto custodire sequestro, quousque dictis pauperibus de prefatis summis fuerit integralit' satisfactum: Si vero archiep̃us hujus post festum Pasche & ante festum Sci Michis ꝑx' tunc sequens decessit, cum in hoc casu de consuetudine ecclie Cant' notor' fructus majores & autumpnales ejusdem anni ad ipsum ꝓtinere debebunt: si ejus executores fructus ecclie & capellarum hujus juxta consuetudinem ipsam integre ꝓcepiunt: & de eis habuerint facultatem liḃam disponendi, ad solutc̃oem pro quatuor t̃mis ꝓcepc̃oem hujus immediate sequentibus quatenus fructus hujus ad hoc se extenderint & non ultima, insuper defuncti archiep̃i nomine teneant': Quod si solutc̃oem hujus non fecerint, liceat tunc dicto priori, si vacatio ipsa usque ad ꝓcepcionem fructuum hujus duraverit, porcionem fructuum ecclie p̃dicte dc̃m defunctum contingentem & nulla alia bona dicti defuncti sequestrare & sub arto similiter custodire sequestro: quousque de dictis summis ꝑ t̃mis hujus debitis, ipsis pauperibus fuerit integraliter satisfactum. Et si porcio dictum defunctum contingens non sufficiat, residuum de porcione futuri pontificis suppleat': Nostre tamen intencionis non existit', quod si sede plena temporalia dicti archiep̃atus quacumque ocasione ad manus regias applicent': ita quod archiep̃m de spiritualibus vivere & regi opteat, ꝑ tempore hujus eciam ad solucionem aliquam dictis pauperibus faciend' archiep̃us qui ꝑ tempore fuerit aliqualit' teneat': Set in eo casu temporalia sicut ipsius remaneant oñata. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' apud Otteford, VIII idus Febr', anno Dñi Millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, & nostre consecrationis septimo.

Copy of the Mortmayn of the lands in Reculver and dyverſe other placys, 1426

From the Harbledown Private Deeds.

HARY be the grace of God kyng of Ingelond and of Fraunce, and lorde of Erllond, to all peple in hoys p̃ſent lettẽ behyt knowen ſendyth gretyng. Knowe ze þt wt we ſchull take wel belovyd to us in Criſt õ brodryn and ſuſteryn of the hoſpitall of Herbaldowne ſchal have of the geſtys of dyv̄ſe p̃ſonys to hem anactyd aftyr þe ſtatute of þe londye & þe tenem̃t to þe hondys of þe mortemẽt and not put fro but enduyd thoo meſuagys v ſchopys en gardyn xxx acris & to by the pecis of lond on zerde of wode & xxv ſchelynges & the halfin dell of an fferdyng of rente, and rente zeldynge of a quat' of berr' *, & an henne & half a certell & þe III parte of a certell, and XL of eggs wt hys p̃tinence in Reculvre and Herne, Herbaldoune, Goodneſton, ſuburbz of Caunt̃buri, Weſtgate nexſt Cant̃buri & in the Ilde of Herteye de whyche of us ſchul not holde in fee & is wurth be zer an c ſchellynges ; that ys to ſeye, of John Roper of Weſtgate on meſuage and III ſchopis in the parſche of Seynt Dunſtanys in þe ſayde towne of Weſtgate ; of Thomas Inglot on meſuage & on a gardine in the parſche of Seynt Paulys in ſuburbz forſayde ; of John Eldyng of Weſtgate II ſchoppis in þe forſayde parſhe of Seynt Dunſtanys ; of Solomon But III acris of londe in Reculv̄e ; of Richard Lucas on acre of lande in Herne ; of Thomas Fog, knyt, III acris & on zerde of londe & an half in Herbaldoune ; and of Richard Mellar on pece of londe in Goodneſton ; of Phylypp Northwoode xx ſchelynges of rente comyng of div̄ſe londis & tenem̃ts in that forſeyde towne of Herne ; of John Sewale II ſchelynges of rente, and of zefte of II acr' of londe & half in þe forſayde towne of Herne ; of John Harewell of Goodneſton VI pence of rente and of a meſuage in Goodneſton ; of Willyam Ive, John Halle of Sandwyche, and William Buttone of ho Oſprenge IIII ſchelynges and VI pence, and the half of a fferdyng of rente, and rente of two certellis, and the III parte of a certell, and an henne & an half, and xv eggys of div̄ſe tenem̃ts in the Ielde of Heſtaye ; of John Ainyngbury and Alice his wyff, William Gybbard & Walt' Pymme rente of a quart' of ber', and too acris of londe in Herne, in the ſame meſuage, ſchopas, gardine, londe, woode, & rente forſayd to hem ſo þe date aft' þe ſtatuyt forſayd in growyng have bene our licence or for our p̃genitors upon theſe ſchal nayt be wt̄drawe : We, of our grace ſpecialle & of our ſupplication of the forſayde broderyn & ſoſt̄yn be þe zeftys of the ſame brodryn & ſoſt̄yn treſpas contemptys be hem in þt parti made, in alſo moche as in us p̃tynes of occaſyon forſayde, and furdyemor', of eny oþr in our grace we have zeve &

* Quarter of barley.

ygrauntyd

ygrauntyd ⁊ yconfermyd how moche in yow is be þe ſame brodryn ⁊ ſoſtyn meſuagis, ſchopys, gardins, londs, wode, ⁊ rente forſayde with hys ptynēce havyng ⁊ holdyng in pece to hem ⁊ tho here ſucceſſoris for evermore, w'oute ony pedyment of oure heyerys or of oure mynyſtrys, or of mynyſtrys of oure heyerys whereſoū eṽ hit be. In hijs witneſſe hewr letrr̃s ben' made we have made patente. Wytneſſe me hymſelf at Weſtm' þe XIII daye of Junii de zere renyng of oure kyng XIII zere.

Litera Pardonatûs Henrici Sexti; Jun. 13, 1426.

From the Harbledown Private Deeds.

HENRICUS Dei gratia rex Anglie & Francie & dominus Hib̄nie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod cum ut accepimus dilecti nobis in Chriſto fratres & ſorores hoſpitalis de Herbaldoune habeant, & predeceſſores ſui habuerunt, de donis diverſar' perſonar' eis factis poſt ſtatutum de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponend' editum, duo meſuagia, quinque ſchopas, unum gardinum, triginta acras & duas parvas pecias terre, unam rodam boſci, viginti & quinque ſolidatas & medietatem unius quadrantate redditus, & redditum unius quarterii ordei, unius galline, & dimid' unius ſarcelle * & tertie partis unius ſarcelle, & quadraginta ovor' cum pertinenciis in *Recolvre*, *Hierne*, Herbaldoune, Gwodeſton, ſuburbiis Cantuarie, Weſtgate juxta Cantuar', & Inſula de Hertaye, que de nobis non tenentur in capite, & valent per annum centum ſolidos; videlicet, de Joħe Roper de Weſtgate unum meſuagium & tres ſhopas in parochia Sc̄i Dunſtani, in predicta villa de Weſtgate; de Thoma Inglot unum meſuagium & unum gardinum in parochia Sc̄i Pauli, in ſuburbiis predictis; de Joħe Yelding de Weſtgate duas ſhopas in predicta parochia Sc̄i Dunſtani; de Salomone But tres acras terre in Recolvre; de Ric̄o Lucas unam acram terre in Hierne; de Thoma Fogg chivaler tres acras & unam rodam terre & dimid' in Herbaldoune; de Ric̄o Mellere unam peciam terre & unam rodam boſci in eadem villa; de Wiłło Mortone & Johanna uxore ejus tres acras terre in eadem villa; de Rob̄to Dodyngton unam peciam terre in Guodneſton; de Pħo Northwode viginti ſolidatas redditus provenientes de diverſis terris & ten' in predicta villa de Hierne; de Joħe Sewale duos ſolidos redditus exeuntes de duabus acris terre & dimid' in predicta villa de Hierne; de Johanne Narnhell de Gwodneſton ſex denariatas redditus exeuntes de uno meſuagio in Gwodneſton; de Wiłło Yoe, Joħe atte Hall de Sandwych, & Wiłło Bottone de Oſprenge, quatuor ſolidatas & ſex denariatas ac medietatem unius quadrantate redditus, & redditum duar' ſarcellar' ac tercie partis unius ſarcelle, unius galline & dimid' & quindecim ovor' exeunt' de diverſis tenementis in Inſula de Herteye; de Joħe Aryngburge, juniore, & Alicia uxore ejus, Wiłło Gilbert, & Waltero Symme, redditum

* The only ſenſe of *ſarcellus* and *ſercellus* in the Gloſſaries is *the ſign of an hoop, indicating that wine is ſold* at the houſe where it hangs out. Q. If it can bear that ſenſe here?

unius

unius quarteril ordei exeunt' de una grangea & uno ſtabulo ac duabus acris terre in Hierne; & eadem meſuagia, ſhopas, gardinum, terram, boſcum, & redditum predicta, ſibi ſic data poſt ſtatutum predictum ingreſſi fuerint, licentia noſtra aut progenitor' noſtror' ſuper hiis non optenta: Et nos, de gracia ñra ſpeciali, & ad ſupplicationem predictor' fratrum & ſororum, pardonavimus eiſdem fratribus & ſororibus tranſgreſſiones, contemptus, & forisfacturas per ipſos in hac parte factos, & quicquid ad nos pertinet occaſione predicta. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratia noſtra, dedimus, conceſſimus, & confirmavimus, quantum in nobis eſt, eiſdem fratribus & ſororibus, meſuagia, ſhopas, gardinum, terram, boſcum, & redditum predicta, cum ſuis pertinentiis; habend' & tenend' quietè ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis imperpetuum, abſque impeticõe ñri, heredum vel miniſtrorum noſtrorum, ſive miniſtror' heredum ñror' quorumcumque. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm', tertiodecimo die Junii, anno regni ñri tertiodecimo. Per breve de privato ſigillo. WAKE.

Abp. Stafford's Grant to John Pawlyn, of divers Eſcheats at Reculver, &c.

From the Regiſter of that Archbiſhop.

OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint Johannes* permiſſ' divina Cant' archiep' totius Anglie primas & apoſtolice ſedis legatus ſalutem in Dño ſempeternam. Noveritis nos conceſſiſſe dilecto & fideli ſervienti Joñi Pawlyn pro bono & laudabili ſervicio nobis & eccleſie nře Cant' multipliciter impenſo quandam eſcaetam apud Reculvre ad manus ñras devenientem per mortem Joñis Clere, alteram eſcaetam ad manus nřas ſimiliter devenientem per mortem cujuſdam mulieris vocat' Lap' Wyncheſlove, ſex acr' terre in Rolling que ad dictas manus nřas devenerunt ut eſcaet' per mortem Johanne que fuit uxor Michaelis Downer, duas pecias terre vocat' Hunterſlonde in Tenterden, & unum meſſuagium in Senitmauchurche que ad dictas manus nřas devenerunt ſimiliter ut eſcaeta; habend' & tenend' omnia predict' eſcaet' terras & meſſuagium cum eorum redditibus & proficuis quibuscunque prefato Joh' Pawlyn, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, a dat' preſentium uſque ad finem quadraginta annorum extunc prox' ſequentium & plenarie complet' abſque aliquo nobis vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris inde reddend' per preſentes. In cujus, &c. Dat' apud Lambeth, XVI Nov. Anno Domini MCCCCXLV.

* Abp. Stafford 1443—1452, lord chancellor and lord treaſurer.

INCUMBENTS of RECULVER,

	Incumbents.	Registers.
	Rectors.	
	Hugh occurs rector, between 1171 and 1184 (see p. 129.)	
1299, 8 Mar.	John de Langeton, rector, (see p. 119)	Winchelsey, f. 274. b.
1310.	Nicholas Tyngewicke, rector, and the first vicar. (see pp. 78, 136.)	Ibid. f. 39.
	Vicars.	
1351, 8 May.	John de Islip, Thomas Newe *. See p. 157.	Islip, f. 260. b.
1356, 14 July.	Hugh Power †, on the resignation of Niewe.	Ibid. f. 273. a.
1361, 25 Oct.	William de Blytheworth, on the death of Power.	Ibid. f. 292. b.
1376, 8 Oct.	Richard Skeene, by exchange with Blytheworth.	Sudbury, f. 119. a.
1384, 2 Oct.	John Langham, by exchange with Richard Skeene.	Courteney, f. 255. a.
1386, 23 May.	Thomas Attkyn, on the resignation of John Langham.	Ibid. f. 265. a. b.
1387, 18 Oct.	John Montagu, on a legal vacancy.	Ibid. f. 267. b.
1392, 3 Aug.	John Bedell, alias de Sancto Dionysio, by exchange with Montagu.	Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courteney, fol. 205. b.
1392, 11 Oct.	John Bradley, on the death of Bedell.	Ibid. fol. 207.
1393, 15 June.	Robert Langton, on the resignation of Bradley.	Ibid. fol. 212.
1402, 24 Nov.	John Bulwyk, by exchange with Langton.	Arundel, vol. I. fol. 292.
1403, 13 Jan.	William Wenlyston, by exchange with Bulwyk.	Ibid. fol. 292. a.
1414, 3 Jan.	John Spiser, on the death of Wenlyston.	Chicheley, vol. I. f. 62. b.
1416, 10 Dec.	John Palmere, by exchange with Spiser.	Ibid. fol. 80. b.

* He resigned it for the rectory of Aldington, and was also rector of Godmerston. See p. 127. He founded two chantries at Reculver, and another at Hothe, in 1354; and a fourth at Hambledown in 1371. See p. 157.

† In 1357 Thomas de Astele is mentioned as "ultimus rector;" see p. 149.

1452,

	Incumbents.	Registers.
	Vicars.	
1421, 3 Aug.	Henry Beſet, by exchange with Palmere.	Ibid. fol. 128. a.
1431, 14 Mar.	John Whitinge, on a legal vacancy.	Ibid. fol. 194. b.
1433, 20 Jan.	John Feurnes, by exchange with Whitinge.	Ibid.
1449, 9 Oct.	—— Kelſey, on the death of Fournes.	Stafford and Kemp. f.01.
1452, 17 Dec.	John Cooke, on the reſignation of Kelſey.	Ibid. fol. 322.
	Thomas Thorp.	
1479, 17 Nov.	John Bedell, on the death of Thorp.	Bourchier, fol. 122. b.
1482, 8 Feb.	John Nutkin, on the reſignation of Bedell.	Ibid. fol. 132. a.
1495, 29 April.	Leonard Eglesfeld, on the reſignation of Nutkin.	Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courteney, fol. 158. a.
1519, 25 June.	John Penyton, M. A.	Warham, fol. 368. a.
	Lawrance Miller, on the death of Penyton.	
1556, 12 July.	Thomas Hewitt, on the death of Miller.	Pole, fol. 69. a.
1560, 10 May.	William Vele, on the reſignation of Hewitt.	Parker, vol. I. fol. 343.
1575, 11 Feb.	Joſhua Hutton, by lapſe, on the preſentation of the Queen.	Ibid. vol. II. fol. 118. a.
1584, 4 Jan.	William Baldok, on the reſignation of Hutton.	Whitgift, vol. I. fol. 457. b.
1594, 18 Jan.	Robert Hunt, on the death of Baldok.	Ibid. vol. II.
1602, 5 Oct.	Barnabas Knell, on the reſignation of Hunt.	Ibid. vol. III. fol. 272. b.
1661, 5 Sept.	Robert Goddin, M. A. on a legal vacancy.	Juxon, fol. 127. b.
1672, 29 Oct.	Henry Hughes, B. A. on the death of Goddin.	Sheldon, fol. 252. b.
1679, 10 April.	Alexander Innes, M. A. on a legal vacancy.	Sancroft, fol. 377. b.
1688, 22 April.	Theophilus Beck, on the reſignation of Innes.	Ibid. fol. 385.
1688-9, 15 Mar.	Adam Reeves, M. A. on the reſignation of Beck.	Ibid. fol. 427. a.

	Vicars.	Registers.
1695, 7 Mar.	Francis Green*, on the death of Reeves.	Tillotſon, fol. 159. b.
1716, 6 Mar.	William Squire†, M. A. on the death of Green.	Wake, vol. I. fol. 299. b.
1726, 17 Nov.	Peter Vallavine‡, LL. B. on the reſignation of Squire.	Ibid. vol. II. fol. 235. b.
1729, 24 Oct.	Thomas Clendon‖, M. A. on the reſignation of Vallavine.	Ibid. fol. 235. b.
1757, 26 Aug.	Thomas Thompſon§, M. A. on the death of Clendon.	Secker.
1762, Feb.	Anthony Lukyn**, B. A. on the reſignation of Thompſon.	Ibid.
1779, 13 Feb.	Richard Sandys††, on the death of Lukyn.	Cornwallis.
1782, 16 April.	Richard Morgan, on the death of Sandys.	Ibid.

* See p. 125.

† Reſigned this vicarage for that of Herne. See p. 160.

‡ Alſo vicar of Monckton, afterwards one of the minor canons of Canterbury cathedral, and vicar of Preſton near Wingham, for which he reſigned Reculver. Died in 1767.

‖ Alſo vicar of Sturry.

§ Reſigned this for the vicarage of Elham, where he died in 1773. He was alſo one of the ſix preachers in Canterbury cathedral, and had been miſſionary on the Coaſt of Africa; in defence of which inhuman and unchriſtian traffic he publiſhed a pamphlet in 1772, intituled, "The African "trade for Negro Slaves ſhewn to be conſiſtent with the Principles of Humanity, and with the "Laws of Revealed Religion."

** Afterwards M. A. holding with this vicarage, by diſpenſation, the united rectories of St. Mildred's and All Saints in Canterbury.

†† He married, March 27, 1781, the right hon. Lady Frances Alicia Aſlong, relict of William Aſlong, eſq. and youngeſt ſiſter to the earl of Tankerville. He had kept his terms and exerciſe for the degree of LL. B. at Cambridge; and died Feb. 27, 1782.

RE-

RECULVER CHANTRIES.

ORDINACIO cantarie in eccl' de Racolvere, directa Tho. Nyewe * deWolton, rectori eccl' de Aldington, dudum vicar' eccl' paroch' de Raculvre, Cant' dioec'. Dat' apud Maghfield, 23 Mart', 1354. Regiſt. Iſlip, fol. 104. a.

Condemnatio per mag' Will' de Wyttleſey, cancellar' et commiſſar' dni archiepi, in cauſa detentionis et ſubtractionis redditus eccl' de Racolvere, Will' Gilbert parochian' dicte eccle, comparentem omnes terras in paroch' de Raculvere et Chiſtlet dicte Cant' dioec' ad ſe per obitum Alicie de Brouke devolutas ex pia cauſa in xiii ſol' et iiii den' annui redditus ad ſubſidium ſuſtentationis unius capellani divina in eccl' de Raculvere pro anima dicte Alicie et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum celebraturi imperpetuum rite et legitime eſſe onoratas; et petentem ſe in dict' xiii ſ iiii d ſolvend in eccl' de Racolvere in feſtis nativitatis Dñi et nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiſte annis ſingulis capellano predicto ſententialiter et diffinitiva condempnata. Dat' et Oct' in eccl' paroch' de Maghfield, 8 kal' Maii, 1354. Regiſt. Iſlip, fol. 114. a.

Confirmatio ordinationis trium cantariarum; duarum videlicet in eccl' de Reculver, et tertie in capella de Hothe eidem annexe, per Dñm Tho. Niewe rect' eccl' de Godmerſham fundat'. Dat' apud Saltewode, 4 kal' Junii, 1371. Regiſter Wittleſey, fol. 45, a, b. 46, a, b.

Declaratio dni archiepi cujuſdam clauſule non reſidentie ſuper ordinatione duarum cantariarum in eccleſia de Recolvre. Dat' Cantuar', 1 April. 1377. Regiſter Sudbury, fol. 35. a. b.

Submiſſio Johis Oxendenne de paroch'de Wingham, Cant' dioec', propter ſubtractionem annui preſtationis xiii ſ iiii d a capellano cantarie beate Marie iu eccl' de Reculvre, ex eo quod ipſe Johes Oxendenne certas terras et tenementa que olim fuerint cujuſdam Will' Gilbert defuncti in parochiis de Chiſtlet et Racolvre ejuſdem Cant' dioec' protunc habebat, poſſidebat, et occupabat; quas quidem terras et tenementa idem Johes Oxendenne adquiſierat de heredibus ſive executoribus vel feoffatoribus cujuſdam Laurentii Buckvell defuncti. Quodque occupator et poſſeſſor quicumque dictar' terrar' et tenement' pro tempore exiſtens unum annuum redditum ſive unam preſtationem ſpualem treſdecem ſolidorum et quatuor denariorum capellano cuicunque cantarie beate Marie in eccl' de Reculver fundat' et ad collationem propriam dni Cant' archip' pleno jure ſpectantis pro tempore exiſtenti ſolverit ſingulis annis imperpetuum abſque contradictione aliqua in hac parte. Tamen idem Johes non ignarus dictar' terrar' et tenement' poſſeſſor et occupator prefatum annuum reddit' de xiii ſ. iiii d. diu ſubtraxit et detinuit. Dat apud' Cant' 6 Junii, 1420. Regiſter Chicheley, Pars 2. fol. 338. b. 339. a.

* In a MS. Hiſtory of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital, by Nicholas Battely, M. A. it appears that this perſon was nominated maſter of that Hoſpital Dec. 18, 1351, and continued ſo till 1382. In different deeds he is called Thomas de Wilton, Thomas de Wolton, and Thomas Newe de Reculvre. He is ſtyled by Somner "vir verè inſignis, rector eccleſiæ de Aldington, dudum vicarius eccleſiæ de Raculvre." See pp. 127, 154.

The

The following Names of Incumbents of the Chantries at RECULVER occur in the Archiepiſcopal Regiſters at Lambeth.

	CHANTRY PRIESTS.	REGISTERS.
	William Drogby, chaplain of Trinity chantry.	Iſlip, fol. 297. a.
1382. 4 Jan.	Thomas Webb, chaplain.	Courteney, f. 248. a.
1383. 27 Aug.	John Wengrave, by exchange with T. Webb.	Ibid. f. 251. a.
1384. 18 Nov.	John Cherchgate, by exchange with Wengrave.	Ibid. f. 255. a.
	Thomas Faunt.	
1425. 28 Julii,	WilliamCaldewell,on the reſignation of Faunt.	Chicheley, pars 1. 156. b.
	William Speere.	
1459. 8 March.	John Furbour, on the reſignation of Speere.	Reg. Bourchier, f. 5. b.
1462, 16 Nov.	William Kirkeby, on the reſignation of Fourbour.	Ibid. p. 856.
1464, 16 Feb.	Robert Aſhford.	Ibid. fol. 90. a. b.
	Simon Flegard, by exchange with Aſhford.	
1466, 3 Oct.	John Hunter, on the reſignation of Flegard.	Ibid. fol. 94. a.
1466, 15 Jan.	Alex. Syddy, on a lawful vacancy.	Ibid. p. 94. b.
	John Bonaunteer.	
1480, 19 April.	Thomas Ballys, on the reſignation of Bonaunteer.	Ibid. fol. 125.
1480, 8 Jan.	Simon Wareyn, on the reſignation of Ballys.	Ibid. fol. 127. b. a.
1495, 19 April.	John Michell, on the death of Warreyn.	Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courteney, fol. 158. a.
1531, 18 Sept.	Thomas Dale, on the reſignation of Michell.	Warham, fol. 405. b.
1538, 4 July.	Thomas Hewett, on the reſignation of Dale.	Cranmer, fol. 365. a.

INCUMBENTS OF HERNE.

	Vicars.	Registers.
1310.	Hugh de Godyneſtre *, firſt vicar.	Winchelſey, f. 30.
1321, 27 Oct.	Henry Rouhall, by preſentation of Nicholas Tyngewicke.	Reynolds, f. 29.
1350, 7 Jan.	Richard Medeborne.	Iſlip, f. 255. a.
1357, 15 Oct.	Will. Kac, on the reſignation of Medeborne.	Ibid. f. 279. a.
	John Hawe.	
1376, 9 July.	Nich. de Farneham, on the death of Hawe.	Sudbury, f. 114. a.
—— 28 Oct.	Roger Sutton, by exchange with Farneham.	Ibid. f. 119. a.
—— 28 Oct.	John Chert, by exchange with Sutton.	Ibid. 119. b.
1376, 31 Dec.	Will. Graunt, by exchange with Chert.	Ibid. f. 123. a.
1393, 19 March.	Will. Goſſe.	Courteney, in Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courteney, f. 216. b.
1431, 10 Feb.	Henry Baſſett, on a legal vacancy.	Chicheley, p. 1. f. 194. a.
1432, 5 May.	John Derby.	Ibid. 195. b.
1446, 12 Aug.	John Bedale, on the reſignation of Derby.	Stafford, f. 90. a.
1464, 9 Oct.	Chriſtopher Warmyngton, by exchange with Bedall.	Bourchier, f. 89. b.
	Richard Bonaventure.	
1489, 2 July.	John Caton, on the reſignation of Bonaventure.	Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courteney, f. 146. a.
1511, 29 March.	Andrew Benſtede, on the death of Caton.	Warham, f. 342. a.
1531, 14 Aug.	John Warren, on the reſignation of Benſtede.	Ibid. f. 405. b.

* This vicar is named in the endowment, but whether he ſucceeded to it is not certain.

1538,

	VICARS.	REGISTERS.
1538, 30 April.	Nicholas Ridley *, S. T. B. on the death of Warren.	Cranmer, 364. b.
1549, 16 Jan.	Tho. Broke †, clerk ‡.	Ibid. f. 410.
1562, 21 Dec.	John Brydges, on a legal vacancy.	Parker, 358. b.
1590, 5 Sept.	Richard Colfe, on the reſignation of Brydges.	Whitgift, f. 488. b.
1613, 22 June.	Iſaac Colfe, on the reſignation of R. Colfe.	Abbot, 396. b.
1616, 19 Sept.	Jacob Colfe ‖, on the reſignation of Iſaac Colfe.	Ibid. 420.
1617, 12 Feb.	Tho. Harward, on the death of Jacob Colfe.	Ibid. 429. b.
1620, 2 March.	Alexander Chapman §, on the death of Harward.	Ibid. p. II. f. 326. a.
1629, 12 Sept.	Francis Ketelby, D. D. on the death of Chapman.	Ibid. p. III. f. 185. a.
1634, 11 Oct.	John Reader, on the reſignation of Ketelby.	Laud, p. I. f. 310. a.
	John Webb, died 1689.	
1689, 16 Oct.	Will. Foache **.	Sancroft, f. 41. b.
1713, 4 Dec.	John Ramſey, on the death of Foache.	Teniſon, p. II. f. 219. a.
1724, 26 Oct.	Henry Archer, D. D. †† on the death of Ramſey.	Wake, p. I. f. 333. a.
1726, 29 Oct.	William Squire, M. A. on the reſignation of Archer.	Ibid. p. II. f. 235. a.
1739, 29 March.	Rob. Gaſcoyne ‡‡, B. A. on the death of Squire.	Potter, f. 267. a.
1752, 4 Nov.	Henry Hall ‖‖, M. A. on the reſignation of Gaſcoyne.	Herring, f. 294. b.
1756, 7 July.	William Rogers §§, B. A.	Ibid.
1773, 12 Nov.	John Duncombe ***, M. A.	Cornwallis.

* Biſhop of Rocheſter 1547, biſhop of London 1550, martyred 1555. See p. 106.

† One of the ſix preachers in the cathedral.

‡ Per reſignat' rev' pat' Nicholai Roffen' epiſcopi ejuſdem vicarie commendatarii vacantem.

‖ Third ſon of Dr. Richard Colfe, prebendary of Canterbury. See Wood's Ath. Ox. I. 257. II. 189. Faſti, 179, 180.

§ Alſo rector of Deal.

** Preſented by the king, during Abp. Sancroft's ſuſpenſion.

†† He quitted it for the rectory of Merſham.

‡‡ He quitted it for the rectory of Everſhot in Bedfordſhire.

‖‖ Mr. Hall reſigned this vicarage on being preſented to that of Eaſt Peckham in the ſame county, 1756, which he held with Harbledown. A particular account of him will be given in the Hiſtory of the Hoſpitals of Harbledown and St. John's Northgate.

§§ Died Aug. 28, 1773.

*** The preſent incumbent, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary Bredman's, Canterbury, maſter of Harbledown and St. John's Hoſpitals, and one of the ſix preachers in the cathedral.

HERNE, CANTARIA B. MARIÆ.

	Chantry Priests.	Registers.
	William Burke.	
1377, 3 non. Jan.	John Kyngg, on the reſignation of Burke.	Sudbury, fol. 123. b.
1385, 28 Dec.	Nich. Crek, preſb.	Courteney, fol. 259. a.
	John Robyn.	
1440, 14 Oct.	Tho. Curteyſe, on the reſignation of Robyn.	Chicheley, p. 1. fol. 226. a
1443, 19 March.	John Florens, on the reſignation of Curteyſe.	Stafford, fol. 76. b.
1460, 20 Aug.	Rich. Wyram.	Bourchier, f. 78. a.
1489, 4 Jan.	John Caton, on the reſignation of Wyreham.	Morton, Dene, Bourchier, Courteney, f. 145. a. b.
	Richard ap Gryffythe.	
1506, 10 Oct.	Will. Mychill, on the reſignation of Gryffythe.	Warham, f. 328. b.

END OF NUMBER XVIII.

*** This Number contains Eight Plates, all regularly paged.

ERRATA.

P. 73. l. ult. r. '1313, 7 Edward II.;' and in note †, for 'Robert Kilwarby, r. 'Walter Reynolds.'

P. 77. l. 18. r. 'fig. 9.' And ſee the deſcription corrected in p. 86.

P. 99. l. 6. r. 'Eaſter-Monday.' There is another fair at Broomfield in this pariſh on Whitſon-Monday.

P. 114. note *, r. 'Hunters-forſtal.'

P. 128. l. 6. from bottom, r. 'Chilforſtall' (from the cold), now Herne common.

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° XLV.

CONTAINING

An APPENDIX to the HISTORIES of RECULVER and HERNE;

AND

OBSERVATIONS, by Mr. DENNE, on the Archiepiſcopal Palace of MAYFIELD in SUSSEX.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
MDCCLXXXVII.
[PRICE THREE SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

This NUMBER contains EIGHT PLATES;

In Continuation of thoſe already given in N° XVIII; viz.

Plate	Page
IX. Weſt Front of Reculver Church	163
X. North-eaſt View, Inſide, and various Monuments,	165
XI. Plan of Reculver Church and Caſtle, 1785,	171
XII. Ford Palace, and other Views,	711
XIII. South-Eaſt View of Daun de Lyon Gateway, &c.	178
XIV. Mayfield Palace, N° I.	210
XV. — — N° II.	211
XVI. Great Hall of Mayfield Palace.	212

West Front of the Church at RECULVER, taken October 11, 1781.

The Rev. John Bridden F.S.A Contributes this Plate.

LETTER to Mr. JOHN NICHOLS,

From the Rev. JOHN PRIDDEN, M. A.[1] F. A. S.

SIR, Fleet-ſtreet, March 30, 1787.

AFTER the very learned and ingenious communications with which the publick have been favoured reſpecting the HISTORY of RECULVER, little can indeed remain to attract its attention to a ſubject ſo ſeemingly exhauſted; nor would the following memoranda have ever been liable to its cognizance, did not the repeated attacks of the relentleſs ocean threaten a ſpeedy demolition to a place venerable for its antiquity, and to a fabric not leſs admired for the peculiarity of its ſtructure, than aſſuredly uſeful as a ſea-mark to navigators, among the numerous ſands and ſhoals that infeſt this coaſt.

Reculver, whatever may have been its priſtine grandeur, is now dwindled into an inſignificant village, thinly decked with the cottages of fiſhermen and ſmugglers. The ruins of its caſtle are only ſufficient to convey a faint idea of its original magnificence, while the ſea, with gradual but frequent approaches, baffles every effort to reſcue from deſtruction this devoted territory.

[1] Of Queen's College, Oxford, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, Vicar of Heybridge juxta Malden, Eſſex, and Curate of St. Bride's, London.

The church of this place, when viewed from the Iſle of Thanet, appears ſo peculiarly majeſtic and ſingular in its ſtructure, that it draws many viſitors during the bathing-ſeaſon to contemplate its beauties. The diſappointment is as great as general. The man of taſte, who expects to ſee an elegant and ornamental pile, meets with nothing but a weather-beaten building, and the few embelliſhments that once graced it mouldering away by the fury of the elements. The citizen, who viſits the iſland for the expreſs purpoſe of indulgence, and who, by the accidental obſervance of the Reculver ſpires, is prompted to ſaunter as well here as elſewhere; after a ride of twelve miles [1], finds to his ſorrow no well-ſtored larder, and, unleſs he can reliſh dry biſcuit, bad ale, ſour cheeſe, or weak moonſhine, he muſt return to Margate to repair the damage his curioſity has impoſed on his ſenſitive affection.

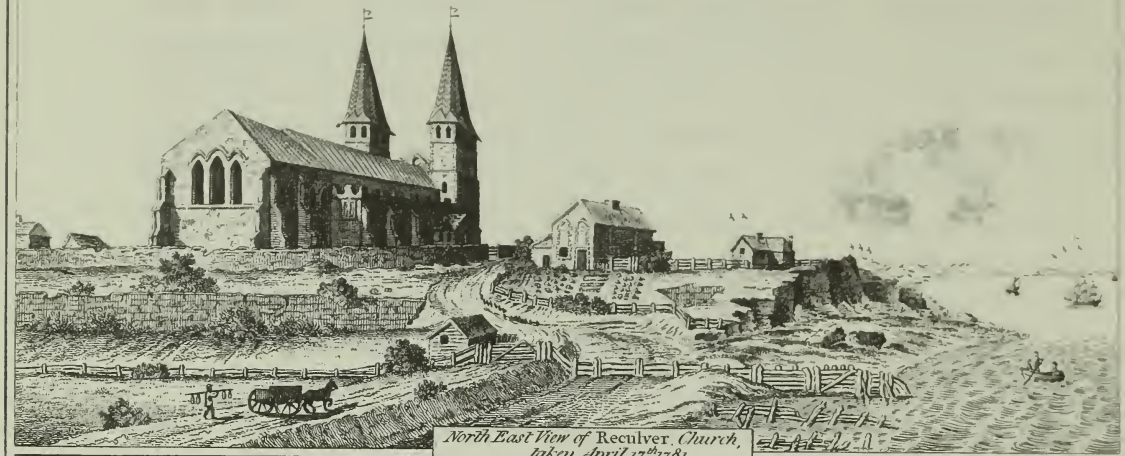
The principal remaining curioſities at Reculver are, the church, an old chapel near it, part of a religious building, and the walls of the caſtle.

The church, though compoſed of common materials, is tolerably regular. The weſt front, flanked by two towers, each ſurmounted by a ſpire, covered with lead, aſſumes a dignity uncommon to moſt churches, and by its ſymmetry, though deſtitute of much ornament, commands a veneration ſuperior to its merit. The view of it in plate IX. was taken from a ſtation ſomewhat elevated, to introduce the proſpect of the diſtant country. The north and ſouth ſides have little worthy of notice in them, and are nearly alike. In plate X. I have given a north-

[1] There is a nearer way, over the Sands, when the tide is out; but it is by no means recommended for ſtrangers to attempt it without a guide, as there are ſeveral pieces of quick-ſand on the flats between St. Nicholas and Reculver.

eaſt

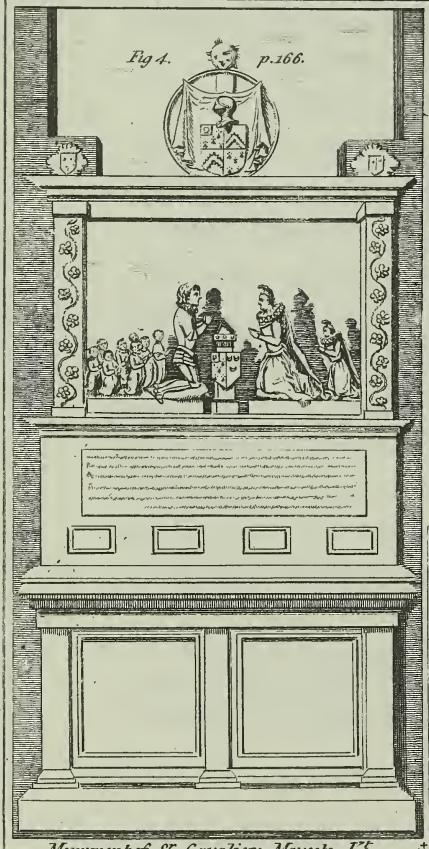
Fig. 1 p. 165.



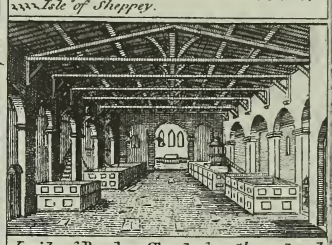
North East View of Reculver Church, taken April 17th 1781.

Chapel converted into a Cottage
House demolished by the Sea in 1780.
Explosion of a Powder Mill at Faversham.
Isle of Sheppey.

Fig 4. p. 166.



Monument of Sr Cavaliero Mayeote Kt.

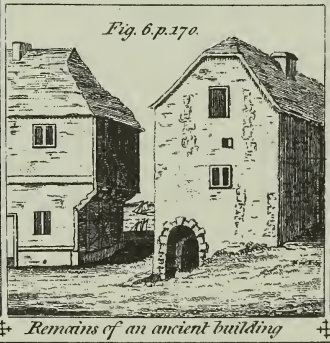


Inside of Reculver Church from the west end Fig. 2 p. 165.

Fig. 3. p. 165.

Arms in the Chancel.

Fig. 6 p. 170.



Remains of an ancient building

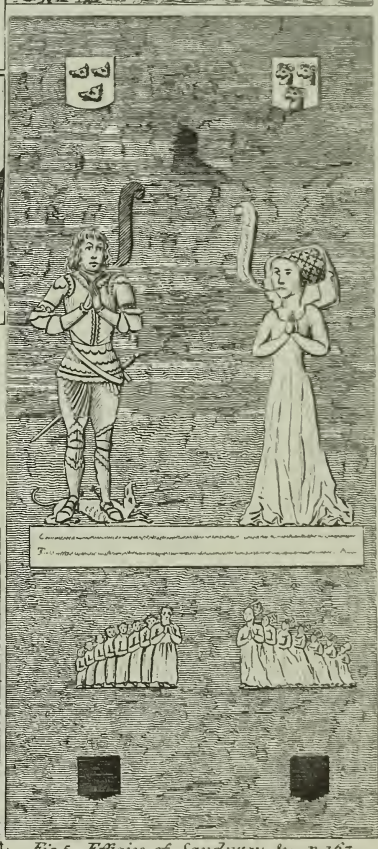


Fig. 5. Effigies of Sandeway &c. p. 167.

J. Priddon delin 1785. Cook sc.

eaſt view [1], as being the moſt pictureſque. The roof of this church was formerly more pointed than at preſent, as will appear by the finiſhing of the eaſt and weſt walls, and by the upper part of the two windows over the weſt door being bricked up; it has lately been repaired, and the following memorandum is raiſed on the lead:

A. SAYER,
CHURCHWARDEN,
1775.

The inſide of the church and chancel, when viewed from the weſt door over which a ſtone gallery communicates to each of the towers, has a very regular and pleaſing effect (ſee plate X. fig. 2.) The pavement or flooring is in moſt places of very peculiar firmneſs, being compoſed of a very ſtrong cement; and where that does not prevail, it is formed of the painted tiles which are ſo common in old churches.

On the north ſide of the altar are theſe arms carved in ſtone and blazoned; Gules, ſemée of croſs croſlets a lion rampant, Or, (ſee plate X. fig. 3.)

Againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel, within the altar rails, is the beautiful monument of Sir Cavaliero Maycote (ſee plate X.

[1] See Plate X. fig. 1. While I was taking this view (about ten in the forenoon of April 17, 1781), a ſhock occaſioned by the exploſion of a powder-mill at Faverſham was ſo ſenſibly felt here, as to alarm the whole village. The day was perfectly ſerene; not a ſingle cloud interrupted the azure beauty of the horizon. The vaſt body of ſmoke, natural on ſuch an accident, kept a ſtationary appearance from eleven to three, in the ſhape given in the view; it then aſſumed the ſhape of two eggs placed horizontally on each other, and towards five it formed a long ſtream, which ſeemed to reach ſeveral miles; the appearance of this immenſe maſs of ſmoke was viſible the next morning. The ſhock was alſo felt at Margate. This view alſo ſhews part of the vicarage, the foundation of the caſtle wall, the neglected chapel, now converted into a cottage, and the houſe, whoſe foundations were ſo ſapped by the ſea in the ſtorms of the winter of 1782, as to be taken down to prevent its fall over the cliff.

fig. 4.) The figures of himſelf, wife, and nine children, are well executed; the monument is ſurmounted with the creſt and arms of Maycote; creſt, a ball ſpiked; arms, quarterly, 1. 4. Ermine, in a canton, Argent, a ſtag ſeiant Gules; 2. 3. party per pale Sable and Ermine, a chevron engrailed Gules.

On the pedeſtal of the reading-table, between Maycote and his Lady, are the arms of *Maycote* impaling *Moninges*; Gules, three creſcents, Argent.

A little below the figures is the following inſcription:

HERE VNDER WAITE (FOR A JOYFVL RESURRECTION) THE BODIES OF DAME MARIE AND OF HER HVSBAND SIR CAVALIERO MAYCOTE, KNIGHT, WHO LIVED TOGETHER IN GREAT CONTENTMENT (FROM ST. ANDREW'S DAY, ANNO 1586), FVLL 20 YEARS, IN WCH TIME THAY HAD 8 SONS AND ONE DAVGHTER, NAMELY, JHON, THOMAS, GEORGE, RICHARDE, THOMAS, WILLIAM, HARBERT, GEORGE, AND ELIZABETH, WHEAROF 5 SONNES DYED BEFORE THEM. SHE WAS THE DAVGHTER OF THOMAS MONINGES, GENT. AND ALES CRISPE, SVMETIME DWELLERS AT SWANTON IN LIDDEN, AND DYED ON CHRISTMAS-DAYE, ANNO 1606. HE WAS SONNE OF GEORGE MAYCOTE, GENT. AND OF MARGARETTE BROOKER (LONG DWELLERS IN THIS PARISHE) AND DYED * TO ALL WHOME THE LORDE BE MERCYFVL AT THE LATTER DAYE.

The only braſſes left in the church (except that of Ralph Brooke, whoſe monument is much ruined) are thoſe of the *Sandeweys*, on a flat ſtone in the chancel, near the altar rails. He is repreſented in armour with his feet reſting on a greyhound. She (with a label iſſuing from her mouth, on which is written, **fiat miſericordia tua d'ne ſuper nos**) is dreſſed in a looſe habit; her waiſt is exceedingly taper, and the ridiculous enormity of her head-dreſs fully reſcues our modern belles from every imputation of abſurdity in this part of their decoration. A little lower are the effigies of their numerous progeny; viz. 8 ſons and 7 daughters; over the man are 3 boars heads couped at the

* The date of his death is not inſerted on the monument.

 neck,

neck, and over the woman 3 rams heads couped (ſee plate X. fig. 5.) and this inſcription:

Hic jacet Johannes Sandewey armiger, et Johanna uxor ejus; quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.

The label iſſuing from the mouth of the man, and two eſcutcheons near the foot of the ſtone, are loſt.

Beſides the inſcriptions in the chancel already noticed in N° XVIII. of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," is one on a ſand ſtone near the entrance, thus ſingularly inſcribed:

Here lieth the Body of Robert
Godden, gent. late Vicer of
Reculver; hee died Auguſt
the 22d, 1672.

In the body of the church are ſeveral ſtones to the memory of the families of *Cobb* and *Hills*. They are all in the middle aile, and are as follows:

Arms, a chevron between 3 cocks, impaling, on a bend cotized, a lion paſſant:

HEERE LYETH BVRYED THE BODYES OF
BENJAMIN COB, OF RECVLVER, IN THE COUN-
TYE OF KENT, GENT. AND OF ALICE HIS WIFE,
THE DAVGHTER OF ROBERT KNOWLE, ESQ.
OF HEARNE, IN THE SAID COVNTYE, GENT.
HE HAD ISSVE BY HER, TWO SONNES, ROBERT
AND FRANCIS, AND FOWRE DAVGHTERS, SVSANNAH,
MARY, ANNE, AND MARGARET; HE DEPARTED
THIS LIFE ON THE 10th DAY OF JVNE, 1642,
IN THE 38TH YEARE OF HIS AGE: SHE DYED
BEFORE, VPON THE 7TH DAY OF JVLY, 1641,
IN THE 33D YEAR OF HER AGE.

HERE ALSO LIETH BVRIED THE BODY OF ROBERT COBB,
OF RECULVER, IN THE COVNTY OF KENT, GENT. SONNE
OF BENJAMIN COBB; HE MARRIED MARY
DAVGHTER OF JONAS HVNT, GENT. SOMETIMES
OF CHISLET, BY WHOM HE HAD ISSVE 3 SONNES,
VIZ. BENJAMIN, ROBERT, AND JOHN, AND 2 DAVGHTERS,
ANNE AND MARY: HE DIED JVNE THE 17TH, 1676
AGED 42 YEARS.

Here

Here lieth buried the Body
of MARY COBB, daughter
of Robert and Mary Cobb:
Shee departed this life the
23d day of April, in the
Year of our Lord 1681,
aged 10 years.

Here lyeth the body of
BENJAMIN COBB, of Chiſlet, gent. ſon
of Robert and Mary Cobb, of Reculver,
who married Frances, late wife of
William Whiteing, of Chiſlet, by whom
he left iſſue one daughter, Mary
Cobb: He was buried the 10th of July,
1683, aged 21 years.

Arms. On a feſs, between 3 cinquefoils pierced, a lion paſſant.

Here lyeth the body of
MARY late wife of ROBERT COBB,
of Reculver, gent. She was daughter
of Jonas Hunt, gent. ſometime of
Chiſlet. She was buried May the 29th,
1684, aged 45 years.

HERE LYETH THE
BODY OF HENRY
HILLS, WHO
DIED FEBR. 16,
1664.

HERE LYETH
THE BODY OF
MARY HILLS,
WHO DIED
MARCH 25,
1665.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF HENRY
HILLS; HE HAD ISSUE BY HIS WIFE
CATHERINE TWO SONS AND TWO
DAUGHTERS, HENRY, JOHN, MARY, AND
CATHERINE. HE DIED IN DECEMBER,
1684, AGED 62 YEARS.

HERE

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN
HILLS, SON OF HENRY HILLS,
WHO HAD TO WIFE ELIZABETH.
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 20th
OF JUNE, 1685, AGED 30
YEARS.

On a ſtone next the weſt-door, much broken :

Here lieth interred the Body of Catherine Hills, who
departed this life the 25th day of January, 1696-7,
aged 72 years and odd months.
She had iſſue by her huſband aboveſaid, 2 ſons,
and 2 daughters, Henry, John, Mary, and Catherine, all
buried near this place; ſhe was daughter to
Vincent W--lderdown of Birchington, in the Iſle of
Thanet, yeoman; and her huſband Henry Hills gave
the poor men of Reculver the rent of 3 pounds 10s.
a year, payable the 24th day of June, for ever.

The following particulars are enumerated on a table fixed to one of the ſouth pillars in the middle aile.

From the parſonage, bequeathed by Chriſtopher Milles, eſquire, by his laſt will, bearing date May 28, 1638, to be paid the laſt day of Auguſt every year, as long as the leaſe ſhall be continued to any of his ſur name.	4	0	0
In May-Street.			
An annuity ariſing from one acre and five perches of paſture land, now or late in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Reynoldes.	0	5	0
Fifteen perches of wood-land, lying contiguous to the above.			
From two rods and twenty-four perches of paſture-land, now or late in the occupation of Vincent Harriſon.	0	6	0
From twenty-five perches of arable-land, now or late in the occupation of Stephen Sayer.	0	2	6
In Chiſlet.			
A meſſuage or tenement, with one acre, three rods and twenty-ſix perches of paſture and wood-land, now or late in the occupation of Benjamin Morris.	3	0	0
In Herne.			
One acre, one rood, and eleven perches of paſture-land, now or late in the occupation of the ſaid Benjamin Morris.	1	0	0

1785. RICHARD MORGAN, Vicar.

STEPHEN SAYER,
WILLIAM STAINES, } Church-wardens.

The

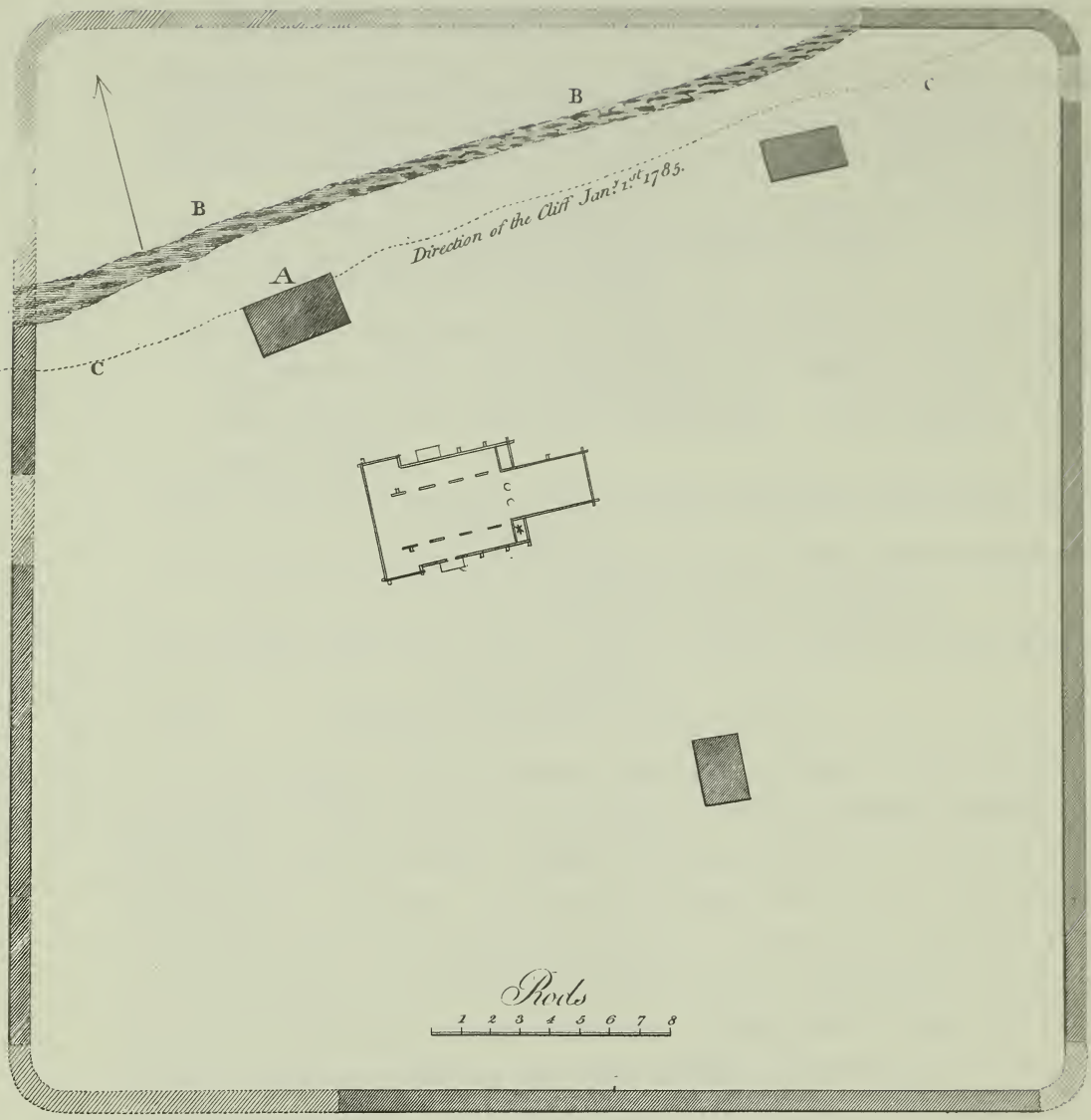
The parochial Regiſter of Reculver begins at 1602; but the following entries are all that the ſhortneſs of my time admitted me to ſelect.

1605, June 9, Chriſtopher, ſon of
1606, Oct. 9, Elizabeth, daughter of } Sir Chriſtopher Clyve, knight, baptized.
1609, Sept. 10, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Thornhurſt, eſq; baptized.
1620, Sept. 28, Francis, ſon of Sir Thomas Perryn, knt. was baptized in the chapel of Forde.
1672, Oct. 31, Robert, ſon of Robert Cobb, gent. and Mary his wife, baptized.
1672, Aug. 25, Mr. Robert Godden, Vicar of Culver, buried.
1676, June 20, Robert Cobb, gent. buried.

Having an opportunity at the ſame time of peruſing the Regiſter of the adjoining chapel of *Hoath*, I alſo ſelected ſuch entries as appeared obſervable. This regiſter begins anno 1563.

1576, April 24, Mr. Spracklin, of St. Lawrence, and Joan Linch, widow, of Elmſtead, married.
1624, April 15, Humfryd Peryent, gent. and dame Mary Peyton, widow of Sir Samuel Peyton, Knt. and Bart. married.
—— July 8, James, ſon of Sir Thomas Peryent, Knt. baptized.
1679, April 1, Mr. John Webb, Vicar of Hearne, and Mrs. Joyce Roaſe, of Chiſlett, married.
1702, Richard Mantle, choſe clerke of Hoath.

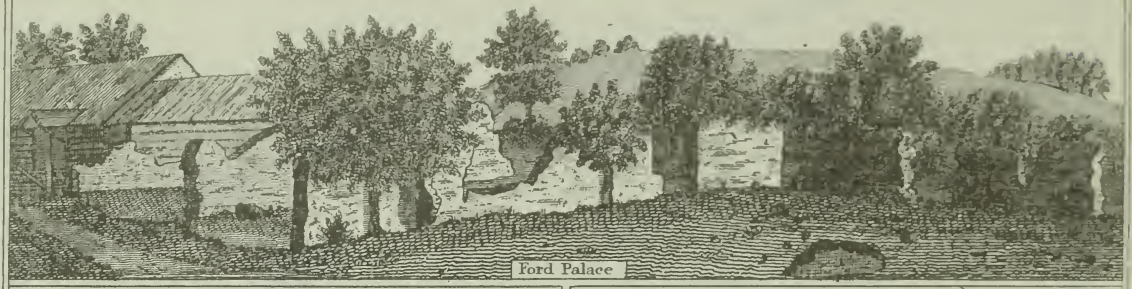
A little north of Reculver Church, within a few paces of the edge of the cliff, are remains of an ancient chapel, now converted into a cottage; many Roman bricks are worked in the maſonry of the walls, and in the ſouth wall is an arch entirely compoſed of them (ſee plate X. fig. 1.) About 40 yards W. W. N. of the church, is a building which has the appearance of having been part of ſome monaſtic erection. (See plate X. fig. 6.) Of the Caſtle, nothing remains but the maſſy foundations of its walls, which are apparent on three ſides of the hill, the north aſpect has, together with the ſite thereof, been waſhed down; ſome huge fragments yet remain on the beach.



Plan of Reculver Church and Castle.

The shaded part **B B** *shews the direction of the Cliff in 1780;* **C C** *in 1785.*
The parts of the wall, shaded lightly, are either wholly destroyed, or concealed from view by the Soil.

Fig. 1. p. 171.
taken in 1785.

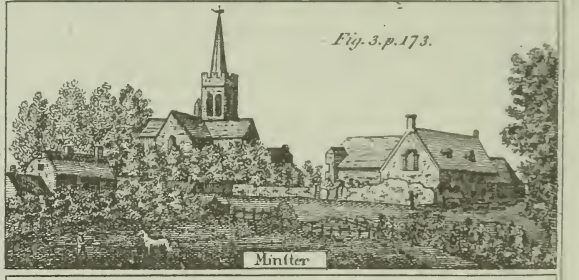


Ford Palace

Fig. 2. p. 173.

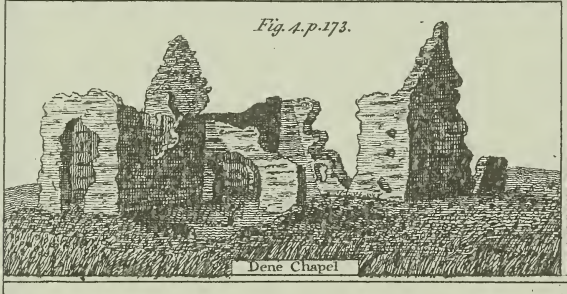
Salmeston

Fig. 3. p. 173.



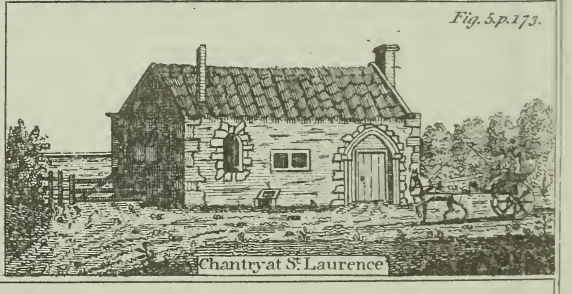
Minster

Fig. 4. p. 173.



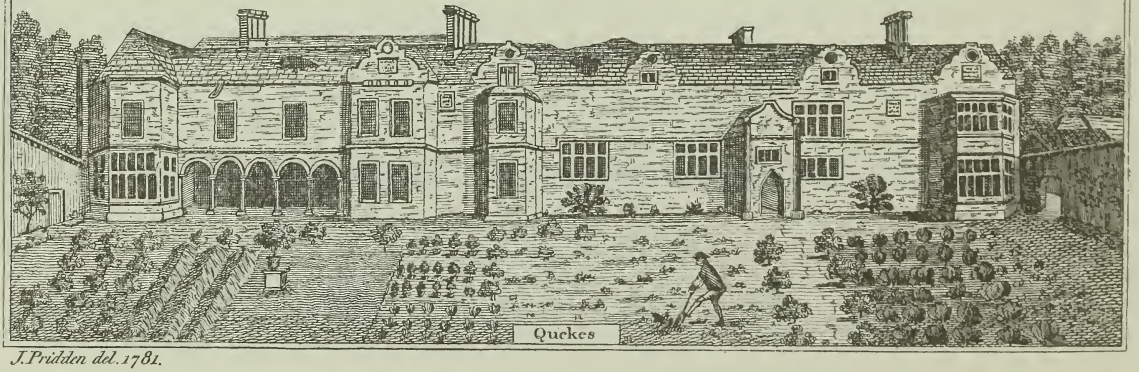
Dene Chapel

Fig. 5. p. 173.



Chantry at St. Laurence

Fig. 6. p. 173.



Quekes

J. Pridden del. 1781.

A compariſon of plate XI. (here annexed) with the ſame plan as it ſtands marked N° IV. in your XVIIIth Number, will ſhew the incroachment of the ſea between 1780 and 1785.

The little mark where I have placed an aſteriſk, in the plan of the church, is not unlikely to be the ſpot where the remains of Ethelbert were depoſited. (See p. 72.)

Such are the trifling memorabilia, which I have been able to add to the more important communications the publick have already been indulged with from abler hands. The probability that within a very few years the church and town will become a prey to the fury of the waves, fully juſtifies what is now ſubmitted to its inſpection, however inſignificant, by Yours truly,

JOHN PRIDDEN.

P. S. The following drawings will perhaps form a miſcellaneous plate or two of Kentiſh Antiquities, not wholly unconnected with the neighbourhood of Reculver.

Plate XII. Fig. 1. Is a perſpective view of Ford Palace, taken in September 1785. Some account of it has been given in N° XVIII. to which Strype's Narrative may ſerve as a companion :

" There belonged antiently to this great Archbiſhoprick, many noble ſeats, and they of a firſt and ſecond rank. Of the former ſort, were theſe palaces * following: That at Canterbury, that at Otford, at Knol, at Croydon, and Lambeth. Of the latter, were the country and manor-houſes at Ford, at Charte, Charing, Charteham, Tenham, Wingham, Bekeſborn, and elſewhere. But before this Archbiſhop's time, they were almoſt all paſt away from the ſee. His predeceſſor Cranmer uſed to be much at Ford, towards the latter end eſpecially of King Edward: which was one of the oldeſt ſeats of the archbiſhops of Canterbury; a magnificent manſion, as Philpot calls it; given by Ethelbert King of Kent, who granted alſo the whole pariſh, called Chiſtlet, wherein Ford ſtandeth, unto the ſaid ſee. It had a certain proportion of land impaled round it, in form of a park, as if they had judged it meet thereby to juſtify the firſt donation. But Bekeſborn, a far leſs houſe, but more healthfully and conveniently ſituated, pleaſed Archbiſhop Parker better. It was a ſmall, yet an elegant houſe, very commodious for the Archbiſhop's retirement and receſs, and the river brought ſo convenient about it, that the trouts,

* Of Mayfield, another archiepiſcopal palace, an account will be given in a future page.

the principal fiſh there, are plentifully uſeful to it. But our Archbiſhop found Bekeſborn too ſtrait for him. Ford was larger, as he wrote to the lord treaſurer, but very inconvenient, being an old, decayed, waſtful, unwholeſome, and deſolate houſe. To that caſe, it ſeems, it was come in his time. He therefore was minded to enlarge his houſe at Bekeſborn, with the materials of the former. This enlargement he thought needful and requiſite, as well for the foreigne friends, as for the foreigne enemies. Ford was in ſuch a corner, and the ſoil ſuch, as he thought no man would have any delight to dwell there, if he had any other place nigher the church. He would alſo, with the ruins of that, have repaired his palace at Canterbury, and ſupplied it with ſome better lodging. This, he ſaid, he thought honeſt, and yet would leave houſes enough at Ford, to ſuch as ſhould have the overſight of his grounds there. Now, for the compaſſing this, it was convenient he ſhould have the Queen's conſent. For this, he made uſe of the Lord Treaſurer; intreating him to wait his opportunity to move her Highneſs in this ſuite: That he might make a deed of gift of it to her; and then that ſhe might grant it again to him and to his ſucceſſors; not meaning, as he profeſſed, one penny of advantage to himſelf, but to the commodity of the ſee, if it ſhould ſtand in any tolerable ſtate. This was compounded in March. But he had it in his mind the December before; but was diſcouraged from making the ſuit, the Queen having denied him in ſome things before: no queſtion occaſioned by ſome of his back friends at court. "He "had thought," as he told the Lord Treaſurer in that month, "to have uttered a "ſmall ſuit, that ſhould not have been in honour hurtful to her Majeſty, nor to her "purſe chargeable; but that he was too unlucky and unfortunate to win any thing "for himſelf, or his friends. Which made him reſolve hereafter, to crave little, "as he had not uſed much importunity, he ſaid, in a dozen years before: although "moſt of his predeceſſors had things of more importance granted them by the "Prince's favour in their time. But he would hold himſelf within his bounds, "and take the times as they were; and would yet do his duty in conſcience, and "ſerve to his uttermoſt power, till the day of his diſſolution." And ſo he waved wholly the mention what his requeſt was at this time. But his requeſt, when he afterwards diſcovered it, ſeemed to find a favourable admiſſion; for I find in April following, the writings were drawn concerning the tranſlation of Ford Houſe, and ſent to the Lord Treaſurer for his approbation. But there they ſtuck till the latter end of the year, and how long after I cannot tell: for in the month of November, he put his lordſhip in mind again of this buſineſs; telling him, "that if "his lordſhip would comfort him with her Majeſty's grant, he would yet aſſay to "amend Bekeſborn building." And in the ſame month, he again told him, "that if "he knew her Majeſty's contentation, he would prepare towards the reparation of "Bekeſborn; meaning to do," as he ſaid, "while he lived, as though he ſhould live "ever: and yet he truſted, being ready in all the ſtorms of the world, to depoſe "his tabernacle to-morrow; doubting not but his lordſhip was ſo framed for "both: *Per bonam famam & infamiam, per convitia & laudes*, to go forward in his "vocation, as God had placed him." But the reaſon of the delay of this buſineſs, was, I ſuppoſe, occaſioned, partly by the Queen's going her progreſs this ſummer; ſo

ſo not at leiſure to be ſpoken to about leſſer buſineſs; and partly by the oppoſition of ſome of his court enemies. This in fine came to nothing. Ford Houſe ſtood till of late years it was pulled down by Sequeſtrators. And the Archbiſhop finiſhed Bekeſborn this year, though not with that largeneſs and magnificence his good heart intended." Strype's Life of Parker, p. 406.

Fig. 2. Salmeſton Grange, vulg. Samſon, was formerly a Grange belonging to the monaſtery of St. Auſtin, Canterbury; much of the original building yet remains, particularly the chapel, infirmary, and ſome of the inferior offices. A South-weſt view is here given.

Fig. 3. This view ſhews an Eaſt proſpect of the church and manor-houſe of Minſter; the front of the manor-houſe is much modernized ſince the drawing given in Lewis's Antiquities of Thanet was made. The ruins of a tower at the South angle of the building is part of the chapel belonging to the nunnery of this place.

Fig. 4. Dene Chapel, near Margate, ſtands in a little valley, called Chapel-bottom, in the road from Margate to Minſter, a little S. W. of Salmeſton; it is a perfect ruin (the South wall being quite down), built of field flints rough caſted over; on the North ſide are the remains of two rooms, which (as they have no communication with the chapel) were probably the apartments of the officiating prieſt. The chapel part meaſures about 40 feet by 30; the above rooms and chapel as viewed from the North-weſt are here ſhewn.

Fig. 5. A North-eaſt view of the remains of a little chapel, a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from St. Lawrence, now turned into a cottage. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and in it was founded a chantry.

Fig. 6. South view of Quekes, a venerable manſion, about three quarters of a mile E. S. E. of Birchington, which town was antiently the manor, as this was the ſeat of the Quekes,

which family ended in a daughter, who was married to Mr. Criſpe, of Stanlake, in Oxfordſhire. Henry Criſpe was ſheriff of Kent, and had ſuch influence in theſe parts, that he was ſtyled *Regulus Inſulæ Thaneti:* he died in 1575, leaving two ſons; one of which, Sir Nicholas, dying in 1651, gave his eſtate to his nephew Henry Criſpe, eſquire, who was commonly called *Bonjour Criſpe*, on account of his being carried into France, where he was ſome time, and learned no more French than *bonjour*, or good-morrow. He, having one only ſon, Sir William Criſpe, who died before him, gave this ſeat and the eſtate belonging to it to his nephew Thomas Criſpe, eſquire, who died in 1680, and left four daughters, coheirs. At his houſe king William III. uſed to reſide, till the winds favoured his embarking for Holland. A room, ſaid to be the bed-chamber of the royal gueſt, is ſtill ſhewn. His guards encamped in an adjoining encloſure. This ancient ſeat, like moſt others of the ſame rank, is going faſt to ruin; the weather penetrates into moſt of the apartments (particularly weſtward of the porch), which have been the principal ones; the tiles are blown off in many places, the windows demoliſhed, and no part of it inhabited, or indeed fit to be, except a ſmall portion at the end, which is occupied by a farmer. A few years will probably reduce this building to what may be ſeen Eaſtward of the porch, as it is in agitation to pull the remainder down; a very fine ſuite of apartments at the North-weſt corner has been demoliſhed this ſummer (1781); and as any of the inhabited part of the building may want repair, or purchaſers for the materials can be procured, the reſt will ſhare the ſame fate. The whole of this building is of brick, except the large ſtone window at the South-eaſt corner, and the bottom of the South-weſt window. From this houſe, Henry Criſpe, eſquire, a man of great property, who had been high-ſheriff for the county, was

ſurpriſed,

ſurprized, and carried priſoner to the Spaniſh Netherlands. As this was an undeniable fact, and the only inſtance of the kind ever known in this kingdom *, it ſhould ſeem to deſerve notice. I could, therefore, wiſh to perpetuate (as far as a publication of this ſort may preſume to perpetuate) the memory of ſo ſingular an event. They who do not think themſelves intereſted in the ſtory, are at full liberty to paſs over it. I gave it in the words of the author of The Margate Guide."

" Henry Criſpe, eſquire, of Quex, in the Iſland of Thanet, " in Kent, was, in Auguſt 1657, forcibly and violently, in the " night-time, without his will, taken and carried out of his then " dwelling-houſe at Quex, in the pariſh of Birchington, near " the ſea-ſide, by certain Engliſhmen, and others, and by force " carried to Bruges in Flanders, and detained there as a priſoner, " till three thouſand pounds ſhould be paid for his ranſom. " Henry Criſpe, a few days after his arrival at Bruges, ſent to his " brother's ſon, Thomas Criſpe, eſquire, who then lived near " Quex, to come over to him at Bruges, to give him aſſiſtance " in thoſe great exigences and extremities; and accordingly he " went over to him, and after ſome advice taken there, Henry " Criſpe diſpatched his nephew, Thomas Criſpe, into England, " there to join his endeavours, together with the endeavours of " his ſon, Sir Nicholas Criſpe, knight, then in England, for his " ranſom and enlargement, and to raiſe money for that purpoſe; " both which they found great difficulty to effect, becauſe " that Oliver Cromwell having, at that time, taken upon him " the government of the nation, and ſuſpecting that the taking " away Mr. Henry Criſpe was only a colluſion, whereby to

* A like attempt was made, but fortunately prevented, on the famous Sir Thomas Spencer. See the Hiſtory of Canonbury Houſe, Iſlington.

" colour

" colour the lending or giving three thouſand pounds to King " Charles II. then beyond the ſeas: Oliver Cromwell and his " Junto did call a council, and made an order that the ſaid " Henry Criſpe ſhould not be ranſomed; whereupon much diffi- " culty aroſe to procure a licence to ranſom Henry Criſpe, which " put Sir Nicholas Criſpe, and the ſaid Thomas Criſpe, to great " trouble and expence to obtain. Sir Nicholas Criſpe died before " his father was ranſomed, and then the whole care devolved " on Thomas Criſpe to obtain the licence and to raiſe money. " And after the death of Sir Nicholas Criſpe, he returned back " to Bruges, to acquaint Henry Criſpe, that he could not raiſe " ſufficient money in England for his ranſom to be ſuddenly " done without the ſale of ſome part of his eſtate; and there- " upon he impowered his nephew Thomas Criſpe, and one " Robert Darrel, eſquire, to make ſale of ſome lands for that " purpoſe, and all care and diligence was uſed to haſten the " ranſom; and Thomas Criſpe, in the winter's dangerous ſeaſon " of the year, ſix times paſſed the ſeas, to comfort and confer " with his uncle Henry Criſpe, in order to remove all obſtruc- " tions, and to raiſe money to redeem him out of his impriſon- " ment at Bruges, where he was eight months before releaſed, " and then returned to England, and died at Quex, July 25, 1663."

" The above memorial (continues the author already quoted) was communicated to me in Auguſt 1766, by the late Hon. Mrs. Rooke, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury. It was found among the writings of the eſtate at Stonar in this iſland, of which ſhe was then the proprietor, but which formerly belonged to Mr. Criſpe, and was mortgaged for his ranſom.

" Such other anecdotes as I have been able to obtain relative to this matter, by the moſt cautious and diligent enquiry among perſons of good credit, are to the following effect:

"The enterprize was contrived and executed by captain Golding of Ramſgate; he was a ſanguine Royaliſt, and during the time that King Charles II. had taken refuge in France, he ran away with a very valuable merchant-ſhip which he commanded (the Blackamoor Queen); and having ſold both ſhip and cargo for a large ſum of money, he gave it all to the King, to ſupply his neceſſities. Golding was ever after in great favour with him; he was brought into England at the Reſtoration, and had the command of the Diamond man of war, on board of which he was killed, in an engagement with four Dutch frigates, in May, 1665. Echard makes honorable mention of him, by the name of "the brave captain Golding." The affair was thus conducted: The party landed at Gore-end, near Birchington, and at Quex took Mr. Criſpe out of his bed without the leaſt reſiſtance. They conveyed him in his own coach to the ſea-ſide, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domeſticks being ſuffered to attend him, although that favor was earneſtly requeſted. He was conveyed firſt to Oſtend, and from thence to Bruges, both which places were in the power of Spain, which had been at war with England for more than two years. It appears that Mr. Criſpe (for what reaſon it is not known) had been for ſome time under apprehenſions of ſuch an attack. Loop-holes, for the diſcharge of muſquets, were made in different parts of the houſe; and he is ſaid to have afforded very generous entertainments to ſuch of his neighbours as would lodge there to defend him. But all his precautions had no effect.

"The knowledge of ſome other little incidents relating to this matter was obtained, but they were too trifling to deſerve notice. No care was taken to preſerve the memory of this event, in the pariſh of Birchington, and it coſt me infinite pains to inveſtigate the traces of a fact, which had, for ſo many years, been almoſt buried in oblivion. I am well convinced of the truth of the relation

relation myſelf, or it never ſhould have been publiſhed, to impoſe on the credulity of others."

Plate XIII. Fig. 1. A South-eaſt view of the Gateway at Daun de Lyon, as it appeared in 1781.

Fig. 2. DUNGEON HILL, juſt within the city wall at Canterbury, and not far from the caſtle; which Somner ſuppoſes to be ſo called, corruptly for *Danian Hill*, or Danes Hill, being raiſed by the Danes when they beſieged and took the city, in King Ethelred's [1] reign, A. D. 1011. He alſo ſuppoſes both the hill and outwork, or moſt part of it, to have been originally caſt up without the city-wall, but, " for the city's more ſecurity," to have " been taken and walled in ſince [2]." With this drawing I was favoured by Mrs. Duncombe.

Mr. Groſe, in the Preface to his Antiquities, p. 69, ſays, " the eſcutcheons, over the pillars of the entrance to the Strangers' Hall at Canterbury, are remarkable, not being cuſtomary at the time of its erection;" and in his plate has repreſented them as exact ſhields with charges on them. The rough ſketch in fig. 3, ſhews their appearance, Auguſt 18, 1779, and proves that they could never be intended for eſcutcheons of arms.

Fig. 4. Is a repreſentation of the font in the very ancient church of St. Martin, near Canterbury.

Fig. 5. A ſeal of the hoſpital of St. James, or St. Jacob, in Canterbury. See Bibl. Topog. Brit. N° XXX. p. 428.

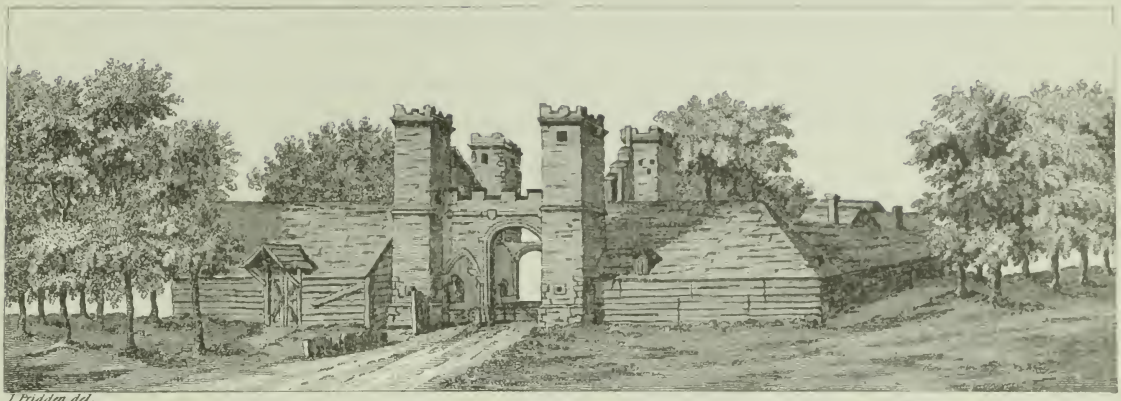
The ſeal of Bircheſter [3], fig. 6, is now in the poſſeſſion of John Thorpe, of Bexley, in Kent, Eſq; M. A. and F. S. A. It was found in the year 1755, in a garden at Stroud, oppoſite the church, near Rocheſter.

[1] Mr. Goſtling, by miſtake, ſtyles it King " Ethelbert," who reigned 860—866. Walk, p. 7.

[2] Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 75.

[3] See Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, and Fiſher's Hiſtory of Rocheſter.

On



J. Fridden del.

Fig.1. South-East, or Front View of the Gateway at Daun de Lyon, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, Oct 20. 1781

S. Duncombe del.

Fig.2. View of the Dungeon Hill, Canterbury. p.178.

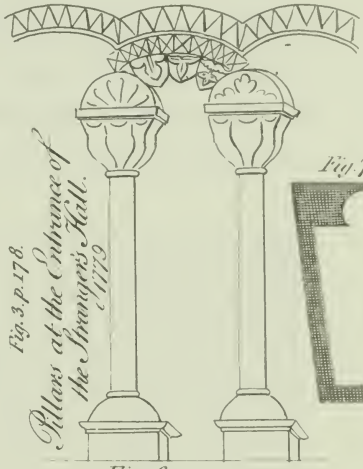


Fig. 3. p. 178. Pillars at the Entrance of the Strangers' Hall. 1779

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7. p. 179.

Fig. 5. p. 178.

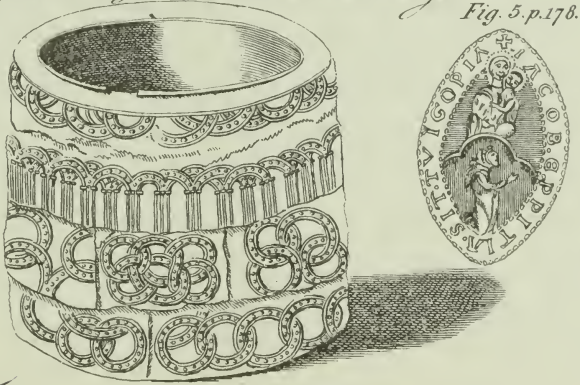


Fig.4. Font, at St. Martins near Canterbury, p.178.

Seal of Winchester p. 178.

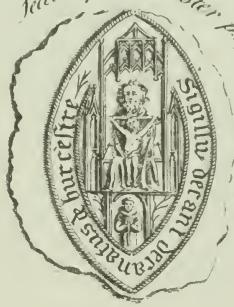


Fig. 8. p. 179.

On removing the preſent pavement of Canterbury Cathedral, in February 1787, at a ſmall diſtance from the tomb of Archbiſhop Iſlip, was found a ſtone coffin, or cyſt (the lid of which was ſuppoſed to be ſtolen at the Reformation) fitted to the ſhape of the human body, like the ſketch in fig. 7.

The Dimenſions.	*feet.*	*inch.*
Cavity of the head	1	11
Breadth of the ſhoulders	2	0
Breadth at the feet	1	3
Length within from ſhoulders to feet	6	3
From out to out	6	10
Depth of the coffin	0	10½

There is no doubt (though ſome imagine this cannot be Iſlip's grave *, as ſtone coffins were of much earlier date, and therefore then out of uſe) that this curious coffin contains the remains of Archbiſhop Iſlip, who died in 1366, and according to Somner

* May not the doubt reſpecting this ſtone coffin not having been the repoſitory of Iſlip's corpſe be fully obviated, by ſuppoſing that it had been primarily uſed many years before, but was unoccupied at the time of the Archbiſhop's death? Lanfranc, Anſelm, and Ralph, the three firſt Archbiſhops after the Conqueſt, were certainly buried in the nave, and the two former towards the upper part of it; for Lanfranc was interred *ante crucifixum* (Godwin de Præſul. pag. 61.); and Anſelm *ad caput prædeceſſoris ſui Lanfranci* (W. Malm. de Geſt. Pontif. p. 130.) But the crucifix called the holy croſs, and the great croſs, was placed by the ſteps of aſcent into the choir. (Somner's Antiq. p. 93. and Battely Cant. p. 9.) After the fire of Canterbury cathedral, A. 1174, the bodies of Lanfranc and Anſelm were taken up and re-interred. The ſtate of Lanfranc's is particularly deſcribed by Gervaſe in X Scr. c. 1301; and I think it may be inferred that he had been put into a ſtone coffin. It can, however, hardly be ſuppoſed that the perſons who directed the removal of theſe bodies would chuſe to be at the trouble of digging up theſe large ſtone coffins. Of Lanfranc's body it is particularly related: "Lanfrancus levatus "eſt *de ſarcofago* ſuo in tabula plumbea," X Scr. 302. It alſo appears that the monks at the ſame time removed the body of Archbiſhop Theobald, which they found in high preſervation, out of his ſepulchre, and caried into the veſtry upon a bier; and that this ſepulchre was a ſtone coffin; *ſullato ſarcofagi lapide ſuperiore.* (X Scr. c. 1301.) S. Denne.

was buried in the middle of the body at the upper end, inclining to the north ſide, under a fair tomb of marble, which was afterwards removed and placed between two pillars, where it remained till taken down in February, 1787. The bones had been diſturbed, the ſkull much broken, and lying upon the breaſt, but the teeth nearly perfect.

On the ſouth ſide of the nave, between two pillars, under a large raiſed tomb, were found the remains of Archbiſhop Wittelſey, who died in the year 1374. He was buried in the ſolid foundation, cut out partly in the ſhape of a coffin; the ſkeleton was entire; the body had been lain in wood aſhes. A leaden ſeal of a papal bull (ſee fig. 8.) was found near the hand, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, Vice-dean of Canterbury.

Of the *autennæ* engraved in plate III. of this Hiſtory, p. 75, it ſhould have been obſerved, that ſome ingenious antiquaries, among whom are Mr. Jacob of Faverſham, and Mr. Gardner, differ on very plauſible grounds from Mr. Goſtling, Mr. Stennit, &c. in their idea of them, being of opinion that, as ſo many of them remain, they could not be made for military, but eccleſiaſtical uſe. In particular, Mr. Jacob has not leſs than fourteen or fifteen of different ſizes in his own poſſeſſion, and has given ſeveral away. And Mr. Gardner, in his hiſtorical account of Dunwich (4to, 1754), who had many in his poſſeſſion, found there, ſays, p. 96, that "the ſculpture AVE MARIA, &c. on one "ſide, and on the reverſe, A. DOMINY TECUM (as in the Roman "Roſarium) on N° 5. pl. IV. ſhews it to be done ſince the time "of Conſtantius; theſe very likely were uſed to be borne in pro-"ceſſions with the four Evangeliſts thereon. They may have "been expoſed, with the ſhrines, in former times to the populace "on grand feſtivals."

P. 155. Omitted in the Liſt of the Incumbents of Reculver.

GEORGE FRENCH, M. A. 1652. LET-

LETTER to Mr. JOHN NICHOLS,

From the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL DENNE,

SIR, *Wilmington, March* 22, 1784.

IN the entertaining, and, in many points, ſatisfactory account of Herne, printed in N° XVIII. of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, Mr. Duncombe, at p. 99, has inſerted the following curious extract from the Regiſter Book of that pariſh, with a remark upon it, which I have alſo tranſcribed.

" 1567, *ould* Arnold, a *Cryſomer*, buried February 8th.

" This word, ſometimes ſpelt Chriſomer *, often occurs after-
" wards for about a hundred years, but not ſince. Dr. Johnſon

* A *Chryſome* was a cloth which covered the child's face when brought to be baptized, and not the prieſt's fee for chriſtening it; but in caſe the child died in the month, the prieſt had only two-pence, and the cloth was to bury the child in. And by the manual *in uſum Sarum*, it is ordered, that godfathers and godmothers ſee that the mother bring the Chryſome at her purification or churching, with other accuſtomed offerings.

In the earlieſt regiſter of St. Bride's pariſh, in London, beginning in 1587, and ending in 1653 (a regiſter the more curious as having been preſerved from the great fire which deſtroyed ſo many others in the laſt century), the term frequently occurs under a variety of ſpelling; as *cryſome*, *cryzome*, *criſſom*, *cryzom*, *creſom*, &c. but the entry is regularly, either " a cryſum," or " one cryſome," or " the cryſomer," of ſuch and ſuch a perſon. The earlieſt that occurs in this regiſter is in 1614, and the lateſt in 1652. In the ſame period the " ſtill-born" and the " baſe-born" children are carefully diſtinguiſhed.

On a ſlight inſpection of St. Bride's regiſter, I met with the two following articles, here thrown out for the uſe of future commentators on Shakſpeare.

" 1590. xviith of May, Iſabell the wife of *Hamblet* Panketman, was buried.
" 1592. *Hamlet* Evans, buried ixth of Nov." J. N.

" defines *Chriſom* from (Chriſm) to be *a child that dies within a* " *month after its birth, ſo called, he ſays, from the Chriſm cloath,* " *a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children antiently* " *wore till they were chriſtened.* Chriſm is applied in the gloſſaries " to the Popiſh Sacrament of Confirmation. *Ould* Arnold might, " therefore, in the firſt appearance of Proteſtantiſm in England " be firſt converted late in life, or perhaps, on his converſion to " Proteſtantiſm: as anciently perſons who were recovered from " any hereſy, if not already confirmed, were anointed with " Chriſm." Du Cange.

Of the juſtneſs of his conjecture reſpecting the ſignification of Cryſomer, the ingenious hiſtorian, by his manner of expreſſing himſelf, ſeems to be diffident; nor am I clear that I can propoſe a more plauſible ſurmiſe. But, if you are of opinion that the hints I have to offer may help to elucidate the meaning of the word, you will be ſo obliging as to give them a place in a future number.

The Chriſm was an unguent compounded of oil and balſams, conſecrated annually on Maundy Thurſday by the biſhop of every dioceſe in his cathedral, where the parochial clergy, on paying the cuſtomary fee, were ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity for the enſuing year. Anointing children at their baptiſm was one of the uſes to which it was applied. Dr. Johnſon (as quoted by Mr. D.) ſays, that the cloth, ſtyled the Chriſom, was worn by children till they were chriſtened. This I apprehend to be a miſtake, and that it was not put on till after they had received the ſacred unction, nor do I recollect having obſerved that the cloth itſelf was previouſly anointed. If the child died within the month, it was, when buried, wrapt in this baptiſmal veſtment; otherwiſe the Chriſom was to be brought to the church by the mother when ſhe returned thanks for her ſafe deliverance;

or

or ſhe was to make an offering in money inſtead of it *. The veſtment the child had on at its baptiſm retained the name of Chriſom, after the practice of anointing ceaſed, but it was alſo called the face-cloth. This is the term in the account of the dues belonging to the vicar of St. John's, in Tenet, mentioned by Mr. Lewis, in his Hiſtory of that iſland, p. 145, and he has ſubjoined an explanation by John Hunte, curate of Herne, in 1621. Among the notes for reformation of the church, A 1560, publiſhed in Strype's Annals, vol. I p. 208, is this direction: "To avoid contention, let the curate have the value of the "Chriſm, not under the value of 4d. and above, as they can "agree, and as the ſtate of the parents may require." It was reaſonable that a compoſition ſhould be made for the face-cloth, becauſe in the valuation of the livings under the Stat. of 25

* This ſeems to be confirmed by the following ſentence in Mr. Reed's edition of Dodſley's Old Plays, 1780, vol. IX. p. 352.

"Madam, the preacher,
Is ſent for to a churching, and doth aſk,
If you be ready; he ſhall loſe, he ſays,
His *chryſome* elſe!"

And Mr. Steevens, in his edition of Shakſpeare, 1778, in a note on Falſtaff's making "a finer end, and went away, an it had been any chriſom'd child;" ſays, "The *chryſom* was no more than the white cloth put on the new baptiſed child." See Johnſon's Canons of Eccleſ. Law. 1720.

"I have ſomewhere (but cannot recollect where) met with this further account of it; that the *chryſom* was allowed to be carried out of the church, to enwrap ſuch children as were in too weak a condition to be borne thither; the *chryſom* being ſuppoſed to make every place holy. This cuſtom would rather ſtrengthen the alluſion to the weak condition of Falſtaff. The child itſelf was ſometimes called a *chryſom*, as appears from the following paſſage in *The Fancies*, 1638: "— the boy ſurely I ever ſaid was a very *chriſome* in the thing you wot."

Again, in *The Wits*, by Sir W. Davenant, 1637:

"——— and would'ſt not join thy halfpenny
"To ſend for milk for the poor *chryſome*."

Again, in ſir W. Davenant's *Juſt Italian*, 1630:

"——— and they do awe
"The *chryſome* babe."

Again,

Henry VIII. according to which the incumbents were to pay firſt-fruits and tenths, the profits ſuppoſed to accrue from the Chryſoms were rated, and in ſome caſes particularized. In the return of the rectory of Lambeth, was the following article:

"Item oblationes per mulieres inquinatas, et in pannis Chriſ-
"matoriis. ijs. viiid."

From the practice of burying an infant in the Chryſom, it is imagined that the word *Chryſoms* was printed in the weekly bills of mortality among the caſualties and diſeaſes, though, from the ignorance of Pariſh Clerks, or their informants, it was latterly put to denote children who died unbaptized [1]. The tranſition from Cryſom to Cryſomer being ſo eaſy and obvious, it might be concluded, that the perſons entered in Herne Regiſter, were thus denominated, did not the advanced age of Arnald render this notion very queſtionable, there being reaſon to think that, till about the year 1600, there were few, if any, of the Engliſh nation who had objections to Infant Baptiſm [2]. They were indeed ſo diſſatisfied at women's being reſtrained from chriſtening

Again, in his *Albovine*, 1629: "Sir, I would fain depart in quiet like other young *chryſomes*." Again, in *Your Five Gallants*, by Middleton: "—— a fine old man to his father, it would kill his heart i'faith: *he'd away like a chryſom*."

Mr. *Tyrwhitt* adds, "In the Liturgie, 2 E. VI. *Form of private Baptiſm*, is this direction." "Then the miniſter ſhall put the white veſture, commonly called the *chri-*
"*ſome*, upon the child," *&c.* The *Gloſſary* of Du Cange, voce *Chriſmale*, explains this ceremony thus: "Quippe olim ut et hodie, baptizatorum, ſtatim atque chriſ-
"mate in fronte ungebantur, *ne chriſma defflueret*, capita *panno candido* obvolvebantur,
"qui octava demum die ab iis auferebatur." During the time therefore of their wearing this veſture, the children were, I ſuppoſe, called *chriſomes*. One is regiſtered under this deſcription in the regiſter of *Thatcham, Berks*, 1605. [Hearne's *Append. to the Hiſtory of Glaſtonbury*, p. 275.] "A younge *criſome* being a *man child*, beinge found drowned, *&c.*" J. N.

[1] Wheatly on the Common Prayer, p. 498.

[2] Some account of Dr. Wicliff, by Lewis, p. xxiii.

children

children in caſes of neceſſity, when no clergyman was to be had immediately, " that a homily was compoſed purpoſely to teach " people that they need not to ſtand in any ſcrupuloſity about the " delay of baptiſm [3]." It is alſo obſervable, that there is no form for the baptiſm of perſons of riper years in the Liturgies of either Edward VI. or of Elizabeth, and that in the rubrics and prayers of the offices of public and private baptiſm in the book of Elizabeth, " children and infants" are the words which always occur.

Unction by the Biſhop having been a branch of the ceremony of Confirmation, inclines Mr. D. to imagine, that, though the practice had been diſuſed, a word that had formerly a relation to it might give an appellation to confirmed perſons. I am dubious about the validity of this ſurmiſe, becauſe, at an early period of the Reformation, it was generally agreed, that the impoſition of hands was confirmation, and the chriſm not practiſed, as being without any foundation in Scripture [4]; and becauſe Confirmation and Biſhoping were the words conſtantly uſed for this religious obſervance [5].

Another Chriſm was the anointing of the ſick in their laſt hour. In compliance with a deep-rooted prejudice of the age, by the firſt Book of Common Prayer of Edward VI. anointing was allowed to ſuch patients as deſired it. And though, in the ſecond Book of the ſame King, and in the Liturgy of Elizabeth, this indulgence was omitted; it is not unlikely, that many dying perſons, as well as their friends, might not acquieſce in being deprived of what they had been taught to conſider as neceſſary to a tranquil and ſafe paſſage out of life.

[3] Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 183. [4] Burnet's Hiſt. Part I. Book III. Coll. 211.

[5] Among the expences of the Archdeacon of Lincoln, occurs:

" Item in pretio Balſami quam idem Archidiaconus propriis expenſis annuatim " miniſtravit Eꝑo die cœnæ ad Criſma conſecrand' x li."

Mr.

Mr. D's explanation is founded upon the idea that the perſons regiſtered Cryſomers, were Proteſtants; but as Papiſts were not debarred the right of being interred in the church-yards and churches of their reſpective pariſhes, might not Cryſomer have been a term by which the Papiſts were characteriſed? We may, at leaſt, be aſſured, that as they were perſuaded that extreme unction would ſerve as a viaticum, they would not depart unanointed, if a prieſt could be procured to adminiſter it; nor, probably, was there any period, ſince the Reformation, when there were not Romiſh prieſts in moſt parts of the kingdom. It is mentioned by Mr. D. that the word often occurs in his regiſter for about a century after the burial of Arnold. Poſſibly, from an attention to the names of the perſons recorded, and from other local circumſtances, he may be able to trace, whether the perſons ſo ſtyled, or their families, were Proteſtants or Papiſts. Should they have been Papiſts, it will add ſome weight to my conjecture, that, at Herne, Cryſomer was a mark of diſtinction for the people of that perſuaſion, on account of their obſervance of the rite of extreme unction. But, ſo far from having it in my power to cite any authority for this opinion, I frankly own that the word is new to me. And this is my inducement for deſiring to have the queſtion ſubmitted to the conſideration of your more intelligent correſpondents, it being a little mortifying not to comprehend what one reads, though it be only an extract from the regiſter of a country pariſh *. Yours, &c.

S. DENNE.

* After all, I ſhould be ſtrongly inclined to imagine, that the word meant a chriſtened child that died within the month; for in 1567, the practice certainly was to bury ſuch children in the chryſome. How *chryſomer* could be applicable to a child that died unbaptized, not a little puzzles me. In your citations from Old

To the foregoing Obſervations, the Editor is enabled to annex the Opinions of two other reſpectable Antiquaries on the ſame ſubject.

The late excellent Sir JOHN CULLUM, in a letter, dated Hardwick-houſe, Jan. 19, 1784, ſays, "The firſt Prayer Book of Edward VI. ſet forth in the ſecond year of his reign, in the Office of Baptiſm, after the child has been dipped, thus directs: "Then the god-fathers and god mothers ſhall take "and lay their handes upon the childe, and the miniſter ſhall "put upon hym hys *white veſture*, commonly called, the "*Criſome*, and ſay, Take thys white veſture for a token of "the Innocency;" &c. afterwards, "the miniſter ſhall com-"maunde, that the *Criſomes* bee broughte to the churche, "and delyvered to the prieſtes, after the accuſtomed manner, at "the purificacyon of the mother of every chylde;" hence a child that died between its chriſtening and mother's purification,

plays, and in the explanatory notes, *chryſome* plainly refers to a baptized babe. And yet Mr. Boys ſeems to be firmly perſuaded, that though the word *chryſomer* ſo perpetually occurs in the regiſters he has examined, it conſtantly means a child or perſon that had not been baptized. The number of inſtances that gentleman has met with, adds to the difficulty. For mothers of the Church of England, I believe, always were (as they undoubtedly at preſent are) extremely anxious that their children ſhould be, as the vulgar phraſe is, *half baptized*, and not die without a name. In the regiſters to which Mr. Boys alludes, there is not, I conclude, any entry of what is called the Chriſtian name, nor in the regiſter of chriſtenings any entry of a ſurname, correſponding as to date, with the entry in the regiſter of burials. If baptized infants who died within the month were meant, it is eaſy to account for this mode of entry in the regiſter of burials; becauſe the term *Chryſomer* would authenticate thoſe children for whom no compoſition was to be made by the mother to the miniſters for the Chryſome or Face-cloth. The names of children who died within the month, might not be entered in the regiſter of chriſtenings, as having been only privately baptized, and not received at the font. S. D.

was called a Criſom. Where Dr. Johnſon learnt, that the Criſom-cloth was "a cloth anointed with holy Unguent, which the "children antiently wore till they were chriſtened," he has not informed us.

"Among the dues belonging to the vicar of St. John's, Margate, in 1577, is, "for churching a woman, but muſt compound for the *Face-cloath*, 1s." upon which, Mr. Lewis, in his hiſtorical notes, obſerves, "the ancient duty for chriſtening was a *Cryſome*, or the *Face-cloath*, that covered the child at its baptiſm, if it lived; but if the child died, the miniſter was to have but 2d. for baptiſing [which was the woman's offering at her churching], and was to loſe the Face-cloath, for that was to wind the child in. By the manual *in uſum Sarum*, it is ordered, that godfathers and godmothers ſee that the moder bring agen her Cryſom at her purification. Hiſt. of Iſle of Thanet, p. 145.

"In Penſhurſt Regiſter, between the years 1633 and 1665, the burials of ſeveral children occur, that are called *a Criſom*, a *Criſom ſon*, a *Criſom daughter*, of ſuch and ſuch a perſon, the father only being mentioned.

"Hence I ſuſpect that "ould Arnold *, a *Cryſomer*, buried," means only, with ſome little variety of expreſſion, a *Criſome Child* of old Arnold buried.

"*Chriſoms* occur in the weekly bills of mortality at leaſt as late as 1722, about one in a week. JOHN CULLUM."

* Another gentleman conjectures "*ould* Arnold" to be a miſtake for "*one* Arnold;" but the interpretation of Sir John Cullum is undoubtedly right.

Mr.

Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, in a letter, dated January 4, 1784, obſerves, that "the word Chryſomer perpetually occurs in old Regiſters, and conſtantly means a child, or perſon, that has *not* been baptized. I have ſometimes met with it more properly written, an *A*chryſomer, where the *a* is privative, and fully explains the meaning. The Chriſm is the holy oil, formerly made uſe of in Baptiſm, and was ſo eſſential to the ceremony, that the word Chriſmatio denoted baptiſm. Thus, in Charta Johannis Redonenſis Epiſcopi anno 1240 apud Auguſtinum *du Pas*, p. 594. 'Nullum ejuſdem eccleſiæ parochianum ad jura parochialia admittens, niſi in duobus caſibus neceſſitatis, videlicet ad baptiſmum, ſive chriſmationem, & confeſſionem [1]."

"There are a few miſtakes," Mr. Boys adds, "in your elegant little volume of the Hiſtory of Reculver and Herne, which may be corrected, if you think proper, in a ſubſequent number.

Page 73 prodeſt *et* glorie—dele *et*.

77 for figure 8 read 9.

78 for *maſters* (I ſhould think) MASTERS.

144 *Ordeum palmal*, is undoubtedly *Ordeum palmare*, the beſt barley.

152 *Sarcella*, from the French *Sarcelle*, a Teal, and perhaps means here any wild fowl. There might probably then be decoys upon the coaſt about Reculver and Herne, as there arenow near Faverſham.

I hope ſoon to be able to ſend you ſomething illuſtrative of the Kentiſh Antiquarian Hiſtory. I have materials and inclination, but I want time; otherwiſe you would hear frequently from me; as I heartily approve your plan, and think myſelf indebted to you for much pleaſure and information I have received from it. I am, Sir, yours, &c. WM. BOYS.

[1] Du Cange in voce *Chriſmatio*.

EPITAPHS AT HERNE.

In the Body of the Church.

STEPHEN KNOWLER, late of this pariſh, gent. died Sept. 19, 1675, aged 55. Here lieth the body of MARY the wife of Mr. STEPHEN KNOWLER, of the city of Canterbury, Chirurgeon, ſon of the aboveſaid STEPHEN KNOWLER, gent. She was the daughter of WILLIAM MONINS, late of Dover, eſq. and died October 2d, 1735, aged 83 years. Alſo here lieth the aboveſaid Mr. STEPHEN KNOWLER, Chirurgeon, who died Nov. 7, 1737, aged 88 years.

Here lieth the body of WILLIAM KNOWLER, Woollen Draper, late of Canterbury, ſon of STEPHEN KNOWLER, of the ſame, Chirurgeon, and of MARY his wife. He died March 2, 1714, aged 29 years. By this pew lieth his grandfather STEPHEN KNOWLER, of Herne; alſo a brother and two ſiſters adjoining to the head of this ſtone; alſo here lieth ELIZABETH wife of ABRAHAM LEGRAND, daughter of STEPHEN KNOWLER, and of MARY his wife; ſhe died October 11, 1721, aged 29 years; and her two daughters, MARY KNOWLER aged 8 days, and ELIZABETH aged 11 days, were buried with her. She left ſurviving one ſon STEPHEN LEGRAND. Alſo here lieth the body of the aboveſaid ABRAHAM LEGRAND, who died January 19th, 1742, aged 60 years.

Here lieth the body of ELIZABETH the wife of JAMES CONYERS, of Feverſham, daughter of STEPHEN KNOWLER, of Herne, gent. She died September 26, 1721, aged 66 years. In the ſame place, and near unto, lie her father and mother. Alſo in the ſame grave lieth here one ſon, THOMAS CONYERS, who departed this life aged 17 years.

In the great Chancel, againſt the South Wall.

Here lieth the body of EDWARD EWELL, gent. who married ELIZABETH ſiſter of Biſhop Gauden, deceaſed; after, Ann, daughter of Sir THOMAS EDEN, deceaſed; after, he married KATHERINE, daughter of Sir EDWARD BOYS, of Fredville; anno Dom. 1686, ætatis 82.

North Chancel.

Here lieth interred the body of ELIZABETH wife of JOHN STEPHENS, of Canterbury; ſhe was daughter of RICHARD GILLOW, of Woodnerburrough, gent.; alſo near this place lie 9 of her children, viz. 6 ſons and 3 daughters; ſhe departed this life the 16th day of September, 1743, aged 63 years.

Here lieth the body of MARTIN RIGDEN, ſon of DAVID and ANNE RIGDEN, who departed this life Nov. 4, 1742, aged 5 years.

Sleep on, ſweet child; till
Chriſt his power thee riſe
And meet thy parents
When they end their days.

Here lieth the body of WILLIAM FOCHE, of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, gent. who had iſſue by his wife 7 children; died Auguſt 1, 1713, aged 56 years. Here alſo lieth the body of ELIZABETH his wife, daughter of JOHN WHEATLEY, of Margate, in the Iſle of Thanet, gent. who died Nov. 21, 1747.

Here lieth interred JOHN SEA, of Underdowne, in the pariſh of Herne, eſquire, who tooke to wife MARTHA HAMOND, daughter of THOMAS HAMOND, of St. Alban's, in Eaſt Kent, eſquire, by whome he had iſſue VI ſonnes and III daughters; and after her deceaſe, married SARA BOYS, eldeſt daughter unto THO. BOYS, of Bareſreſton, gent. by whom he had one ſonne and one daughter. He lived and died in peace; obiit 23 Februarii, anno Domini 1604.

South Chancel.

Here lyeth buried the body of GEORGE KNOWLER, gent. the ſonne of GEORGE KNOWLER, late of this pariſh, who departed this life the 2d day of Nov. in the year of our Lord 1659.

Here lieth the body of GEORGE FAIRMAN, the ſon of THO. and MARY FAIRMAN; he died April 29, 1772, aged 25 years.

Without a name I am loſt to every age;
Duſt, aſhes, and nought elſe lie within this grave:
Alive I was once, but now I am not.
Aſk no more of me; 'tis all I am,
And all that you ſhall be.

Here lieth interred the body of RICHARD KNOWLER, of Hearne, in the county of Kent, gent. and Maſter of Arts in Pembroke College, in Oxford, the 2d ſonne of ROBERT KNOWLER, late of Hearne, gent. who tooke to wife ANN SANDWELL, daughter of RICHARD SANDWELL, of Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, in the ſame county. They had iſſue 4 ſonnes, viz. ROBERT, RICHARD, THOMAS, and JOHN; and 3 daughters, MARGARET, ANN, and SUSAN: he departed this life the 20th day of February, 1659, and in the 59th yeare of his age.

To ſuffer patiently is a greater gift, then to raiſe the Dead.
The Juſt ſhall live by Faith.

Here lies the body of JOHN GILBERT, of the precinct of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, gent. who departed this life Auguſt 7, 1749, aged 47 years.

Here lieth depoſited the remains of THOMAS FAIRMAN, late of this pariſh, Bricklayer, who departed this life Dec. the 8th, 1782, aged 73 years: he left ſurviving one daughter ELIZABETH.

His latter days were burthenſome,
His ſoul was ſore oppreſt;
But God, I hope, has took him home,
To his eternal reſt.

Here lieth the body of MARY FAIRMAN, the wife of THOMAS FAIRMAN, Bricklayer of this Pariſh, daughter of THOMAS KNOWLER, of Herne, yeoman. She died July 8, 1769, aged 57 years. By him ſhe had iſſue 3 ſons and two daughters, viz. KNOWLER, FRANCIS, and GEORGE; ANNE and ELIZABETH; and left ſurviving GEORGE and ELIZABETH.

O Death, thou haſt from this age of fleſh
Sunk my fainting head;
Here lie the ruins in this grave
Among my kindred dead.

H. S. E.

GILBERTUS KNOWLER, de Stroud, in parochia de Hearne, arm. uxorem primam duxit ELIZABETHAM filiam unicam .... JUXTON, A. M. et de Aldington in com. Cantii Rectoris, cujus cineres ad dextram quieſcunt. Secunda ſponſa fuit HONEYWOOD nata VINCENTII DENNE ad legem ſervientis; ipſius exuvias hic etiam invenies. Tertiam habuit SUSANNAM MARTINI LISTER, M. D. ſobolem, quæ ſupervixit. Vita deceſſit 16 Februarii, anno ætatis 67, Salutis 1729. Tres filii et totidem natæ poſt funera vivunt.

Here lieth the body of ELIZABETH KNOWLER, ſecond daughter of ROBERT KNOWLER, gent. who died Nov. 24, A. D. 1724, aged 57; and, out of reſpect to the memories of her anceſtors, deſired it ſhould be here added, that in the ſame grave and adjoining thereto, lie the remains of her Grandfather,

JOHN KNOWLER.	died	May 18, 1655,	aged 53
ROBERT, her Father,		Nov. 1, 1693,	62
ELIZABETH, her Mother,		March 22, 1693,	61
KATHERINE, her eldeſt ſiſter,		Sept. 5, 1708,	50

All muſt to their cold graves,
But the religious actions of the Juſt
Smell ſweet in death, and bloſſom in the duſt.

Arms of *Knowler*. Argent, on a Bend between 2 cotizes Sable, a lion paſſant, guardant of the field, crowned Or.

Arms of *Stevens*. On a Cheveron 3 croſs croſlets between 3 demi-lions rampant.

Arms of *Wheatley*. Party Feſs, 6 pales counterchanged, 1, 4 and 5, charged with a Lion rampant.

Arms of *Conyers*. Azure, on a mantle Or.

Arms of *Juxton*. Or, between a croſs Gules 4 blackamoors heads.

Arms of *Denne*. Azure, 3 Saracens heads Or.

Arms of *Liſter*. Ermine, on a feſs Azure 3 mullets Or.

Arms of *Gillow*. A lion rampant, and on a chief 3 flower de luces.

Arms of *Foche*. Between a feſs indented, 6 lozenges, 3 & 3.

Arms of *Monings*. 3 Creſcents.

Arms of *Gilbert*. A ſaltire and chief Verrey.

P. 75.

P. 75. In the eighth volume of the Archæologia, p. 79. is a Letter from John Pownall, Eſquire, to Mr. Douglas, containing a deſcription, accompanied with an engraving, of a Roman Tile, found in September 1785, at Reculver.

" I have the honour to ſend you herewith," ſays Mr. Pownall, " a very rude and imperfect ſketch of one of the tiles which cover ſome ducts, or drains, now diſcernible in the cliff at Reculver in Kent, about eight feet below the ſurface of the Roman ſtation.

" I call theſe ducts, or drains, becauſe I am unable to determine whether they were merely drains or ſewers to the camp, or whether they were ducts to a bath.

" From the ſimilitude of the tiles in ſize and ſhape to thoſe deſcribed by Mr. Lyon as uſed in the ducts of the Roman bath diſcovered under St. Mary's church at Dover *, and to thoſe uſed for the like purpoſe in the Roman bath diſcovered near Brecknock, as deſcribed by Mr. Hay †, and from the whole of the ſpace occupied by theſe ducts or drains being covered above the tiles with a thick coat of very hard plaſter compoſed of mortar mixed up with bruiſed brick, exactly ſimilar to that uſed for the ſame purpoſe in thoſe baths, as deſcribed by Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hay; I ſay that from theſe circumſtances I am inclined to believe that theſe alſo are ducts belonging to a Roman bath, and that the coat of plaiſter laid over the tiles was the floor of ſome room above; but I ſay this only on the ground of conjecture, as my viſit to Reculver was too ſhort to purſue that mode of inveſtigation which might have aſcertained the fact; nor ſhould I have troubled you with theſe obſervations, had it not been for the very curious rude ſcrawl on the tile I brought away with me, a fac ſimile of which is upon the drawing incloſed ‡.

" If theſe are really letters, and the Romans ever wrote in ſuch characters, of which I never yet ſaw any ſample, I ſhould be inclined to think that the inſcription refers to the Legio ſecunda Britannica, which, after having been removed by Valentinian from amongſt the Silures, was ſtationed at their different poſts in Kent, for the defence of the coaſt againſt the Saxons.

" I examined a great number of the fragments of tiles lying amongſt the rubbiſh at the foot of the cliff, underneath where theſe ducts or drains appear; but that which I brought away is the only one that has any inſcription upon it, though every one has invariably that ſemicircular mark upon it which is deſcribed in the ſketch, and which ſeems to have had no other meaning than as a guide to the workmen in laying the tiles with greater exactneſs."

Gray's Obſervations on the Foſſils of Reculver Cliff, with a note by Sir Hans Sloane, may be ſeen in Phil. Tranſ. XXII. 762. or in the Abridgement, IV. 461.

P. 115. Another proof of there having been a chapel at Ford, is the following entry in the regiſter-book of Herne: " Thomas, the ſon of John Knowler, baptized " at Ford, 26 April, 1607."

P. 154. Note *, l. 1. r. Godmerſham.

* Archaeologia, vol. IV. p. 325. † Ibid. vol. VII. p. 205.
‡ See the Archaelogia, vol. VIII. plate II.

P. 160. add to note **, This vicar was of the ſame family with the laſt abbot of St. Auguſtine's, John Eſſex, whoſe family name was Foache, ſtyled Vochius by Twyne, in his Commentarius *de rebus Albionicis*, in which this abbot bears a diſtinguiſhed part. One of the vicar's daughters was married to Mr. Newman, of Weſtbeer, by whom ſhe had the late Daniel Newman, eſquire, Recorder of Maidſtone and Faverſham.

Slight *Memoranda*, taken in a Kentiſh Tour, 1785.

HALDEN PLACE. Manſion-houſe demoliſhed.
An old building uſed as a ſtable and lumber-rooms at the eaſt-end.
Creſt. On a wreath a Porcupine paſſant, chain'd.
Arms. Quarterly 1ſt and 4th a Pheon.
2d & 3d Barry of 8, over all a Lion rampant ducally crowned.
Date 1563.

On the north ſide of the ſame building.

Arms. 1ſt as before. Impaling 10 coats, viz.
1ſt. A Lion rampant.
2d. A Lion paſſant.
3d. Barry of 6 in chief 3 Torteauxes.
4th. Within a bordure ingrailed, a Lion rampant, a creſcent for difference.
5th. A Feſs between 6 croſs Fitchée's.
6th. Checquy a Chevron ermine.
7th. A Feſs between 2 Chevronels.
8th. A Saltire engrailed, between 4 martlets.
9th. A Chief, over all a bend engrailed.
10th. Much broken. It ſeems to be, Barry of 8; over all an eſcutcheon Ermine, on a chief.—Date 1563.

BIDDENDEN.

Here is a free-ſchool founded by one of the family of Mayney, of this place, in 1522, endowed with a houſe, and 20l. a year, in the gift of feoffees. A farm called by the name of *The Bread and Cheeſe Farm*, rented many years ago at 6l. a year, at the beginning of this century at 18l. and in 1785 at 32l. 10s. is ſtill known by the appellation of *Bread* and *Cheeſe Land*; the rents having been originally appropriated to a free gift of bread and cheeſe on every Eaſter-day, which is thus beſtowed; to all the poorer ſort a three-penny loaf of bread and nuncheen of cheeſe; and to the richer, a little manchet and bit of cheeſe; the remainder to be diſtributed in money to the poor. The donation is ſuppoſed to have been made by two women,

women, who were twins, and joined together in their bodies, who are ſaid to have lived together till they were betwixt 20 and 30 years old. The eſtate is in the hands of feoffees, and the bread and cheeſe is diſtributed by the pariſh officers to all that are at church on Eaſter-day after divine ſervice; and the Tueſday following to all perſons who paſs through the village *.

200 Loaves (each Loaf 3¼lb. } were given on Eaſter Sunday and Tueſday,
200 Weight of Cheeſe } 1785.

Twin Cakes (according to the clerk's account) were firſt inſtituted as a Dole, A. D. 1011, by one Chalkhurſt, or during the miniſtry of a perſon of that name.

ROLVENDEN.

Inscriptions on Braſs Plates in the poſſeſſion of John Beardsworth, Eſquire, at the Hole, in the Pariſh of Rolvenden, and taken from that Church.

HERE RESTETH ROBERT GIBBON, SONNE AND
HEIRE OF THOMAS, SONNE AND HEIRE OF
GIBBON SACKFORD, LINEALLY AND LAWFULLY
DESCENDED FROM THE FAMILYS OF SACKFORD-
HALL IN SUFFOLKE, AND CLAN GIBBON IN
IRELAND. OBIIT XIIIº DIE JVNII ANNº D'NI MDCXVIII.

HERE VNDERNEATH RESTETH IN ASVRED
HOPE OF A JOYFVLL RESVRRECTION
LIDIA, THE DEARLY BELOVED WIFE OF
EDWARD CHVT OF BETHERSDEN, ESQVIRE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 12TH OF
NOVEMBER, ANNº DO'INI 1631, AGED 46.

STAPLEHURST.

Over the Weſt Door of the Church are 3 eſcutcheons, much cruſted over with moſs, &c.

1ſt. On a Chevron 3 quarterly.
2d. A Lion rampant.
3d. A croſs engrailed.

* See in Ducarel's "Repertory of Endowments," 8vo, p. 137, an engraving of one of the cakes.

A SECOND LETTER from Mr. DENNE.

SIR, June 23, 1787.

A PERUSAL of the Regiſter of Burials in the pariſh of Maidſtone, occaſions my communicating to you a few more laſt words concerning a *Cryſomer*. The regiſters in this church being perhaps originally as accurate, and now as perfect, as thoſe of any parochial diſtrict, it was ſome ſurprize to me not to diſcover the term during the reign of Elizabeth, nor for ſeveral years after; and the omiſſion is the more extraordinary, becauſe Mr. Robert Carr, who, there is ſufficient reaſon to conclude, was miniſter for about thirty-ſeven years, ſeems to have paid a conſtant attention to them.

Mr. Newton (ſee Hiſtory and Antiquities of Maidſtone, p. 64.) ſuppoſes Mr. Carr to have been miniſter or curate from the firſt year of the Queen's reign to 1602; but, according to the regiſter, "Mr. Richard Storer, a reverend preacher and miniſter of the "holie Word of God, and curate of this pariſh, was buried 24 "Eliz. Dec. 4." And it appears from the Regiſter, that "Robert "Carr, Maſter of Arts, our reverend paſtor, was buried October "15, 1620."

In his time the Regiſters were tranſcribed on vellum; not having, however, ſeen a liſt of the church-wardens, I am not able to aſcertain the date of the tranſcripts. For the firſt forty years of the reign of Elizabeth, every page is ſubſcribed by Robert Carr, miniſter, and William Baſeden, and William Emiott, church-wardens. And, after "Finis of the fortithe yeare," there

are the ſame ſignatures, together with thoſe of two other church-wardens, Thomas Bargarve and William Henman. The pages of the following years are regularly ſubſcribed by Mr. Carr, and William Lorrymer, church-warden, and the enſuing pages by Mr. Carr only. No otherwiſe can I account for the omiſſion of a word ſo frequently to be met with in other regiſters, than that, when the tranſcripts were made from the old regiſters, or from the day-books, Mr. Carr might think it unneceſſary to perpetuate the burial of children, whoſe Chriſtian names are not inſerted in other regiſters.

But whatever might be the reaſon, in 1621, is this entry, "*A Cryſan* of Robert Belman's," was buried Sept. 21; and for almoſt ſixty years the term is to be met with under the wonted variations; ſuch as *A Criſam*, *Criſom*, *Cryſom*, *Criſome*, *Cryſome*, *Criſomer*, *Cryſomer*. Inſtead of *A*, *One* is often prefixed, and now and then *two*, which being mentioned to be *Cryſomers* of the ſame perſon muſt denote their being twins[1]. And in a few entries the age of the infants may, I apprehend, be deduced from this circumſtance, that the burial of the mother immediately precedes, or follows their burial—thus—

1628. One Criſome of John Eſtery, Sept. 17.
Jone the wife of John Eſtery, 24.
1632. One criſome of Robert Brooke, October 3.
Sarah wife of Robert Brooke, 27.
1636. Suſanna, the wife of William Auſten, } Oct. 23.
One cryſome of the ſame William Auſten, }

[1] 1626. Two criſomes of Thomas Dons, Feb. 22.
1636. Two cryſomes of Chriſtopher Belſon, March 21.
1658. A criſome, ſon of Richard Blundell, March 9.
Another criſome, ſon of Richard Blundell, March 17.
1659. Criſomes, ſon and daughter of Thomas Smeething, Jan. 2.

1641. Urſula, wife of William Bridgeman,
One cryſome of the ſame Bridgeman, } Sept. 24.
1655. A criſome, ſon of Richard Pierſon, April 7.
Judith, wife of Richard Pierſon, April 11.

The preſumption is, that the mothers of theſe cryſomers died in childbirth.

If the cryſomer was baſe-born [2], this was noticed; and to the mother's name is ſometimes added that of the reputed father [3]. Whether the cryſomer were a ſon or a daughter is not ſpecified till 1554, when we meet with 'a cryſome, ſon of Edward Goffe, April 25.' Afterwards the ſex of the deceaſed is commonly diſtinguiſhed, as is likewiſe the trade, or rank of the father [4]; and the place of abode, if the father was not an inhabitant of Maidſtone [5]. Except in one inſtance the Chriſtian name of the cry-

[2] In the regiſter of Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire, in 1583, this entry occurs: "Agnes filia Bartholomæi Iley fornicatoris, bapt. 26 Jan."

[3] 1627. One cryſome baſe of Rebakca Dunning, March 16.
1635. One cryſome of Ann King, the reputed father Stephen Auſten, March 30.
1639. One baſe criſome of Elizabeth Auſt, April 3.
1655. A criſome, ſon of Suſan Owen, widow; the reputed father Thomas Matthew, Hair-dreſſer, baſe, May 3.
1658. A criſome, ſon of Alice Knowle, priſoner in Bridewell, Dec.

[4] 1652. A criſome of John Cary, Hatter, Nov.
1653. A criſome of John Carter, Barber, Nov 25.
A criſome of John Goare, Threadtwiſter, Feb. 24.
1654. A criſome, ſon of John Rolfe, Labourer, Sept. 8.
A criſome, ſon of George Longley, Baſket-maker, July
A criſome, ſon of William Smith, Swingler, October 5.
1657. A criſome, ſon of Mr. Richard Bills, Jurate, October 21.

[5] 1627. One cryſom of Thomas Mylles, of Gillingham, Oct. 2.
1640. One criſomer of Thomas Lake, London, Sept. 13.
1639. One cryſom of James Fowle of Tunbridge, Sept. 14.
1654. A criſome, ſon of William Heely, of Hedcorne, Jan.
A criſome daughter of Francis Spratt of Rocheſter, May

ſomer

ſomer did not occur to me, and that ſo late as 1658. Theophilus Tilman, the cryſome ſon of Chriſtopher Tilman, Sept. 28.

The following table [6] will ſhew, that after the ſuſpenſion, by the parliamentary commiſſioners in 1643, of Mr. Robert Barrell, who was the ſucceſſor to Mr. Carr in this curacy, the term is more frequently to be met with than in the foregoing years; and it ought to be obſerved, to the credit of the perſon who was the regiſter in thoſe days of confuſion, that he appears to have diſcharged the office with exactneſs [7].

After the Reſtoration the term was diſcontinued; and in 1661 are theſe entries.

May 4. Robert Gifford, labourer, had two children buried which were not baptized.

7. George Bilis, Wheeler, had a child buried, not baptized.

From which may it not be inferred, that, not being baptized, they were not allowed to have any pretenſion to the appellation of Cryſomers?

S. DENNE.

[6]

1622	3	1634	11	1646	10
1623	3	1635	8	1647	16
1624	2	1636	7	1648	15
1625	4	1637	6	1649	12
1626	7	1638	10	1650	14
1627	8	1639	9	1651	17
1628	9	1640	10	1652	17
1629	5	1641	14	1653	6
1630	7	1642	7	1654	11
1631	4	1643	12	1655	16
1632	9	1644	13	1656	8
1633	5	1645	17	1657	12

[7] His appointment is entered in the Regiſter of Burials, and is as follows; "The 29th of September, 1653."

"Henry Pierce, of the towne of Maidſtone, in the countie of Kent, being choſen by the pariſhioners to bee Regiſter for the ſaid towne and pariſh, was this day ſworne before me John Saunders, Maior of the ſame towne and pariſh, and Juſtice of peace there, and I doe approve of him to be Regiſter, according to an act of this preſent parliament, intituled, an Act touching marriages and regiſtring thereof, and alſo touching births and burials."

Obſer-

Obſervations on the Archiepiſcopal Palace of MAYFIELD, in Suſſex, in a Letter from Mr. D E N N E.

IT was the wiſh of Mr. Stephen Vine, an ingenious correſpondent in the Gentleman's Magazine *, to receive a fuller account of Mayfield *Palace* than he has favoured the publick with. Not much intelligence concerning this venerable manſion can now probably be obtained; but to the little I have collected relative to it, and to occurrences in that diſtrict before the alienation of the manor from the ſee of Canterbury, he is welcome; as are likewiſe thoſe readers who find any amuſement from a ſubject of this kind, which to be ſure is not very intereſting, or enlivening to the uninitiated in the ſecret of antiquarian free-maſonry.

No proof direct can, I ſuſpect, be produced of the time when the Archbiſhops firſt became poſſeſſed of Mayfield. Among the donations of manors and lands to Chriſt-church, Canterbury, printed in the Appendix to Somner's Antiquities, N° XXXVI. are the following articles in Suſſex.

Anno Domini DCLXXX, Pageham, with its appendages, Slindon, Scrippaneg, Cereum, Bucgrenora, Beorghamſtede, Chriſtmeamme, North Mundanham, and another Mundanham, given by king Cedwall to Archbiſhop Wilfric.

A. D. DCCCXXXVIII. A reſtoration by Ecgbert and king Athelwolf, his ſon, of Malling, which Baldric had given, but the donation invalid, becauſe the nobles had not conſented to it.

* Vol. XLVI. p. 464.

A. D.

A. D. DCCCCXLI. The village of Terrings near the Sea, given by king Athelſtan.

Mayfield being at a greater diſtance from both Pageham and Terrings than from Malling, it is more likely to have been a parcel of Malling, than an appendage to either of the other two manors: weight is added to this ſurmiſe from its being one of the ten pariſhes within the peculiar deanry of South-Malling; and though the archbiſhops of Canterbury have long been deprived of the manor, they are ſtill patrons of the vicarage of Mayfield, and of ſix of the other pariſhes.

In the time of Archbiſhop Dunſtan, Mayfield was made parochial, it being recorded of him by Edmer, that he there built a church of wood, as he did in others of his villages remote from Canterbury, where he had places of abode, and which he diſpoſed at convenient diſtances. (*Idem pater a Cantuaria in remotiores villas ſuas opportunis ſpatiis diſponens, apud Magavellam, ſicut in aliis hoſpitiorum ſuorum locis, ligneam eccleſiam fabricavit.* Eadmerus de vita S. Dunſtani, &c. Anglia Sacra, v. II. p. 217. Mr. Vine, by conſulting Domeſday Book, may be informed of the ſtate of this manor when that ſurvey was taken.

Mayfield continued in the ſee of Canterbury till Archbiſhop Cranmer, averſe as he was to diminiſh the revenues of it, judged it expedient, or rather found it neceſſary, to relinquiſh this manor, with other eſtates, to his arbitrary and rapacious ſovereign. The alienation was dated November 12, 27 Henry VIII.[1] A kind of compenſation was promiſed, but none obtained before Auguſt 31, 1547, when Edward VI. in conſideration of his father's promiſes, and in performance of his laſt will, and for the exchange of the manor and park of Mayfield, &c.

[1] Battely Cantuar. Sacr. p. 56.

granted

granted to Thomas Archbiſhop of Canterbury the rectories of Whalley, Blackborn, and Rochdale, &c. [2].

The number of inſtruments dated at Mayfield, which are extant, ſhew that the archbiſhops frequently reſorted to that place. In Wilkins's Concil. Mag. Britan. many are inſerted that were iſſued by Peckham, Winchelſey, Mepeham, Iſlip, Langham, Sudbury, and Courtney. One of them is intituled Concilium Maghfeldenſe, 13 Aug. 1332, in which is recited the conſtitution of Mepeham concerning holydays and feſtivals, vol. II. p. 565. And another in 1368 (4 non. Jul.) contains a prohibition of Langham againſt holding a market in the Iſle of Shepey on the Lord's-day, v. III. p. 73. Iſlip was at Mayfield the greater part of the ſummer, in the firſt year of his primacy; for there are in Wilkins ten inſtruments executed by him in the months of May, July, Auguſt, and September, 1350. The firſt was an injunction to Capellans, to ſerve cures for moderate ſtipends; the ſecond for ſettling the ſtipends of Capellans; the third, an order iſſued in obedience to the king's commands to offer up public prayers for ſucceſs againſt the Spaniſh fleet. The other ſeven inſtruments relate to the memorable controverſy between the univerſity of Oxford and Biſhop Synwell of Lincoln, who had refuſed to confirm their election of William de Palmorna to be their chancellor.

Though the conſtitutions for the eſtabliſhment and government of Canterbury-hall, founded in Oxford by Iſlip, which are printed in Wilkins, under the year 1362, do not ſpecify either time or place, they were probably drawn up by him before his removal from Mayfield, after his paralytic attack, becauſe it is certain that he there executed the charter of foundation, and the

[2] Strype's Eccleſ. Memor. v. ii. p. 76.

grant

grant to the Society of the manor of Woodford in Northamptonſhire [1], on the 6 Id. of April, 1363. He was alſo reſident on Dec. 9, when he collated Wicliffe to the wardenſhip [2].

Biſhop Godwin has advanced, and he has been followed by Battely, that Iſlip appropriated to Canterbury-hall the rectories of Pagham and Mayfield. His authority for this ſuggeſtion does not appear. Stephen de Birchington, whom he has cited for other facts, ſays, that the Archbiſhop had determined to appro-

[1] Mr. Battely * has fallen into an error, in ſtating Eſſex for the county in which Wodeford was ſituated; and I am ſuſpicious there is an inaccuracy in his account of the Archbiſhop's having purchaſed of his nephew William Iſlip this manor, which he gave to Canterbury Hall. In the charter of Foundation, the Archbiſhop only ſays, that he procured the manor of Wodeford belonging to his nephew to be aſſigned to the college (*manerium ad perdilectum nepotem noſtrum Willelmum de Iſlep, ſpectans eidem collegio procuravimus aſſignari*); and I am rather inclined to believe, that, in order to elude the ſtatutes of mortmain, the Archbiſhop might, as was a very common practice, have conveyed the manor to his nephew in truſt, and that, in purſuance of this truſt, William paſſed it to the college. The charter is dated April 13, 1363, the confirmation of the grant by William de Iſlip not till the 4th of June. It may alſo be remarked, that the manor of Wodeford is not inſerted in the licence of mortmain from Edward III. To the Archbiſhop's granting to his intended college a parſonage belonging to the ſee of Canterbury the King might have no objection, though he might have diſapproved of his alienating in mortmain a manor that was not an eccleſiaſtical poſſeſſion. Wodeford manor is not noticed, either in the mandate of Pope Urban to execute the ſentence of his legate confirming Archbiſhop Langham's ejection of Wicliffe, and the three ſecular fellows appointed by the founder, or in the royal pardon to the prior and the convent of Chriſt Church, for having violated by this adjudication the licence of mortmain; a favour they obtained from the King about two years after, on their paying a fine of two hundred marks †.

Biſhop Tanner, in Biblioth. Britan. p. 447, ſays, that Archbiſhop Iſlip was of the county of Oxford; inferring this, as I ſuppoſe, from his being called Simon de Iſlip. He might, however, acquire this ſurname becauſe he was a native of Iſlip, in Northamptonſhire. That the family were connected with this county is plain, from their being poſſeſſed of the manor of Wodeford, which is not far from Iſlip.

[2] Lewis's Life of Wicliffe, p. 238. 240.

* See Cantuar. Sacr. p. 107.

† Lewis's Life of Wicliffe, p. 241. 246.

priate the churches of Pageham and Ivechurche for the ſupport of his new foundation, but that he was prevented by death. *Eccleſias de Pageham et de Ivechurche pro ſuâ ſuſtentatione appropriari decrevit. Sed morte præventus, hujuſmodi opus imperfectum reliquit.* Ang. Sac. ii. p. 46. This might be true as to Ivechurch, but Pageham is mentioned in the licence of mortmain granted by king Edward III. Oct. 20, 1361, and the members of Canterbury-hall were for ſome time poſſeſſed of it. However, during the litigation which enſued upon the diſplacing of Wicliffe from the wardenſhip, Archbiſhop Langham ſuſpended the revenues of this parſonage. It is obſervable that Pageham does not occur in the charter of foundation [1]; and a ſubſequent conveyance of it, if not confirmed by the prior and the chapter of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, would not be valid. Poſſibly it might be owing to ſome ſuch defect in the title, that Pageham parſonage was not ever fully veſted in Canterbury College; it is certainly mentioned as being annexed to that manor when alienated by Cranmer [2].

With regard to Mayfield rectory, Biſhop Tanner [3] has referred to a deed of Archbiſhop Stephen (Langton), by which the church of Maghfeld was granted for the endowment of a fifth prebend in the church of South Malling; but I have my doubts whether that eſtabliſhment took place, becauſe one of the charitable deeds recorded of Archbiſhop Winchelſey is, his having given to the poor of Mayfield, and to other indigent perſons, all the profits

[1] In the archives of the church of Canterbury is an inſtrument confirming the appropriation of Pageham to Canterbury College, with the Bull of Pope Urban concerning the ſame. Cantuaria Sacra, p. 107.

[2] Cantuar. Sacra, p. 64.

[3] Notit. Monaſt. p. 549.

of

of that rectory then appropriated to his ſee [1], except what was reſerved for the repair of the houſe and church [2]. Mayfield is alſo entered in a valuation of the ſpiritualities of the Archbiſhopric of Canterbury in 1426 [3]. And, as before obſerved of Pageham, the rectory of Mayfield was granted by Cranmer to Henry VIII. as an appendage to the manor, though reſtored, if, as mentioned by Ecton, the Archbiſhop is the impropriator.

The legendary compiler of the miracles ſaid to have been wrought by Archbiſhop Winchelſey after his death, and which, in the opinion of his zealous and ſuperſtitious friends, entitled him to canonization, has recorded the cure of William Andrew of Mayfield, who had been totally blind upwards of three years. It was effected by his wife's bringing him to the tomb of that prelate; and, leſt a doubt ſhould be entertained of its authenticity, it is related not merely upon the common fame of perſons in and near Canterbury, but atteſted by the oaths of the wife, of Peter Poteman, a cook, and of others, who were convinced of the fact by true and probable experiments [4].

In Wilkins are two inſtruments ſigned by Archbiſhop Courtney at Mayfield. The latter in 1391, May 14, is an inhibition to the clergy of all denominations, not to hear, nor encourage the preachings of William Skynderby, of the dioceſe of Lincoln, an heretick convicted, and who, after having abjured his erroneous doctrines, relapſed [5]. The former, in 1385, Sept. ult.

[1] "Eccleſia de Maghefeld in Decanatu de Southmalling l.x lb." A ſum ſo high as to render it doubtful whether it did not include other ſpiritualties which the Archbiſhop had in that deanry. He had the appropriation of the rectory of Wadhurſt. Ecton, Lib. Val. John Kirby, clerk, was patron and incumbent in 1780. Bacon, Liber Regis.

[2] Wilkins, Concil. v. II. p. 489.

[3] Cantuar. Sacr. Supplem. N° xi. a.

[4] Wilkins, v. II. p. 438.

[5] Id. III. p. 215.

relates to a matter which the prelate, from his manner of expreſſing himſelf, probably judged to be of high importance, however trifling and ludicrous the ſubject may appear to us. When the Archbiſhop was making a metropolitical viſitation, the abbot and the convent of the canons of St. Auſtin, in Briſtol, complained that their habit, being white, was much ſoiled and otherwiſe damaged by the dirt and greaſe of the black leather boots which they were obliged to wear by a rule of their eſtabliſhment. In order therefore to obviate this indecorum, his grace was pleaſed to grant them a licence to uſe, within the precincts of their monaſtery, ſtockings, or hoſe, of cloth of a black or brown colour, ſo that the price of it did not exceed twenty pence a yard. But, leſt ſuch an indulgence ſhould afford an occaſion for their growing luxurious and finical, when they went abroad they were to appear in boots, and not in ſtockings without the ſpecial leave of their abbot [1].

No entries occur in Wilkins of deeds executed at Mayfield by either of the archbiſhops Mepeham or Stratford. But, as obſerved by Mr. Vine, Mepeham died there in 1333, Oct. 12; and Stratford, Auguſt 23, 1348. According to Birchington [2], Stratford was at Maidſtone when taken with the ſevere illneſs that proved fatal to him, and not at Mayfield, as mentioned by Godwin. Finding, however, that he daily declined, he was by ſhort ſtages removed to Mayfield, where he made his will; and was indeed nearly his own executor, by diſtributing to his domeſtics their reſpective legacies. Probably a grateful remembrance of his charitable donations long prevailed at Mayfield, as it was his practice to give with his own hands, three times every

[1] Wilkins, V. III. p. 193.
[2] Birchington, Ang. Sac. ii. p. 41.

day, money or proviſions to thirteen poor perſons in different claſſes. To each of the thirteen, in the morning and evening, a penny and a loaf of bread, and at noon a loaf of white bread, a pottle of ale, with broth, and a good plate of fiſh or fleſh.

Dr. Harris [1] has related, that archbiſhop Iſlip, whilſt at his palace at Mayfield, was ſeized with a fit of the palſy, which *ſoon* carried him off; *ſoon* I ſuppoſe to be a tranſlation of the words *paulo poſt* in Godwin, from which book the Doctor's memoirs of the archbiſhops of Canterbury ſeem to have been principally drawn. But it conveys an idea of a more ſpeedy departure of Iſlip than was really the caſe. For it appears from Birchington [2], that the Archbiſhop ſurvived the paralytic ſtroke above three years. The account he gives is, that about the end of January, 1362, when Iſlip was travelling from Otteford towards Mayfield, between Sevenok and Tonebregg, he had a fall from his horſe in a miry and water-place, by which he was thoroughly wet, or, as Birchington's expreſſion is, *Adeo quod ipſe quàm ſub equo, quàm deſuper fuerat penitus madefactus*; that he not only proceeded in his journey, but alſo on his arrival at Mayfield, went to ſleep in a *certain ſtone chamber*, without changing his cloaths, the conſequence of which was a ſtroke of the palſy after he had dined, which rendered him almoſt incapable of utterance; that he continued at Mayfield till the beginning of July, when he was removed, with eaſe to himſelf in a horſe-litter, to Charing; that he paſſed ſome time at Canterbury and Charing alternately; and in Auguſt returned to Mayfield, where he ſtayed a year and half; but at length he died at Mayfield, on the morrow of St. Mark, 1366.

[1] Hiſtory of Kent, p. 549.
[2] Ang. Sac. v. I. p. 46.

There

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There was a park at Mayfield when granted to Henry by Cranmer, and a mark of ſuch an incloſure is delineated in the maps of Suſſex, publiſhed by Speed, and in Biſhop Gibſon's edition of Camden's Britannia, though perhaps no veſtiges of it may be now diſcernible. The archiepiſcopal manors of Slynden in that county, and of Saltwood [1], Otteford, and Aldyngton, in Kent, had alſo parks appertaining to them, and to the laſt was annexed a chaſe for deer. Suppoſing all theſe parks to have been ſtocked with deer, Iſlip, in ſelling to the Earl of Arundel an antient claim appendant to Slynden manor of twenty-ſix deer out of the Earl's foreſt, was no otherwiſe blameable than that he applied, as it is inſinuated, the money to his private uſe. Theſe deer, or ſtags, were to be delivered half-yearly, thirteen in the fat ſeaſon "in tempore pinguedinis" and thirteen "in tempore *deffermeſoun* [2]," a word not noticed in any dictionary that I have met with [3]. Biſhop Fleetwood in Chronicon Precioſum, has ſpecified the prices of oxen, ſheep, hogs, &c. at this period; but as deer were not ſo openly ſold in the 14th as they are in the 18th century, the relative value of them cannot be ſo clearly aſcertained. As the Earl, however, paid CCLX marks ſterling to diſcharge his eſtate from this veniſon rent, the purchaſe of the fee-ſimple of it may, on an average, be eſtimated at the rate of ſomething more than ſix pounds and two ſhillings per head, which is ſaid to be under the price that a London dealer will give for a fat buck. How great cauſe Archbiſhop Parker had to regret the alienation of parks, and of ſuch a number of deer from the ſee payable in kind, as it inclined a friend to believe that even ſodden veniſon might be an acceptable

[1] Saltwood was well ſtored with deere. Philipott. Villar. Cant. p. 298.
[2] Birchington, in Ang. Sac. I. p. 45.
[3] It is probably *fence* month. *Tems de fermeſoun*, time of ſhutting up.

preſent

preſent to his grace, appears by a curious letter from Robert Duddeley to him, remaining in his collection of MSS. in Bennet College Library, and publiſhed in the Antiquarian Repertory, v. II. p. 166. For in this letter Mr. Duddeley acquaints the Archbiſhop with his having ſent to him by the Queen's command a great and fat ſtag, killed indeed with the Queen's own hand; but which, "becauſe the wether was woght, and the dere ſome-"what chafed, and daungerous to be caryed ſo farre w'owt ſome "helpe he had cauſed him to be parboyled in this ſort for the beſt "preſervation of him."

According to Mr. Vine's repreſentation [1], Mayfield-houſe muſt, in its proſperity, have been a ſpacious ſtone fabric. If Dunſtan was the firſt edifier of a houſe here (and that he was may be inferred from the paſſage before cited from Eadmer's life of that prelate), it may be preſumed that it was in his time only a wooden building, as he would hardly have erected a church with leſs durable materials than what he employed for his own dwelling. The deſcription of the aparment (in quadam lapidea camera) in which Iſlip unwarily repoſed himſelf after his ride from Otford, implies that a part only of the houſe was then built with ſtone. Whether the age of the preſent ruins can be deduced from the ſtyle of architecture is ſubmitted to the con-

[1] "It was in a much more perfect ſtate," ſays Mr. Vine in 1776, "about forty or fifty years ago, when the roof and floors were taken down, and a great deal of ſtone and other materials put to other uſes; but the lofty ſtone arches which ſupported the roof are ſtill left ſtanding, not with any intention of ſhewing to poſterity its antient grandeur, but becauſe the materials were judged inadequate in value to the expence and danger of throwing them down. The eaſt end is now, and has been for many years, converted into a farm-houſe; and on a ſtone mantle of one of the chamber chimneys is this date, 1371. In this houſe is kept for a ſhow what they call Dunſtan's tongs, anvil, and hammer, which appear to have been FORGED long ſince Dunſtan's time."

ſideration

ſideration of Mr. Urban's correſpondent, who has ſo often ſurveyed them; and I beg leave to add, that the noble arches, which he ſays are ſtill remaining, ſeem to merit a copper plate [1]. If the figures 1371, inſculped on a chimney-piece, denote the year of its being originally put up in the houſe, it muſt have been done by the direction of Archbiſhop Wittleſey, who was Iſlip's nephew, and who, after an interval of little more than two years, was his ſucceſſor in the ſee of Canterbury. As Iſlip unqueſtionably reſided much at Mayfield, it is likely that he erected ſome, and might intend to build other commodious additional apartments, which, from a regard to his uncle's memory, Wittleſey might be the more ſolicitous to compleat. It was indeed requiſite and juſt, that Iſlip, or his repreſentatives, ſhould expend very conſiderable ſums in repairing and improving the buildings of the ſee; he having recovered from the brother of Archbiſhop Ufford 1100l. [2] for dilapidations, and having obtained from the Pope a bull to levy upon the clergy of his province, after the rate of four-pence in the mark towards the ſupport of his charges, but under which, by a colluſion, a tenth was extorted from the clergy of his dioceſe [3]. It is alſo related of Iſlip, that he committed a greater waſte of timber in the Dourdennes in the Weald of Kent, than had been done by any of his predeceſſors. Birchington mentions his having nobly repaired the

[1] Two views of them are here annexed (ſee plates XIV. XV.) from the Supplement to Mr. Groſe's Antiquities. And ſee p. 212, 213.

[2] So Godwin de Præſul. p. 113. 1000 marks. Birchington, Ang. Sac. I. p. 43. According to Godwin, the whole of this money was expended in repairing the palace at Canterbury; but, qu. as the ſum recovered was for the dilapidations of all the houſes. Palatium Cantuarienſe, receptis—pro deſtructionibus *domorum mille marcis*, fecit nobiliter reparari.—Barchington.

[3] Cantuar. Sacr. p. 73.

palace

Pl. XIV p. 910

St DUNSTANS PALACE.

[illegible] the [illegible] January 1782 by St Heeper

St. Dunstan's Pallace, Mayfield Sussex.

Publish'd the 26th of December 1783 by S. Hooper

palace at Canterbury [1], and his finiſhing the houſe at Maidſtone, which Ufford had begun to build, making there a new chamber. That he ſhould therefore pay almoſt an equal attention to his houſe at Mayfield, which was a favourite villa, is a very probable ſuppoſition. S. DENNE.

Further PARTICULARS of MAYFIELD PALACE; from the SUPPLEMENT to GROSE's ANTIQUITIES.

IN 1332, a provincial council was aſſembled here; and a conſtitution paſſed relating to holidays, their number, and the obſervance of them; and in 1362, another was held here on the ſame ſubject.

In 1259, Archbiſhop Boniface obtained a charter from Henry III. for a market and fair to be held here; and in 1382 Archbiſhop Courtney obtained from Richard II. a grant of a market and two fairs; or perhaps rather a comfirmation of the former charter.

In 1389, a great fire happened here, which conſumed the church and almoſt all the town.

The manor and manſion was granted by Archbiſhop Cranmer in 1525 to King Henry VIII. who gave it in the ſame year to Sir Edmund Worth, by whom it was ſhortly after alienated to Sir Thomas Greſham; who had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in this manſion in her Kentiſh progreſs of 1573. A large room in the habitable part of the building, ſtill retains the appellation of "Queen Elizabeth's room." In the Life of Sir Thomas Greſham, in the Biographia Britannica, are the following particulars reſpecting the furniture of the manſion: "But "his chief ſeat (meaning Sir Thomas Greſham's) ſeems to have "been at Mayghfield in Suſſex, one room of which was called "the Queen's chamber, and the goods and chattels belonging to "it, were eſtimated at ſeven thouſand five hundred and fifty-

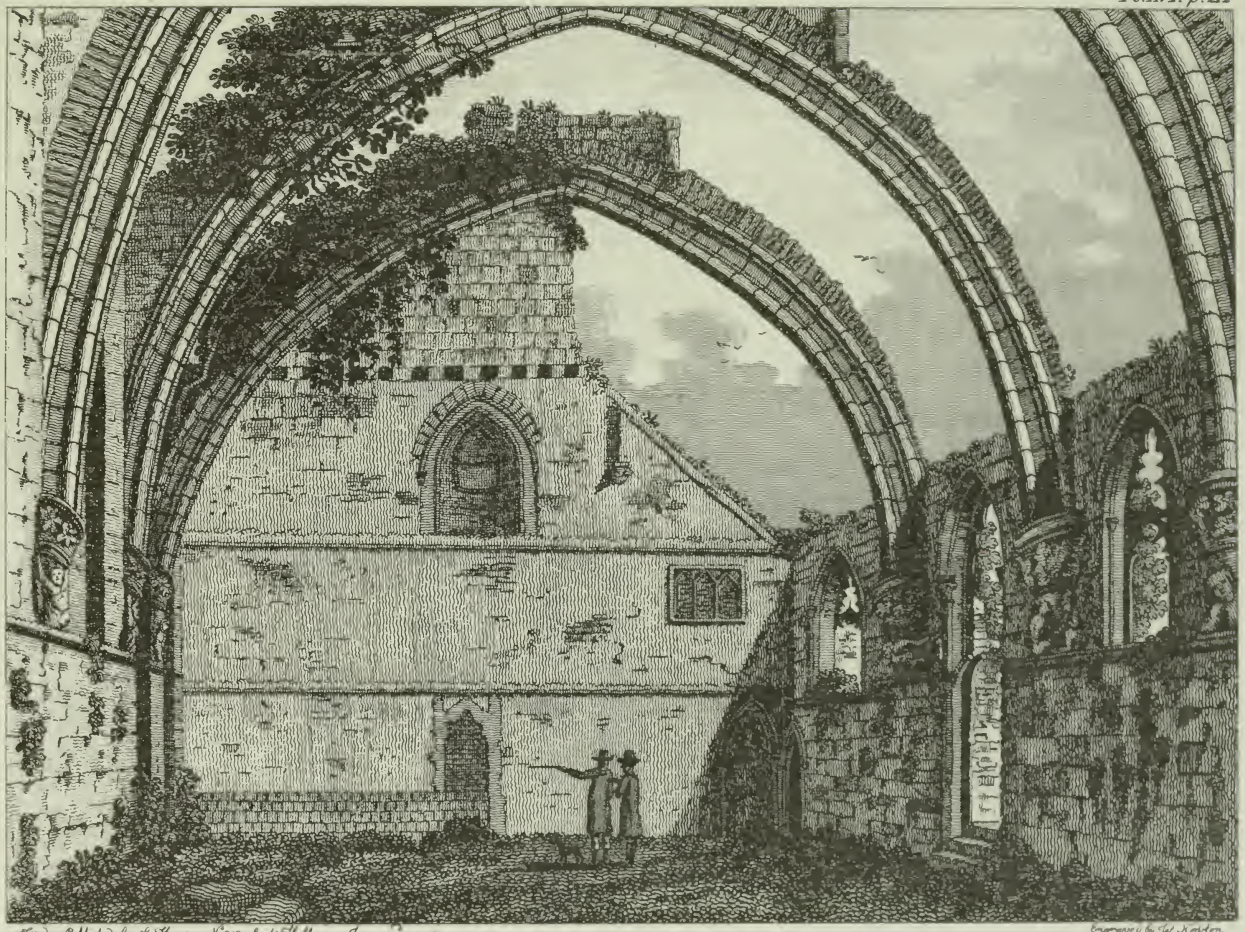
[1] Hiſt. & Antiq. of Rocheſter, p. 36. Biblioth. Topogr. Britann. N° VI. P. I. p. 22. Wilkins's Concil. v. II. p. 253.

"three pounds, ten ſhillings and eight-pence." This eſtimate, from an original note, appears to have been extracted from Sir Thomas Greſham's Journal in manuſcript. Whether the goods of the Queen's chamber only, or thoſe of the whole manſion, were here eſtimated, is not clearly expreſſed; but probably the latter; and a very conſiderable ſum it was, eſpecially in thoſe days.

The manſion was bequeathed by Sir Thomas Greſham to Sir Henry Nevil, who ſold it to Thomas Bray, of Burwaſh, eſq; whoſe widow diſpoſed of it to John Baker, eſq; to the widow of one of whoſe deſcendants it ſtill belongs for life. The manor is the property of Mr. Pelham.

The remains of this antient manſion are very conſiderable; the great hall retaining its magnificence even in ruins. The inſide of it in the preſent ſtate is ſhewn in plate XVI. It is 68 feet long, 38 broad, and in height fully proportionable; its roof was taken off within the memory of perſons now or lately living. The croſs arches are, however, ſtill remaining, and give it a moſt venerable and pictureſque appearance. The part appearing like a Gothic door or arch, near the centre of the upper end of the room, is the back part of the archiepiſcopal chair of ſtate; and conſiſts of a number of little ſquares, each containing a roſe, elegantly carved. Near the top are what ſeem to be traces of a Gothic canopy with which it was covered; over it is a niche, ſuppoſed to have either contained, or been intended for, a ſtatue. The window near it, over the doors belonged to the Archbiſhop's chamber; whence he could ſee what was paſſing in the hall without being preſent; a common circumſtance in many of the ancient manſions. The gate-houſe and porter's lodge remain entire; and there appears to have been a covered way from the manſion to the church-yard.

END OF NUMBER XLV.



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N° XXX.

CONTAINING

The Hiſtory and Antiquities
of the THREE ARCHIEPISCOPAL HOSPITALS,
and other charitable FOUNDATIONS,
at and near CANTERBURY.

By Mr. DUNCOMBE, and the late Mr. BATTELY.

[Price Ten Shillings and Six Pence.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

*** This Number contains TEN PLATES, to be thus placed.

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X.	Seals of St. Gregory's Priory, Maynard's Spital, &c.	p. 449

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE THREE ARCHIEPISCOPAL HOSPITALS At and near CANTERBURY; VIZ. ST. NICHOLAS, at HARBLEDOWN; ST. JOHN'S, NORTHGATE; And ST. THOMAS, OF EASTBRIDGE.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF

The Priory of St. GREGORY, the Nunnery of St. SEPULCHRE, the Hoſpitals of St. JAMES and St. LAWRENCE, and MAYNARD'S Spittle.

By JOHN DUNCOMBE, M. A.
Vicar of HERNE, and Maſter of the Hoſpitals of ST. NICHOLAS and ST. JOHN;
and the late NICHOLAS BATTELY, M. A.
Vicar of BEAKSBOURN, and Editor of SOMNER'S Antiquities of CANTERBURY.

—— *Juvat* antiquos *accedere fontes,*
Atque haurire ——

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
MDCCLXXXV.

TO

THE MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

JOHN,

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE,

LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, &c.

PATRON

OF THE

HOSPITALS OF ST. NICHOLAS,

ST. JOHN, AND ST. THOMAS,

THE FOLLOWING HISTORY

OF

THOSE ANCIENT FOUNDATIONS,

COLLECTED CHIEFLY FROM THEIR OWN ARCHIVES,

IS, WITH GREAT ESTEEM AND RESPECT, INSCRIBED,

BY HIS GRACE'S

OBLIGED AND DUTIFUL SERVANT,

J. DUNCOMBE.

Arthur Nelson del. 1766. Cook sculp.

W. View of St. Nicholas Hospital, Harbledown.

1. Brotherhood Farm-house. 2. Parish church of St. Michael. 3. Hospital-Chapel. 4.4.4. Hospital houses. 5 Hall or Porter-house
6. Mill in the Mint.

HERBALDOWN.

THE hoſpital of HERBALDOWN, that is, "the paſture-down, or the down of herbage or tillage*," (commonly called HARBLEDOWN), about a mile from the Weſt gate of Canterbury, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was anciently ſituated in the Blean-wood, of which king Henry I. in one of their moſt ancient charters†, allowed the hoſpitallers to "grub and clear away ten perches of wood on all ſides." It was ſo ſtyled, as Mr. Somner with reaſon ſuppoſes, "to diſtinguiſh it from the neighbouring hills, or downs, "as yet continuing wild or woody." It was built, as was St. John's, by archbiſhop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, and was originally intended for a lazar-houſe, of which there were two others near Canterbury, St. James's‡, and St. Laurence's‖, both, like this, without the city, from which all leprous perſons were excluded. Inſtead of lands, he endowed each hoſpital with 70*l.* per annum, payable out of his manors of Reculver and Boughton under Blean, to which archbiſhop Richard, Becket's immediate ſucceſſor, about 1180, added 20*l.* more, payable out of the rectory of Reculver §: which 160*l.* or 240 marks (80*l.* to each) remained unaltered till the time of

* Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 46. The ſpot where this hoſpital is ſituated has been remarked as peculiarly healthful; and it is well known that herbaliſts come regularly every year to collect medicinal plants that grow only on this particular ſpot. † See p. 204.

‡ Or St. Jacob's, founded before 1188, ſuppreſſed in 1551.

‖ Founded in 1137 by Hugh the Second, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, for the reception of the leprous of that abbey; ſuppreſſed in 1557. On the ſite of this now ſtands a manſion-houſe, the property of viſcount Dudley, let to Mrs. Bridges. St. James's was public. The frequency of the leproſy (ſo called) in thoſe times, and its unfrequency in theſe, deſerve inveſtigation.

§ See p. 208. This charter is inſerted in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 129.

archbiſhop Kilwardby, who withdrew their ſtipend, and inſtead of it appropriated to them his parſonage of Reculver, with the chapels annexed*. But a tithery, and that ſo remote, being very inconvenient to ſuch infirm and diſeaſed people, his immediate ſucceſſor, archbiſhop Peckham, revoked this grant, and reſtored the hoſpitals to their former ſtate †. And this was confirmed by Edward I. in 1291‡. Archbiſhop Winchelſey, in 1298, gave them a body of ſtatutes ||, the firſt they had. But, having no written endowment, they were obliged, at the acceſſion of every archbiſhop, to petition for the continuance of this cuſtomary allowance. At length, the parſonage of Reculver being held *in capite* of the king, Edward III. by his charter §, at the deſire of archbiſhop Stratford, appropriated it to the archbiſhop's table, charged with the ancient ſtipend above-mentioned, which was afterwards ſecured to them by his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Iſlip in a written charter**, 1355, confirmed by the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, by which, with very little interruption, it has been ever ſince peaceably enjoyed ††. This was equally divided between the two hoſpitals, and was at that time a moſt liberal proviſion, but, from the gradual decreaſe of the value of money, it is now reduced to a very ſlender ſtipend. It, however, was very fortunate for them that Lanfranc did not endow them with lands, as he did his other foundation of St. Gregory; for their eſcape at the general ſuppreſſion ſeems owing to their having no lands of value ſufficient to tempt the rapacity of Henry VIII's courtiers. At different times their revenue has been

* One cannot but obſerve, 1ſt, how very large this endowment was ſo many hundred years ago; and 2dly, that it ſeems unaccountable, conſidering its preſent value, how the manor, or rectory, of Reculver could be adequate to ſuch an expence, though much of it, we know, has been ſwallowed up by the ſea.

† See the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 131. ‡ Ibid. || See p. 214.

§ See this alſo in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 141. ** Ibid. p. 148.

†† Mr. Somner's ſucceſsful application for the continuance of their penſion in the laſt century is mentioned, p. 202.

augmented

augmented by ſeveral other donations, ſome of which have been made to both hoſpitals conjointly, ſome to one alone. There do not appear to have been any other ſtatutes previous to the time of archbiſhop Parker, who gave them, Sept. 15, 1560, the book of ſtatutes by which both hoſpitals are at preſent governed, to which he made additions Aug. 20, 1565, and May 20, 1574*. Some additions have alſo been occaſionally made by his ſucceſſors, particularly archbiſhops Whitgift, Laud, and Sancroft†, as it ſeems to be in the power of any archbiſhop to make what alterations he may think proper in their number, government, or maintenance.

Among the ancient ſecular benefactors to Herbaldown, Somner mentions Eilgar of Bourne, and John of Tonford, two neighbouring gentlemen; but the principal was king Henry II. (not III. as he ſuppoſes) who gave it 20 marks a year out of his fee-farm rents in the city of Canterbury‡, a large ſum too at that time, which continues to be paid to this day by the chamberlain in half-yearly payments of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. Total 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Nothing remarkable is recorded of this hoſpital till it is thus introduced by Eraſmus in his *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo*, 1510. "OG. In the road to London, not far from Canterbury "is a way extremely hollow, as well as narrow, and alſo [illegible] "the bank being on each ſide ſo craggy that there is no eſcaping; "nor can it by any means be avoided. On the left ſide of that "road is an alms-houſe *(mendicabulum)* of ſome old men; one of "whom runs out as ſoon as they perceive a horſeman approaching, and after ſprinkling him with holy-water, offers him the "upper-leather of a ſhoe bound with braſs, in which a piece "of glaſs is ſet like a gem. This is kiſſed, and money given "him. ME. I had rather have an alms-houſe of old men "on ſuch a road than a troop of ſturdy robbers. OG. As Gratian§ rode on my left hand, nearer to the alms-houſe, he was

* See p. 219. † All theſe may be ſeen in the Appendix, pp. 220—225.
‡ See Appendix, p. 205. § Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, 1505—19.

"ſprinkled with water; to this he ſubmitted; but when the "ſhoe was held out, he aſked what it meant. And being told "it was the ſhoe of St. Thomas, he was ſo provoked, that turn-"ing to me, 'What! (ſays he) would this herd have us kiſs the "ſhoes of all good men? they may juſt as well offer their ſpittle "to be kiſſed, and other bodily excrements.' I took compaſſion "on the old man, and gave him ſome money by way of con-"ſolation."

There ſeem at preſent to be no remains of Lanfranc's building, except the church or chapel. The houſes which the brothers and ſiſters inhabit, were rebuilt in the latter end of the laſt century, as will be mentioned hereafter. The church, which adjoins to the hoſpital, a large ancient ſtructure, conſiſts of a nave and two ailes, with a font, and a turret containing four bells *, having of old been the pariſh-church of St. Nicholas, Herbaldown, and as ſuch pays procurations to this day †. Some curious painted glaſs remains in the windows. In 1292 it was valued, as a parſonage, at nine marks per annum (more than moſt of the neighbouring livings), and accordingly the tenths were ſet at 12*s*. The ancient incumbent was a rector. To this church, and its preſbyter, of St. Nicholas, archbiſhop Theobald granted, by charter, the tithes of his manor of Weſt-gate: and thus improved, archbiſhop Stratford, in 1342, when he new-founded Eaſt-bridge hoſpital in Canterbury, by his charter appropriated to it this rectory ‡, and in conſequence Mr. Bridges, the leſſee of that hoſpital now holds it, and repairs the chancel. But this having been alſo the church of the poor, or, as archbiſhop Parker ſays, "built for them by their founder Lanfranc," Stratford in his charter obliged Eaſt-bridge hoſpital to provide them a chaplain. Inſtead of which, archbiſhop Wittleſey, in 1371, erected a

* Ringing being charged three times in the prior's account, 1709, 1*s*. each time, an order was made by the maſter, Mr. Paris, that "no ringing ſhould be allowed "on any account for the future." † See p. 183.

‡ See the appropriation of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital, p. 225.

perpetual chantry*, the prieſt of which reſided at Clavering near the hoſpital. And this continued till the Reformation, when both chantry and chantry-prieſt were aboliſhed; and the church continuing to the hoſpital †, prayers are read there once a week, and the ſick occaſionally attended, by a reader, ſo called, who at preſent is the rev. John Goſtling, M. A. eldeſt ſon of the late worthy "Walker." The ſtipend is 8*l.* a year, and a houſe. The maſter, through whom petitions for corrodies are preſented to the archbiſhop, and who has the care of both hoſpitals, under his grace, their patron and viſitor, has no ſalary. The number of in-brothers and ſiſters in this hoſpital is 15 of each; beſides which there is the ſame number of out-brothers and out-ſiſters, who have only a penſion of 6*s.* a quarter. The number maintained in each hoſpital ſeems to have been variable. In 1398 there were in Herbaldown about 80, in St. John's in 1375 there were 100, in 1464 there were 80, now there are 60 (in and out) of each, in all 120. By archbiſhop Winchelſey's ſtatutes, no corrodies were allowed to any who did not reſide in the hoſpital; nor is there any mention of out-brothers and ſiſters before archbiſhop Parker's ſtatutes. Theſe receive only their ſhare of the archbiſhop's penſion, and the other revenues of the hoſpital are divided among the reſident members. The allowance of out-brothers and ſiſters was probably occaſioned by the want of lodgings as well as the ſmallneſs of income. In Herbaldown there are only 26 houſes; in St. John's 31. They at firſt lived in the ancient conventual manner, and had their common halls for dining, and their dormitories for ſleeping; but as the buildings fell to decay, and no proviſion was made for repairing them, the in-dwellers were neceſſarily obliged to be leſſened. Of theſe one is annually choſen prior, whoſe principal office is to collect the rents, and one of the ſiſters

* See p. 183.

† Battely's Somner, p. 145.

prioreſs,

prioreſs, with ſome particular perquiſites to each. The hoſpital ſtands (as deſcribed by Eraſmus) on the South ſide of the London road, in the village, and adjoining to the pariſh, of St. Michael, Herbaldown, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a ſpring of fine water, called from ancient times "The Black Prince's Well." A Weſt view of the hoſpital, chapel, &c. is annexed (ſee plate I.)

Its poſſeſſions were valued, 26 Hen. VIII. at 112*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* in the whole, or at 109*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per annum clear, including the archbiſhop's ſtipend of 80*l.*

Among the benefactions previous to thoſe of this century, Mr. Somner deviſed by will an eſtate in Romney Marſh to this hoſpital, after the death of his ſon, in caſe he had no iſſue; but the ſon paſſed a fine, barred the entail, and defeated the benefaction.

October 24, 1674, the following account of this hoſpital was given to archbiſhop Sheldon: "The hoſpital of St. Nicholas, Herbaldown, conſiſts of 15 in-brothers, and as many in-ſiſters, who have 4*l.* apiece yearly, beſides two loads of wood. Out-brothers and out-ſiſters in like number have yearly 1*l.* 14*s.* a piece. The whole revenue is 160*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*"

In the ſame year (1674) the lodgings of the brothers and ſiſters of this hoſpital being ruinous, archbiſhop Sheldon gave 200*l.* and Mr. John Somner 50*l.* and in 1685 archbiſhop Sancroft gave 67*l.* and Dr. Thorp, prebendary of Canterbury, maſter of the hoſpital, 20*l.* by which benefactions chiefly thoſe lodgings, together with the common-hall of the houſe, and the Brotherhood farm-houſe, were rebuilt, and the barns, ſtables, and out-houſes repaired.

This is commemorated in a tablet hung in the hall, where the brethren and ſiſters have an annual feaſt (for which, in moſt of their leaſes, ſome payments, now inadequate, are reſerved) on the name-day of their patron-ſaint (St. Nicholas) Dec. 6. In the hall alſo the members are admitted and ſworn to the obſervance of the

the ſtatutes, and the ancient charters and other deeds are depoſited in a ſtrong cheſt. All theſe (as is more particularly mentioned p. 201.) were carefully examined, ſorted, and labelled in both hoſpitals, and an account of them tranſmitted to archbiſhop Secker, in 1764, by the rev. Dr. Beauvoir, in a book which he entitled *Liber Hoſpitalium Archiepiſcopi*, now preſerved in Lambeth library, to which the compiler of this article has great obligations. The number (as may be ſeen in the appendix) is large, and the royal and archiepiſcopal charters (in particular) very curious.

For the repairs of the buildings there is no allowance, but what is provided by the reparation-purſe, which fund ariſes thus: From each perſon at admiſſion a reparation noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.*; the ſtipend that accrues during each vacancy; 6*d.* a month from every non-reſident, and 5*s.* ſeal money on ſealing every leaſe. Several places alſo are kept vacant at Lambeth, and the ſtipend ſent annually to the maſter, as a farther ſupply. By the ſtatutes they are enjoined to repair their own houſes, but from this they are now diſabled by their poverty. Some late benefactions ſhall be recapitulated. Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, of Canterbury, relict of the Rev. George Lovejoy, maſter of the king's ſchool, by her will dated in 1694, among many other donations, gave to the mayor and commonalty of that city, her leaſe of Callis Grange, in the pariſh of St. Peter, in Thanet, held under the dean and chapter, in truſt, to pay this hoſpital 5*l.* per annum, which is divided among the reſident members. Ralph Snowe, gent. of Lambeth, ſteward to the archbiſhop, by his will dated in 1707 *, bequeathed each hoſpital 200l. in truſt, with which archbiſhop Teniſon purchaſed for this of Herbaldown part of an eſtate at Mitcham in Surrey, which now lets for 12*l.* per annum clear. And archbiſhop Secker, by his will dated in 1769, left

* See p. 175.

them

them 500*l.* each in reverſion, in 3 per cent. annuities, after the deaths of Mrs. Talbot and her daughter, both of whom being now deceaſed, the former dying Jan. 9, 1770, and the latter Jan. 19, 1784, aged 97, that deviſe, of which the preſent biſhop of Cheſter is the ſurviving truſtee, is expected ſoon to take place.

Among the original deeds belonging to this hoſpital is an old leathern caſe for holding ſome of them, of which a ſketch is given in plate IV. fig. 9. inſcribed "En Dieu eſt tout."

And in the cheſt is a curious maple bowl, uſed on their feaſt days, of great antiquity, the rims of which are ſilver gilt; and in the bottom is faſtened the medallion engraved in plate V. The ſtory is evidently one of Guy earl of Warwick; the motto.

GY DE WARWYC : ADANOVN : FEEI OCCIS : LE DRAGOVN *.

John Shurley, in his "Renowned Hiſtory of Guy earl of Warwick †," 4to, tells a ſtory of his ſeeing a dragon and lion fighting together in a foreſt bordering on the ſea, as he was returning to Europe from the relief of Byzantium. He determined to take up the conqueror; and after the lion was fairly ſpent, Guy attacked the dragon, and after many hard blows on his adamantine ſcales, ſpying a bare place under his wing, he thruſt his ſword in to the depth of two feet, and with a dreadful yell the dragon expired. No ſcene of action is aſſigned; but we ſuſpect ſome real or fictitious place is concealed under the name of *Danoun*, perhaps for a rhyme ſake, and then the inſcription will ſignify that "Guy of Warwick at *Danoun* ſlew the dragon."

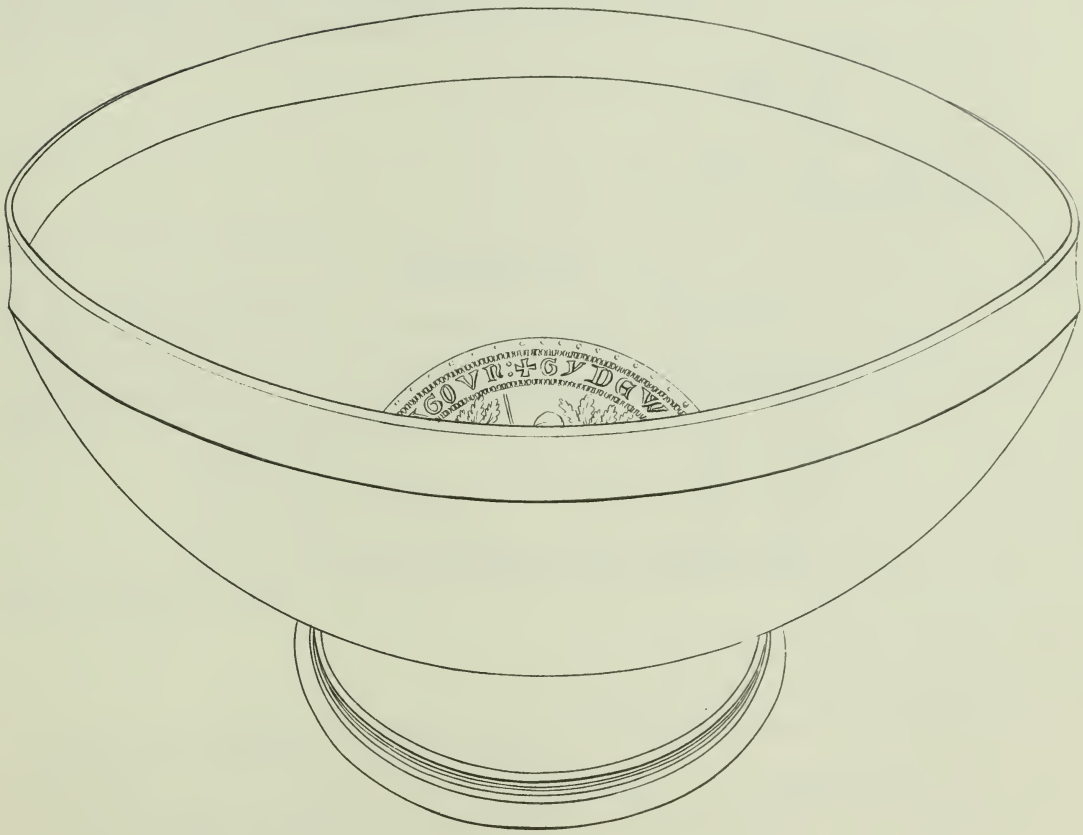
The hoſpital-ſeal is engraved in plate III. fig. 1.

* Some have thought that the third word may be ICCI or YCCI, for "here;" ſome that the fourth may be ADORVN, "on the back of a roan horſe," but that the letters evidently will not bear; and others that DANOVN might be the name of Guy's ſword, as *Durindana* was that of Orlando, &c.

† This Hiſtory has no date; but was "printed by A. M. for C. Bates and "J. Foſter," about the beginning of the preſent century.

The

+ GVDGWARWVG: ADANOVN: IGGIOGGIS: LEDRAGOVN:



The preſent revenue of this Hoſpital (1784) is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Paid Quarterly.			
The Archbiſhop's penſion *,	80	0	0
Rents of lands and houſes,	88	0	0
Half-Yearly.			
Rents, &c.	21	6	0
Penſion from the city of Canterbury †,	13	6	8
Mrs. Lovejoy's legacy ‖,	5	0	0
Yearly.			
Rent of lands at Mitcham, purchaſed with Mr. Snowe's legacy §,	12	0	0
Two acres of wood (in hand) about,	12	0	0
Penſion from the Exchequer ‡, (clear)	3	4	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Fines for renewing leaſes, on an average,	10	0	0
Feaſt rents, and collected from the gueſts, uſually about,	3	0	0
Annuities.			
Mr. Charles Palfrey, for land at Herne,	0	10	0
Lady Hardres's heirs, for Hardres meadow,	0	2	0
John Lade, Eſq. for land at Grayney,	0	2	0
Total	248	11	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Ded.	59	3	1
Clear	189	8	$4\frac{3}{4}$

which is not 6£. 10s. each.

Diſburſements.			£.	s.	d.
To the reader, per ann **.			8	0	0
To three out-brothers and two out-ſiſters, at or near Canterbury, (paid quarterly).			6	0	0
To twelve out-brothers and thirteen out-ſiſters, at or near Lambeth ††,			30	0	0
Quit-rents, viz. to Weſtgate manor,	15	2			
to Reculver,	3	4			
to Hall and Beverley,	12	5	1	13	1
to Grayney,	0	10			
to the city of Canterbury,	1	4			
Towards the charges of the feaſt on St. Nicholas day, uſually about,			3	10	0
Other expences, at leaſt,			10	0	0
			59	3	1

* Of this 50l. is paid by the Archbiſhop's regiſtrar, Mr. Delaſaux, at Canterbury, and 30l. is reſerved to pay the out-brothers and ſiſters at Lambeth.

† See p. 175. ‖ See p. 179. § Ibid. ‡ See p. 227.

** 8d. per quarter is reſerved out of every ſtipend to make up this ſum. The reader has alſo of late 2l. more for the rent of one of the houſes.

†† See note * above.

List of Maſters from 1702.

Rev. George Thorp, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury.
1708. —— John Paris, M. A[1]. rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary Bredman's, Canterbury.
1709. —— John Bradock, M. A. one of the ſix preachers.
1711. —— Elias Sydall, D. D[2]. prebendary.
1731. —— John Lynch, D. D[3]. prebendary.
1744. —— Thomas Lamprey, M. A. rector of St. Martin's, and vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury.
1761. —— John Head, D. D[4]. archdeacon and prebendary.
1770, Sept. 15. —— John Duncombe, M. A. one of the ſix preachers.

The following Inſtruments relating to Herbaldown are preſerved in the Regiſters at Lambeth.

HEREBALDOUNE juxta Cantuar' Hoſpital'.

INJUNCTIONES a priore, prioriſſa, fratribus & ſororibus dicti hoſpitalis obſervandæ; dat' in predict' hoſpitali, 6 kal' Mart' A. D. 1298. Reg. Winchelſea, fol. 69. a.

Mandatum dñi archiepi ſuper perceptione eleemoſyne archiepi; dat' Hoſpital' de Harbledown & de Northgate Cant' dat' apud Otteford, 3 id. Feb. 1355. Reg. Iſlip, fol. 111 b. 112. a.

Confirmatio Roberti[5] prioris eccl' Chriſti Cant' & ejuſdem loci conventus litteræ precedentis; dat' in domo ñra capit', 10 Feb. 1355. Ibid. 112.

A leaſe granted by Sam. Parker, D. D[6]. Archdeacon of Canterbury, and Maſter of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, alias St. Thomas, in the City of Canterbury, of the tithes, &c. belonging to the Hoſpital of St. Nicholas Harbledown, within the bounds of Harbledown, to Simon Lowth[7] of the pariſh of St. Coſmas and Damian in the Bleane in the County of Kent, for the term of 21 years; dat' 25 Dec. 1682. Reg. Sancroft, fol. 359. a.

Confirmatio Dñi archiepi locationis prædict'; dat' 12 Sept. 1683. Fol. 360. a.

[1] Alſo maſter of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital.
[2] Dean 1728, Bp. of St. David's and afterwards of Glouceſter, 1731.
[3] Dean 1733—60.
[4] Afterwards Sir John, Bart.
[5] Robert Hathbrand, who died in 1370.
[6] Biſhop of Oxford, 1686.
[7] See p. 186. note 1.

CHANTRY OF ST. NICHOLAS, HERBALDOWN.

		Registers-
1371, 4 Nov.	Fundatio & Ordinatio Cantarie in Eccl' Sĉi Nich' in Hoſpitali de Herebaldon * per D'n'm Wittleſeye Cant' Archiepiſcopum; dat' apud Croydon,	Wittleſeye, fol. 51. b. 52. a
1376, 24 Feb.	John Halgheton.	Sudbury, fol. 121. a.
1386, 16 Feb.	John Vagge.	Courtney, fol. 265. a.
	Walter Setryngton.	
1399, 3 Mar.	John Martyn, on the reſignation of Setryngton.	Arundel, fol. 265. b.
1400, 2 Jan.	John Bray†, on the reſignation of Martyn.	Ibid. fol. 273. a.
	Thomas Barbour.	
1426, 25 Jan.	John Wellyng, on the death of Barbour.	Chicheley, p. I. fol. 167. a.
1429, 11 Oct.	Hugh Nobul, on the reſignation of Wellyng.	Ibid. fol. 178. a.
	Walter Gilbert.	
1468, 3 Sept.	William Robert, on the reſignation of Gilbert.	Bourchier, fol. 99. a.
	Robert Laſungby.	
1488, 27 Oct.	Thomas Cottebery, on the reſignation of Laſungby.	Morton, Deene, Bourchier, and Courtney, fol. 136. a.
	Thomas Porter.	
1524, 30 Sept.	George Hyggis, on the death of Porter.	Warham, fol. 382. b.

RECTORS OF ST. MICHAEL, HERBALDOWN.

From the Regiſters at Lambeth.

	Rectors.	Registers.
1316, 6 Jan.	Nicholas Burnell.	Reynolds, fol. 19. a.
1324, 15 June.	Edmund de Newenton, by exchange with Burnell.	Ibid. fol. 253. a.
	Hugh de Birton.	
1361, 10 Sep.	John Lacey, on the reſignation of Birton.	Iſlip, fol. 289. b.

* Founded by Thomas Newe, rector of Godmerſham, under the patronage of Abp. Wittleſey. See the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 157.

† The chantry-prieſt mentioned in the exemplification of Abp. Arundel, 18 May, 1402. See p. 211.

	Incumbents.	Registers.
1361, 17 Dec.	Robert Flemyng, on the reſignation of Lacey.	Ibid. 293. b.
1371, 10 Dec.	William Savage. John Montague.	Wittleſeye, fol. 88. a.
1406, 30 Oct.	Richard Hilley, by exchange with Montague.	Arundel, fol. 311. b.
1410, 23 Oct.	Matthew Edenham, on the death of Hilley.	Arundel, p. 2. fol. 60. a.
1412, 15 June.	John Orwell, by exchange with Edenham. Richard Baron.	Ibid. fol. 64. a.
1422, 9 Feb.	Walter Gorge, by exchange with Baron. William Palmer.	Chicheley, p. I. fol, 137. b.
1446, 18 Jan.	William Cleve, B. A. on the death of Palmer.	Stafford, fol. 91. b.
1448, 5 Nov.	William Leake, on the reſignation of Cleve. Thomas Symond.	Ibid. fol. 98. a.
1470, 26 Feb.	Edmund Lychefeld, on the death of Symond. Henry Barradon.	Bourchier, fol. 103. a.
1493, 8 May	Robert Curſon, M. A. on the death of Barradon.	Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courtney, fol. 154. b.
1507, 2 April.	Thomas Baſchurche, on a legal vacancy.	Warham. fol. 330.
1507, 30 Aug.	John Thorneton *, Epiſcopus Cironen', on the reſignation of Baſchurche.	Ibid. fol. 326. b.
1513, 28 March.	Michael Vaughan, on the reſignation of Thorneton.	Warham, fol. 348. a.
1516, 9 Sept.	John Oxley, by the ceſſion or diſmiſſion of Vaughan.	Ibid. fol. 361.
1517, 3 Feb.	Thomas Dodyng, on the reſignation of Oxley. John Boneton.	Ibid. 364. b.
1521, 12 April.	Philip Taylor, on the reſignation of Boneton.	Ibid. 372. b.

* Or Thornden, D. D. and ſeveral times commiſſary or vice-chancellor of this univerſity [Oxford], while Archbiſhop Warham was chancellor, viz. between the years 1506 and 1514, in which time he is often ſtyled "Epiſcopus Syrynenſis" and "Syrymenſis" (perhaps the ſame with Sirmium in Hungary) as being a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop. He was prior of the black monks at Dover, and ſuffragan of Dover, 1508. Wood's Athen. Oxon. I. 654.

1528,

	Rectors.	Registers.
1528, 10 May.	Arthur Strewike, on the death of Taylor.	Ibid. 395. b.
1534, 16 Nov.	Richard Croſſe.	Cranmer, fol. 353. b.
1557, 15 Nov.	Robert Moubrey, on the death of Croſſe.	Pole, fol. 74. b.
1562, 21 March.	Robert Pownall, on the death of Moubrey.	Parker, fol. 360. a.
1571, 17 Sept.	Henry Murrey, on the death of Pownall.	Ibid. fol. 406. b.
1579, 22 July.	John Bridges[1], on the reſignation of Murrey.	Grindal, fol. 526.
1589, 1 Sept.	Andrew Peerſon [2], B. D. on the reſignation of Bridges.	Whitgift, fol. 259. b.
1594, 23 Nov.	Francis Wormeal [3], on the death of Peerſon.	Ibid. p. II. 324. b.
1596, 9 March.	Robert Hemynges, M. A. [4] on the death of Wormeal.	Ibid. p. III. fol. 265. b.
1601, 9 July.	Humphrey Aylworth, B. D. on the death of Hemynges,	Ibid. fol 267. b.
1601, 5 Feb.	William Swift [5], M. A. on the reſignation of Aylworth.	Abbot, p. II. fol. 340.
1624, 23 Feb.	Robert Say, D. D. on the death of Swift.	Ibid. p. II. fol. 340.
1628, 22 May.	Robert Auſten, D. D. on the death of Say.	Ibid. fol. 357. b.
164 ,	Richard Culmer, M. A.[6]	
1661, 12 Sept.	John Bargrave [7], D. D. on a legal vacancy.	Juxon, fol. 127. b.

[1] Probably the ſame who was alſo vicar of Herne from 1562 to 1590. See the "Hiſtory of "that pariſh," p. 160.

[2] Chaplain to Abp. Parker, rector of Braſted, Chidingſtone, and Wrotham, maſter of the faculties, one of the tranſlators of the Bible, &c.

[3] Chriſtopher Wormeal was at this time Archbiſhop Whitgift's principal ſteward and receiver at Lambeth. See the "Hiſtory of Croydon," p. 152.

[4] Of Cambridge. Incorporated at Oxford in 1590. Wood's Faſti, I. 141.

[5] Great-grandfather to the famous Dean of St. Patrick's, and rector of St. Andrews, Canterbury, where he was buried. Dr. Swift by miſtake calls him "a prebendary."

[6] The name of this fanatic, commonly called Blue Dick, from his wearing blue in oppoſition to black, does not occur in the Regiſters, but is ſupplied from Wood's Athen. Oxon. He was miniſter of Goodneſton, from which he was ſuſpended for not reading the Book of Sports on the Lord's Day, was alſo vicar of St. Stephen's, a bitter enemy to Archbiſhop Laud, author of "Cathedral News, &c." and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by breaking the great north window of the cathedral. He died and was buried at Monkton.

[7] Prebendary of Canterbury. He died May 11, 1680.

1670,

	Rectors.	Registers.
1670, 8 Dec.	Simon Lowth, M. A[1]. on the ceſſion of Bargrave.	Sheldon, fol. 346. a.
1690, 10 Feb.	Simon D'Evereux, preſented by the king and queen.	Suſpenſio Sancroft, fol. 51. b.
1733, 6 Aug.	John Frances[2], M. A. on the death of D'Evereux.	Wake, p. II. fol. 271. a.
1734, 27 Nov.	Charles Milles[3], M. A. on the death of Frances.	Ibid. fol. 274. a.
1749, 4 July.	Thomas Herring[4], M. A. on the death of Milles.	Herring, fol. 282. b.
1750, 26 March.	Henry Hall[5], M. A. on the reſignation of Herring.	Ibid. fol. 285. a.
1764, 20 March.	John Benſon[6], M. A. on the death of Hall.	Secker.
1780, 18 Dec.	William Nance[7], LL. B. by exchange with Dr. Benſon.	Cornwallis.

[1] Dr. Caſtilion, dean of Rocheſter, dying Oct. 21, 1688, King James II. nominated Mr. Simon Lowth to ſucceed him, but he not being then D. D. and not in a poſſibility to obtain that degree before the King left the nation, King William III. gave it to one Dr. Henry Ullock, canon of Rocheſter. Wood's Faſti Oxon. II. 138. This Mr. Lowth therefore was probably deprived of this rectory. Q. Whether for not taking the oaths? He ſeems to have been the ſame who was leſſee of the tithes of Harbledown hoſpital in 1682. See p. 182. He is there ſtyled "of St. Coſmas and Damian in the Blean."

[2] Head-maſter of the King's School, Canterbury, where he was buried in the cloiſters of the Cathedral.

[3] Alſo miniſter of Little Walſingham in Norfolk, a younger ſon of Samuel Milles, Eſq. M. P. for Canterbury. See the "Hiſtory of Herne" (where he was buried), p. 103.

[4] One of the neareſt relations to Archbiſhop Herring, who alſo appointed him one of his executors. He married a daughter of Sir John Torriano, and died at Kenſington, April 18, 1774, being then rector of Chevening in Kent, and Culleſdon in Surrey, precentor of Chicheſter, a prebendary of Southwell, and one of the principal regiſters of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

[5] Of whom ſee a particular account in the ſucceeding page.

[6] Nephew to Biſhop Benſon, one of the ſix preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, vicar of Shepherd's Well, and rector of Great Chart, which latter he held by diſpenſation with this rectory, and exchanged both for the vicarage of Boxley. He is now alſo D. D. one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Glouceſter, and rector of St. Michael Royal, College Hill, London.

[7] The preſent incumbent, who is alſo rector of Great Chart.

The

The Rev. HENRY HALL, M. A.

Was the ſon of a tobacconiſt in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, where he was born in 1716. He was ſent early to Eton, was admitted on the foundation in 1729; and elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1735, where of courſe he became a fellow in 1738, and took the degrees in arts. Being recommended by Dr. Chapman * to Archbiſhop Potter, his Grace appointed him his librarian at Lambeth in 1744, on the reſignation of Mr. Jones. In that ſtation he continued till the death of his patron in 1747; when Archbiſhop Herring, who ſucceeded to the primacy, being ſenſible of his merit †, not only continued him in that office, but, on his taking orders, appointed him one of his chaplains, and in April 1750 collated him to the rectory of Harbledown (vacant by the promotion of Mr. Thomas Herring ‡ to the rectory of Chevening); in November 1752, the Archbiſhop collated him alſo to the vicarage of Herne, which he held by diſpenſation; to which his Grace afterwards added the ſinecure rectory of Orpington in the deanry of Shoreham, one of his peculiars. In 1756 Mr. Hall vacated Herne, on being preſented to the vicarage of Eaſt Peckham by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by whom he was much eſteemed, having greatly aſſiſted their auditor in digeſting many of the records, charters, &c. preſerved in their regiſtry ||. In return, the late Dr. Walwyn (one of the prebendaries, who vacated that vicarage) was collated by the Archbiſhop to the rectory of Great Mongeham, void by the death of Mr. Byrch. On the death of Abp. Herring in 1757, he reſigned the librarianſhip of Lambeth, and from that time reſided chiefly at Harbledown, in a large houſe §, which he hired, now the ſeat of Robert Mead Wilmot, Eſq. only ſon of Sir Edward. Soon after the death of Archbiſhop Herring, Mr. Hall was preſented by his executors to the treaſurerſhip of the cathedral of Wells, one of his Grace's options. He was alſo at firſt a competitor for the precentorſhip of Lincoln, an option of Archbiſhop Potter

* Fellow of King's College, and now archdeacon of Sudbury, treaſurer of Chicheſter, &c. who in 1742 was very near being elected provoſt of King's.

† His Grace, in one of his letters to Mr. Duncombe, ſaid, "I have an excellent young man for "my librarian, who never did and never can offend me."

‡ Of whom ſee p. 186.

|| For which, among other preſents, they gave him, in December 1762, a fine copy of the Oxford edition of Bp. Hooper's Works, 1757, on large paper and elegantly bound; which copy, after his death, having been ſold with his other books, was purchaſed by his intimate friend Dr. Ducarel, in whoſe library it now remains. Mr. Hall had two excellent ſtained drawings of Wimbledon and St. Mary Cray churches by Skelton, a very ingenious young painter, patroniſed by Archbiſhop Herring, who died at Rome. Theſe are now in the collection of the Rev. Dr. Beauvoir, being preſented to him by Mr. Hall's aunt and executrix.

§ This houſe, in 1757, when the late Duke of Marlborough commanded the camp on Barham Downs, was lent by Mr. Hall to the Dutcheſs and her family; and in it their eldeſt daughter, Lady Diana Spencer, (now Beauclerk) was married, Sept. 9, 1757, to Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke, by the preſent Archbiſhop, at that time domeſtic chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough. It has ſince been occupied by the late Gen. Belford.

(which

(which Dr. Richardſon gained in 1760 by a decree of the Houſe of Lords) but ſoon withdrew his claim, well-grounded as it ſeemed. His learning and abilities were great, but not ſuperior to his modeſty; and by his ſingular affability he obtained the love and eſteem of all who knew him. His charitable attention to his poor pariſhioners, eſpecially when they were ill, was conſtant and exemplary. At Archbiſhop Secker's primary viſitation at Canterbury in 1758, Mr. Hall was "pitched upon" (his Grace's official expreſſion) to preach before him at St. Margaret's Church, which he did from Acts xvii. 21. "For all the Athenians and ſtrangers which were there, ſpent their "time in nothing elſe, but either to tell or hear ſome new thing." He died a bachelor, at Harbledown, Nov. 1, 1763, in the 47th year of his age, after a ſhort illneſs, occaſioned by a violent ſwelling in the neck, which could not be accounted for by the eminent phyſicians who attended him. He was buried under the communion-table of Harbledown church, without any epitaph to preſerve the memory of that moſt worthy and valuable man, who lived univerſally beloved, and died much regretted.

Extracts of Letters from Mr. HALL to Dr. DUCAREL.

Harbledown, Dec. 6, 1760.

"I have at preſent in my poſſeſſion ſome very ancient and curious writings, which I will detain, if poſſible, till I have the pleaſure of ſeeing you here. I received them in a confuſed heap, but you will find them in ſome order, and perhaps an abſtract of them. What I mean, are the old deeds, &c. belonging to the hoſpital here, which the Archdeacon * has deſired me to look over; and, that I might do ſo to the better purpoſe, I had them brought hither. It is very neceſſary for the maſter of the hoſpital to have a particular account of them, and I intend to give the Archdeacon the beſt I can. There is amongſt them a grant by Archbiſhop Richard, immediate ſucceſſor to Thomas a Becket, of xx l. per ann. to the hoſpital, out of the parſonage of Reculvre, which is mentioned to have been reſigned on this

* John Head, D. D. (afterwards Sir John, bart.) then maſter.

occa-

occaſion by Hugo the Rector *. In the inſtrument, Archbiſhop Lanfranc is ſaid to have founded the two hoſpitals; the one at Herebaldown, the other at Canterbury extra Northgate. The writing is very fair and freſh, and two thirds of the ſeal (viz. the upper and lower parts of the reverſe, and the upper half of the other part) are ſtill remaining. But the moſt curious impreſſion of a ſeal is at the bottom of an inſtrument of Archbiſhop Arundel's †, which I believe you will think deſerves to be engraved by your Society of Antiquaries. There are likewiſe the impreſſions of the ſeals of Archbiſhop Iſlip ‡, William of Wickham ||, and of ſome broad ſeals, very well preſerved."

Harbledown, Feb. 9, 1761.

"Mr. Somner found "virgultum" in a bull of Pope John § (which he quotes in his Antiquities of Canterbury [p. 44.], under the article of Harbledown hoſpital); but, as he has not tranſlated that word, I ſuppoſe he was doubtful of it's meaning. The Pope intended to exempt the poor people from the payment of certain tithes; viz. "de ortis & virgultis & animalium nutrimentis:" the firſt article is very plain; the laſt relates to the paſture for 12 kine and a bull **; which were kept in the hoſpital, as appears by their writings. It likewiſe appears, that they had an orchard, containing about three or four acres. The land ſtill preſerves that name, though all the trees are grubbed up, and it is planted entirely with hops; and by its name of "an orchard," it is privileged and exempted from the payment of tithe. The reſt of the tithes, by a grant from Archbiſhop Stratford, belong to Eaſtbridge hoſpital, and are let for 21 years by leaſe from the maſter thereof ††, in the following words; "all the tithes of corn, grain, pulſe, paſture, hay, and all "other tithes whatſoever, growing on the lands belonging to the hoſpital of St. "Nicholas Harbledown; except the tithes of the common garden or orchard be- "longing to the brothers and ſiſters of the ſaid hoſpital." An exception in favour of the fodder is omitted, having been unneceſſary ever ſince they kept no cattle. But the other exceptions, and the practice accordingly, I take to be the beſt comment upon the Pope's bull; and from thence I conclude, that "virgultum" ſignifies "an orchard." I have further to obſerve, that underwood being a ſpecies of great tithe, it is not likely that it ſhould be placed between two articles of ſmall tithes."

* See the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 129. † See plate III. fig. 14. ‡ Ibid. fig. 11.
|| Ibid. fig. 12. § XXII. See this bull at large p. 235.
** "Ten cows and a bull" in the Survey, p. 18. †† See p. 176.

Harbledown, April 26, 1763.

" The ancient church of St. Nicholas in this village has generally been conſidered to be no more than a chapel to the hoſpital; but it appears to me to have been as much a pariſh church, as the other of St. Michael in the ſame place; and if it be not one at preſent, for want of its miniſter and pariſh-officers, it ſeems capable of being put upon its ancient footing. If this ſhould be done, a pariſh will be added, or at leaſt reſtored, to your juriſdiction. In Battely's Appendix to Somner, p. 57. m. 29. you will find " Eccleſia S. Nicolai de Herbal-" doune, in decanatu Canterbury," among thoſe which are exempt from the Archdeacon, and of conſequence, as I preſume, ſubject to the Commiſſary. You may have taken notice of a place called " the Mint *," ſituated between the two churches here. It belonged to the chauntry of St. Nicholas, founded † by Archbiſhop Wittleſey; and ſince the diſſolution of the chauntry, by which it was ſevered from the hoſpital, it has been deemed extraparochial. It ſeems to me to be otherwiſe, and that the maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital is liable to be charged with the ſtipend of a curate, to be nominated by him for the benefit of ſuch of the inhabitants of the pariſh as are not included in the hoſpital. Mr. J. Goſtling ‡ is in hopes of being curate, if the Archbiſhop ſhould think proper to appoint one."

* In Eaſter-week 1773, on an application from Gen. Belford and ſome other inhabitants of the adjoining pariſh, St. Michael's, ſuggeſting the inconveniences reſulting to them from this extraparochial place, two neighbouring juſtices, in purſuance of an act 13 and 14 Charles II. appointed two inhabitants of the Mint overſeers of St. Nicholas. But Mr Duncombe, the maſter, apprehenſive of the burden that would be brought on the poor of the hoſpital by being ſubjected to parochial taxes, laid the caſe before the late Abp. Cornwallis, and with his Grace's approbation (as expreſſed in the letter annexed) directed the Prior to appeal at the next Quarter Seſſions againſt the appointment, where, upon hearing the arguments of counſel, it was quaſhed. In the Mint are now eight houſes, or tenements, and a wind-mill. If that alone had been made a vill, or pariſh, there could have been no objection.

" Revd. Sir, Lambeth, June 26, 1773.

" I was abſent from home when your letter came here, and did not return till two days after, which " has prevented my anſwering it ſooner. I think your objections to the proceeding of the juſtices well " founded, your reaſons againſt it juſt, and I much approve of the method you propoſe taking to-" wards redreſſing the grievance. My being from home was unlucky; but, as you ſay the appeal " muſt be entered this week, I hope you did not wait for my anſwer.

" Sir, your faithful humble ſervant,

" Rev. Mr. Duncombe. "FRED. CANT."

† See p. 183.

‡ Reader, or chaplain, to the hoſpital. See p. 177.

NORTH-

J. Raymond del. 1784

A View of St. John's Hospital Canterbury.

1. The Chapel. 2. The Gateway. 1. John Beasley, 2. William Miles, two of the Brothers.

NORTHGATE.

This hoſpital, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is juſtly ſtyled by Somner the "other twin" of Herbaldown*, being founded and endowed by archbiſhop Lanfranc, at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner, about the year 1084. In the words of Edmer †, "Without the North gate of this city (Canterbury) archbiſhop Lanfranc "built a fair and large houſe of ſtone, and added to it for the various wants and conveniencies of its inhabitants ſeveral apartments, with a ſpacious court. This palace [ſo it is called] he divided into two parts, one deſigned for men labouring under various diſtempers, the other for infirm women. He provided them "with cloaths and daily food at his own expence. He appointed "alſo officers and ſervants, who ſhould by all means take care that "they wanted nothing, and that the men and women ſhould "have no communication with each other." Its original endowment (70*l. per annum*), and ſubſequent ſtatutes, being the ſame as thoſe of St. Nicholas, little more need be ſaid of them here. This hoſpital ſtands on the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet, or road, leading to Herne, Reculver, and the iſle of Thanet, and has a garden and orchard behind it extending to the river. It ſuffered by fire in the reign of Edward III. as appears by a kind of brief under their ſeal, directed to all prelates in general, deploring "a lamentable fire, which had waſted their houſe and "adjacent buildings, in which more than a hundred poor "people were ſuſtained, intreating their charitable aſſiſtance,

* Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 50. † Hiſt. Novor. lib. I.

" and informing them of the ſeveral indulgences that had been " granted to their benefactors by former archbiſhops and " biſhops *." Archbiſhop Stratford, in the ſame reign, when he erected and endowed the adjoining vicarage of St. Mary, Northgate, expreſsly reſerved and excepted from it " the ob- " lations and obventions of the hoſpital of Northgate." Its revenues were valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 94*l.* 16*s.* 8*d. ob.* clear; of which 80*l.* was the ſtipend paid by the archbiſhop. Oppoſite to this hoſpital was the priory of St. Gregory, founded alſo by archbiſhop Lanfranc for ſecular prieſts †, but made a priory of black canons by archbiſhop William ‡, and diſſolved at the Reformation.

St. John's Hoſpital has an ancient church, or chapel, which was larger formerly than at preſent; but ſince Somner and even Battely wrote, all the bells but one, as being indeed uſeleſs, have been ſold; and the ſteeple and North aile, to diminiſh the expence of repairs, were taken down in 1744 by a faculty from archbiſhop Potter. Mr. Goſtling, who gives this account, ironically adds: " ſo, by way of improvement, were " many of the old houſes, and ſmaller and leſs convenient ones " erected in their room; a ſtone wall was alſo taken away, which " ſheltered the whole from the cold North-Weſt wind blowing " over the river and the meadow land, and being pentiſed over- " head, was called by the poor people their cloiſters, under which " they uſed to walk, or ſit, and converſe with each other, on the " benches ‖."

To return to the chapel. The Eaſt window, in Somner's time, was " a very brave" one, " having," he ſays, " in ſo many

* This letter is not now in the hoſpital-cheſt. See p. 203.
† Leland's Collect. vol. I. p. 84. ‡ Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 209.
‖ Walk in and about Canterbury, p. 29.

" panes

Fig. 1. p. 180.

Fig. 2. p. 193.

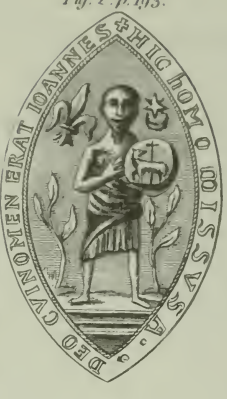


Fig. 3. p. 149.

Plate III. p. 207.

Fig. 4. p. 268.

Fig. 5. p. 245.

Fig. 6.

p. 274.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

p. 211.

Fig. 10. p. 253

Fig. 11. p. 267.

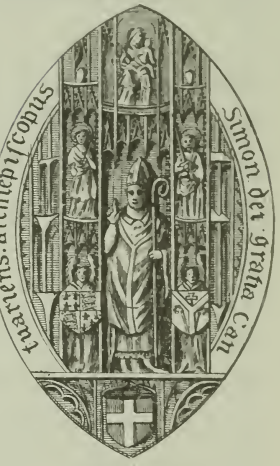


Fig. 12. p. 226.

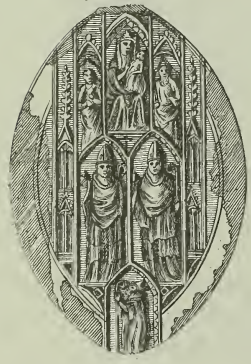


Fig. 13. p. 207.

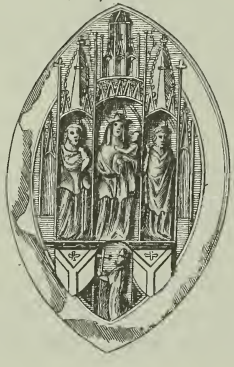


Fig. 14. p. 209.

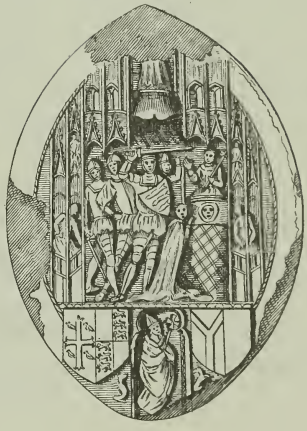
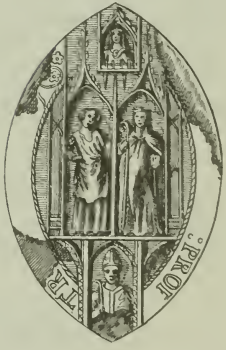


Fig. 15. p. 254.



" panes every of the twelve apoſtles pourtrayed, with the ſeveral " articles of the creed that they are ſaid to make." At preſent it is much broken and mutilated, but ſome old heads that remain are remarkably well expreſſed. Somner alſo mentions the monument of Alice Aſhburnham (now no more), with this inſcription: *Orate pro animâ Aliciæ Aſhburneham, filiæ et hæredis Willielmi Tooke, armigeri, et Aliciæ Woodland, uxoris ejus, et antea fuit uxor Thomæ Roper, gent. quæ obiit* XVII *die April. anno R. R. Hen.* VIII. XV. *et anno Domini* 1524. *Cujus animæ*, &c. And in the Eaſt window of the ſame ſide-chancel (now taken down, as above-mentioned), *Orate pro —— Rooper, et pro bono —— Thomaſinæ uxoris ejus —— Domini* 1529. In the South window, *Orate pro animabus Domini Willielmi Septvans, et —— conſortis ejus*, &c. And in the choir window, *Orate pro bono ſtatu —— Hyllys, fratris iſtius Hoſpitalis, et prior. qui ab hoc ſeculo migravit, qui feneſtram iſtam fieri fecit, anno Domini* 1474. As at Herbaldown, this is the principal, if not the only part of Lanfranc's building that now remains; as all the lodging-houſes (of which there are 31) are modern edifices. A Weſt view of the hoſpital is annexed, plate II. There is a hall here (as at Herbaldown) now only uſed for the annual feaſt on St. John the Baptiſt's day, the admittance of members, and the reading and ſealing of leaſes. And there, in a ſtrong cheſt, the ancient charters, &c. are depoſited. The hoſpital ſeal is engraved, pl. III. fig. 2. On the North ſide of the chapel is a burying ground for the members of the hoſpital; and prayers are read twice a week by a chaplain or reader, who has a ſtipend of 8*l. per annum.* The preſent is the Rev. George Hearne, rector of St. Alphage, and vicar of St. Mary Northgate, and one of the ſix preachers in the cathedral. The maſter is the ſame as of St. Nicholas; and as the maſters from the beginning of the preſent century have been the ſame, their ſucceſſion may be

ſeen

ſeen there, p. 182. To Mr. William Somner, the eminent antiquary, both hoſpitals were indebted for the continuance of their penſion in the laſt century (as is mentioned p. 202); and being appointed maſter of this hoſpital by archbiſhop Juxon, in 1660, by his intereſt and courage he recovered ſome part of the endowment of which it had been fleeced by the ſtatute 37 Henry VIII*.

At a viſitation made by archdeacon Harpsfield, in 1557, it was preſented that the ornaments of the chapel had been taken away by the mayor. "Memorandum, Delivered again one chalice, with "the paten of ſilver, four table-cloths, four ſurplices, two "towels, three bells in the ſteeple. Memorandum, They ſay "they are of no pariſh, but a pariſh of themſelves."

In the account of this hoſpital given to archbiſhop Sheldon, Oct. 24, 1674, its ſtate was as follows: "The hoſpital of St. John "the Baptiſt contains a prior, a reader, 18 in-brothers, 20 in-"ſiſters, and the like number of out-brothers and out-ſiſters. "The revenues in the whole are 195*l.* 8*s.* 9*d*†." At preſent it conſiſts of the like number of in-brothers and ſiſters; but there are only 22 out-brothers and ſiſters, who have only a penſion of 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum each, paid quarterly, of whom 20, reſident in and near Lambeth, are nominated by the archbiſhop, and the other two are recommended by the maſter.

After the Reformation, archbiſhop Parker, in the firſt year of his conſecration, viſited this and Herbaldown hoſpital, and framed very wholſome ſtatutes ‡ for their better government. Theſe were

* Biſhop Kennet's Life of Somner, p. 116. To this our antiquary alludes in his account of this hoſpital, publiſhed in 1640, where he ſays, "I ſuſpect a fleecing "of it, as of other like places, by the ſacrilegious pilferers of thoſe ravenous and "wretched times, ſet upon the ſpoil even of (what the proverb might have ſtaved "them from) the very ſpittle itſelf. I could inſtance in ſome particulars wherein "it ſuffered." Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 51. † Ibid. part II. p. 169.

‡ Printed in the Appendix, p. 214.

delivered

delivered to the prior and prioreſs of St. John's (no doubt, in the chapel above-mentioned) by Dr. Yate, his grace's commiſſary in this viſitation, and his vicar-general. The ſame were alſo given about the ſame time to the hoſpital of St. Nicholas. Aug. 20, 1565, the archbiſhop took ſome farther cognizance of his hoſpitals, upon ſome diſagreement for precedence between the prior and the reader, and ſome other matters, and added five articles to the ſaid ſtatutes; and again May 20, 1574, he added two more; all which may be ſeen in the Appendix*. And by theſe good ſtatutes the hoſpitals are governed at this day.

In modern times Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy of Canterbury, by her will, dated in 1694, bequeathed to this hoſpital 10*l.* annually, from her eſtate in Thanet (paid half-yearly), to be divided among the reſident members. Ralph Snowe, gent. of Lambeth, by his will, dated in 1707, left to this hoſpital (as he did alſo to St. Nicholas) 200*l.* of which 160*l.* was laid out by archbiſhop Teniſon, Aug. 10, 1714, in the purchaſe of 14 acres of marſh-land in the pariſh of Wickham-breux, which now let for 8*l.* per annum †.

* Pp. 219—225.

† The archbiſhop aſſigned this eſtate in truſt to Dr. Thomas Greene, archdeacon, Dr. George Thorp, and the Rev. Elias Sydall, prebendaries (the latter maſter of the hoſpitals), Dr. Thomas Wiſe, rector of St. Alphage, William Turner, eſq. William Deedes, M. D. and Paul Lukyn, gent. all of Canterbury, for the benefit of this hoſpital, with directions to the four ſurviving truſtees always to chuſe three more. On Feb. 2, 1730, Dr. Greene (then biſhop of Ely), Dr. Sydall (then dean of Canterbury), and Dr. Deedes, made a new feoffment, and put in four feoffees, Dr. John Lynch (afterwards dean of Canterbury), Mr. Julius Deedes (afterwards prebendary of Canterbury), William Crayford, eſq. recorder of Canterbury, and Samuel Norris, gent. auditor to the dean and chapter. And all the above-named truſtees having died without having made a conveyance of the premiſes to any new truſtees, by which means they became veſted in William Lynch, eſq. (now Sir William, K. B.) as eldeſt ſon and heir at law to the ſaid Dr. John Lynch, the laſt ſurvivor of the deceaſed truſtees, in order to perpetuate the ſaid charity, &c. Mr. Lynch, by indenture bearing date July 16, 1767, ſold, delivered, and releaſed the ſaid parcels of land to Dr. John Head (archdeacon and maſter), the Rev. Oſmund Beauvoir, the Rev. Thomas Hey, William Deedes, eſq. and Thomas Benſon, gent. in the ſurvivors of whom, Dr. Beauvoir, Mr. Hey, and Mr. Deedes, with Sir William Lynch, the eſtate is now veſted.

Mrs. Mary Maſters, of Canterbury, by her will, dated Jan. 11, 1711, left 5*l.* per annum each to this hoſpital and five others in that city, charged upon her eſtate; but having appointed Sir Harcourt Maſters, one of the South Sea directors, her ſole executor, and his eſtate being ſubjected by an act 7 George I. to raiſe money on a public account, was found inſufficient to divide more than 6*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on the claims of theſe hoſpitals, which being fixed at 660*l.* by Mr. Borrett, one of the maſters in chancery, at that rate came to 214*l.* 10*s.* with which ſum (law charges deducted) amounting to 183*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* was purchaſed in Jan. 1736, in the names of Dr. Lynch, dean of Canterbury, and John Knowler, eſq. recorder, 163*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* capital ſtock in old South Sea annuities; which ſum (that part which was paid off by act of parliament at Michaelmas 1737 having been replaced) is now ſtanding in the ſaid ſtock in truſt for the hoſpitals of St. John, Eaſt-bridge, Maynard, Boys, Cogan, and Smith, from which this hoſpital has of late received annually no more than 7*s.* 6*d.*

Archbiſhop Secker, in 1769, left by will to this and St, Nicholas hoſpitals 500*l.* each, in three per cent. Bank annuities, in reverſion after the deaths of Mrs. Talbot and her excellent daughter, both of whom being now dead (as has been mentioned p. 180), that bequeſt is expected ſoon to take place.

And Thomas Hanſon, eſq. of Croſby-ſquare, London (who died in 1770), left by will in truſt to this hoſpital, Eaſt-bridge, and Maynard's, 500*l.* each, which being inveſted in 3 per cent. reduced Bank annuities (583*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) divides to the reſident members of this hoſpital 17*l.* 10*s.* per annum, paid half-yearly.

The

The preſent revenue * of this Hoſpital (1785) is as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Paid quarterly.			
The Archbiſhop's penſion †,	80	0	0
Rents collected by the prior,	95	9	0
Rents collected by the porter,	23	5	0
Half-Yearly.			
Rents, &c.	32	19	0
Mrs. Lovejoy's ‡ legacy,	10	0	0
Mrs. Maſters's ‖ legacy (5d. each),	0	7	6
Mr. Brown's § legacy,	0	10	0
Rent of lands at Wickham-breux, purchaſed with Mr. Snowe's legacy ** (clear),	7	0	0
Mr. Hanſon's †† legacy,	17	10	0
Yearly.			
Northgate burying-ground,	0	5	0
The Hoſpital chapel-yard,	0	5	0
Two buſhels of wheat from Rowling farm,	0	10	0
Rent of Brotherhood Wood (now in hand)	12	0	0
Fines for renewing leaſes (on an average),	10	0	0
Penſion from the Exchequer (clear) ‡‡,	2	18	5½
Feaſt rents,	5	2	0
Annuities.			
Earl Cowper, for lands at the Moat, called Wyke ‖‖,	0	13	4
Sir Edward Hales, for the conduit in Brotherhood Wood,	0	6	8
Mrs. Allen, for Barnfield at St. Thomas's Hill,	0	4	2
Mr. Roberts's heirs, for Prieſt-field at Sturry (not paid ſome time),	0	3	4
Mr. Whitfield, for Naſh Marſh in Sturry (not paid ſome time),	0	1	4
Mr. Tilbe, for two houſes in St. Dunſtan's,	0	3	4
Mrs. Strouts, for a houſe in Weſtgate,	0	0	10
Mrs. Delmar, for two tenements in North-lane,	0	0	8
Sir Hewet Aucher's heirs, for Millfield in Biſhopſbourn §§ (not paid ſome time),	0	3	0
	299	17	7½
Diſburſements (on the other ſide)	52	13	9
Clear	247	3	10½

which is above 6l. 10s. to each perſon.

* This conſiſts chiefly of houſes, but that of Herbaldown of land; therefore the latter is more valuable, the fines being larger, and the repairs leſs.

† Of this 56l. is paid at Canterbury, and the reſt is reſerved to pay the out-brothers and ſiſters at Lambeth. ‡ See pp. 195, and 280. ‖ See pp. 196, and 280.

§ See p. 281. ** See p. 195. †† See p. 196. ‡‡ See pp. 230, 249, and 252.

‖‖ See pp. 202, 284, &c.

§§ Afterwards Dr. Corbet's, now Stephen Beckingham's, Eſq. But it has not been paid ſince 1709 or 10, though the payments appear, from the hoſpital accounts, to have been made to that time ever ſince the year 1614.

Diſburſements.

To the reader*, p ann.			8	0	0
To two out-brothers at Canterbury, and ten out-brothers and ten out-ſiſters, at Lambeth			26	8	0
Towards the feaſt on St. John Baptiſt's day, uſually about,			6	0	0
Quit-rents, viz. to Blean and Hoth Court manor,	5	4			
Weſtgate,	12	2			
Barton,	1	10			
Reculver,	8	0			
Chiſlet,	1	8	2	5	9
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury†,	11	5			
Ditto, for the Hermitage, Surrey ‡,	3	8			
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter §,	1	4			
City of Canterbury,	0	4			
Other expences about,			10	0	0
		Total	52	13	9

* See p. 193.—8d. per quarter is reſerved out of the ſtipend of every brother and ſiſter to make up this ſum. † For houſes in the manor of Caldecot.

‡ In the manor of Vaux-hall. See p. 273. § For a tenement in Loader's lane, Canterbury.

P. 180. note, l. 1. r. " the *fifth* word."—The deſcription of the curious bowl at Herbaldown having been communicated to the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1784, p. 257, produced the following remarks from an anonymous correſpondent: "I take ſhame and ſorrow to myſelf, to think that I paſſed a week cloſe to the hoſpital at Herbaldown without knowing a tittle of the very curious article in your laſt. I read NECI OCCIS, *Nece occidit*. Dragons and lions do not grow naturally in England now, elſe I ſhould be tempted to gueſs that by *Ad Danum* "at Don-"caſter" was meant; at leaſt the ſcene of action is moſt likely to be commemorated, and Northumberland grew dragons *. May one beg the favour of any one of the many intelligent and curious reſidents at Canterbury (and I know no town or neighbourhood that has more), to tell us the width, depth, and capacity of the bowl; of what materials (whether metal or wood) the medallion is made; for as ſuch things were rare, I ſhould gueſs it was a ſeal cut in metal or wood a-top of the foot, and ſo ſcrewed in; yet if it was a ſeal, the figures and letters would all ſtand wrong †. I am ſo pleaſed with the bowl, that I think of ſending to Canterbury, and getting one turned of the ſize and ſhape."

* In Dr. Percy's very valuable Collection of Ancient Ballads, vol. III. p. 106, Guy ſays,

" A dragon in Northumberland
" I alſoe did in fight deſtroye,
" Which did both man and beaſt oppreſſe,
" And all the countrye ſore annoye."

But this ſeems to have been a different dragon; and in the famous Romance "of Bev. and Sir Guy," quoted by Chaucer is ſaid to be

" a fowle dragon,
" That ſleath men and beaſtes downe."

† The top diameter is 8.4 inches; depth at the edge of the medallion 3.4 inches. The ſolid contents = 6 wine pints, or 173 $\frac{1}{5}$ cubic inches. Diameter of the medallion 3.6 inches; of the top of the foot 3 inches and $\frac{1}{7}$ a tenth. Height of the foot 1.7 inch.

The medallion, foot, and ſeveral plates and cramps, to ſtrengthen or mend the bowl, are all (like the rim) of ſilver, gilt. The medallion cannot have been a ſeal, being in baſſo relievo, nor is it ſcrewed in (as appears by the meaſurement) but rivetted at the top.

P. 187. Inſtead of the firſt note, read, John Chapman, D.D. rector of Merſham, and alſo of Aldington, with the chapel of Smeeth, all in the county of Kent, ever ſince the years 1739 and 1744, being then domeſtic chaplain to Abp. Potter. He was alſo archdeacon of Sudbury, and treaſurer of Chicheſter, two options. Being educated at Eton, and elected to King's, 1723, he was a candidate for the provoſtſhip of that college, with the late Dr. George, and loſt it but by a ſmall majority. Among his pupils he had the honour to claſs the preſent Lord Camden, Jacob Bryant, Eſq. Dr. Cooke (now provoſt), the late Dr. Aſhton, Dr. Barford, James Hayes, Eſq. (now a Welſh judge), and, for a ſhort time, the Hon. Horace Walpole. His remarks on Dr. Middleton's celebrated letter to Dr. Waterland were publiſhed in 1731, and paſſed through three editions. In his "Euſebius," 2 vols. 8vo, he defended Chriſtianity againſt the objections of Morgan, and againſt thoſe of Tindal, in his "Primitive Antiquity explained and vindicated, being remarks on a book intituled "Chriſtianity as old as the Creation." The firſt volume of Euſebius, publiſhed in 1739, was dedicated to Archbiſhop Potter; and when the ſecond appeared, in 1741, Mr. Chapman ſtyled himſelf "Chaplain" to his Grace. In the ſame year he was made archdeacon of Sudbury; was honoured with the diploma of D.D. by the univerſity of Oxford; and publiſhed "The Ancient Hiſtory of the Hebrews vindicated; or, Remarks on "the third Volume of the Moral Philoſopher; wherein a particular account is given of the Shep-"herds in Egypt, and the origin of Circumciſion in that Country, by Theophanes Cantabrigien-"ſis," 8vo. He publiſhed alſo two tracts relating to Phlegon, in anſwer to Dr. Sykes, who had maintained, that the eclipſe mentioned by that writer had no relation to the wonderful darkneſs that happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. In 1738 Dr. Chapman publiſhed a ſermon preached at the conſecration of Biſhop Mawſon. He printed four other ſingle ſermons, 1739, 1743, 1748, and 1752. In a diſſertation written in elegant Latin, and addreſſed to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Tunſtall, then public orator of the Univerſity of Cambridge, and publiſhed with his Latin epiſtle to Dr. Middleton concerning the genuineneſs of ſome of Cicero's Epiſtles, 1741, Dr. Chapman proved that Cicero publiſhed two editions of his Academics; an original thought, that had eſcaped all former commentators, and which has been applauded by the (preſent) Biſhop of Exeter in his valuable edition of Cicero's "Epiſtolæ ad Familiares, 1749." In 1744, Mr. Tunſtall publiſhed "Obſervations on the preſent collection of Epiſtles between "Cicero and M. Brutus, repreſenting ſeveral evident marks of Forgery in thoſe Epiſtles, &c." To which was added a letter from Dr. Chapman, on the ancient numeral characters of the Roman Legions. Dr. Middleton had aſſerted, that the Roman Generals, when they had occaſion to raiſe new legions in diſtant parts of the empire, uſed to name them according to the order in which they themſelves had raiſed them, without regard to any other legions whatever. This notion Dr. Chapman controverts and confutes. According to Dr. Middleton, there might have been two thirtieth legions in the empire. This Dr. Chapman denies to have been cuſtomary from the foundation of the city to the time when Brutus was acting againn Antony. Dr. Chapman affirms nothing of the practice after the death of Brutus. To this Dr. Middleton made no reply. In 1745, Dr. Chapman's aſſiſtance to Dr. (afterwards Biſhop) Pearce in his edition of "Cicero "de Officiis *," was thus acknowledged in the Preface. "Ne quid vero huic editioni deeſſet "quod à me parari poſſet à doctiſſimis quibuſdam viris, amicis meis, impetravi, ut hos libros de "officiis relegerent, & mecum ſua quiſque annotata communicarent. Gratiæ igitur tibi, Lector, "illis referendæ ſunt; in primis eruditiſſimo Joh. Chapmanno, cujus non paucas notas & utiles "& doctas meis adjunxi, ejus nomine ad finem unius cujuſque appoſito. Multum debet illi viro "Reſpublica literaria qui nonnulla alia lectu digniſſima jam in lucem protulit, plura (ut ſpero) "prolaturus, cum omni fere doctrinæ generi ſe tradit, incredibili pene & eadem felici diligentia." Dr. Chapman introduced Mr. Tunſtall and Mr. Hall about this time to Archbiſhop Potter, the one as his librarian, the other as his chaplain, and therefore had ſome reaſons to reſent their taking an active part againſt him in the option cauſe—though they both afterwards dropped it. Dr. Chapman's above mentioned attack on Dr. Middleton, which he could not parry, and his

* This Dr. Chapman always called "our edition." Its excellence was mentioned with high encomium, by a Cardinal at Rome to Mr. Guthrie.

interpoſition in defence of his much eſteemed friend Dr. Waterland, provoked Dr. Middleton to retaliate, in 1746, by aſſailing him in a much more vulnerable part, in his charge delivered to the archdeaconry of Sudbury. In 1747, to Mr. Mounteney's * edition of ſome Select Orations of Demoſthenes Dr. Chapman prefixed in Latin (without his name) "Obſervations on the "Commentaries commonly aſcribed to Ulpian, and a map of ancient Greece, adapted to "Demoſthenes." If Archbiſhop Potter had lived to another election, he was intended for Prolocutor. As executor and ſurviving truſtee to that prelate, his conduct in that truſt, particularly his preſenting himſelf to the precentorſhip of Lincoln, void by the death of Dr. Trimnell (one of his Grace's options), was brought into chancery by the late Dr. Richardſon, when Lord Keeper Henley, in 1760, made a decree in Mr. Chapman's favour; but, on an appeal to the Houſe of Lords, the decree was reverſed, and Dr. Richardſon ordered to be preſented. When Mr. Yorke had finiſhed his argument, in which he was very ſevere on Dr. Chapman, Mr. Pratt (now Lord Camden), who had been his pupil, and was then his counſel, deſired him, by a friend, not to be uneaſy, for that "the next day he would waſh him as "white as ſnow." Thoſe were his words. Thinking his caſe partially ſtated by Dr. Burn in his "Eccleſiaſtical Law," vol. I. (Article BISHOPS) as it was taken from the briefs of his adverſaries, he expoſtulated with him on the ſubject by letter, to which the Doctor candidly replied, that "he by no means thought him criminal, and in the n[illegible] edition of his work would "certainly add his own repreſentation."

P. 289, note ‡ add, In the year before (1622) a turkey, which c[illegible]vs. had been given to the ſame counſellor.

* Who had been ſchool-fellow with Dr. Chapman at Eton, and went to King's College in 1725.

*** As the two following Letters from the Rev. Mr. LAMPREY *, Maſter of St. John's and Harbledown Hoſpitals, to Archbiſhop SECKER, give ſome additional information relating to the Hoſpitals of St. John and St. Nicholas, it has been thought proper to add them here. Though the Archbiſhop's Letters do not appear, the ſubjects of his enquiries may be collected from the anſwers.

LETTER I.

MY LORD, *Canterbury*, 1759.

At length I humbly offer to your Grace the beſt information I am able to procure, concerning the preſent ſtate of the two hoſpitals committed to my care.

The original number of brothers and ſiſters maintained in each hoſpital was 60; and that they were all obliged to reſide there, may, I think, be concluded from the

* Thomas Lamprey, M. A. rector of St. Martin's, and vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury, and one of the minor canons of the cathedral. He alſo took out the ſeals for the rectory of Stonar, a dilapidated church, near Sandwich, and in conſequence was involved in an expenſive and unſucceſsful ſuit (which was tried at the aſſizes) with the late Mrs. Rooke, the widow *Blackacre* of her day. He died in 1760.

firſt

firſt of Archbiſhop Parker's ſtatutes; [ſee p. 214.] not more than 20 (that is, as I apprehend, of the whole original number of 60) being permitted to live out of the houſe at once. In time, upon the diminution, as I conceive, of their revenues, the number of in-brothers and ſiſters at St. John's was reduced to 38, and at Harbledown to 30; but at what particular time this was done, I cannot ſay. The out-brothers and ſiſters of each receive only a ſtipend of 6 ſ. 8 d*. per quarter from the Archbiſhop, and are not, as far as I know, obliged to the obſervance of any ſtatutes, or required to be poſſeſſed of any ſpecial qualifications with reſpect to age†, celibacy, &c. Theſe are admitted at Lambeth, without the leaſt account taken of them here; ſave only, that two out-brothers only are admitted at St. John's, and two out-brothers and three out-ſiſters at Harbledown. But the reaſon of this appointment, and at what time it was introduced and took place, I am yet to learn. The emoluments of the 38 in-brothers and ſiſters at St. John's, and of the 30 in-brothers and ſiſters at Harbledown, ariſe partly from the yearly penſion of 1 l. 6 ſ. 8 d. paid to each of them by your Grace, and the remainder from the rents of their lands and houſes, and fines upon the renewal of leaſes; to which may be added a ſmall yearly penſion from the Crown‡, and two private benefactions given, not many years ago, to each hoſpital by Mr. Snowe and Mrs. Lovejoy §. Theſe ſtipends, and rents, amount yearly to the following ſums in each.

[Theſe have already been given pp. 181 and 197.]

There are at preſent but 32 ‖ dwellings at St. John's and 24 at Harbledown, for the in-brothers and ſiſters; ſo that the reſidue muſt neceſſarily be admitted to live elſewhere. To whom this leave of abſence ſhould be indulged, Archbiſhop Potter was pleaſed to intruſt to my diſcretion. I generally diſpenſe it according to ſeniority, unleſs I find ſome ſpecial reaſon to the contrary. In purſuance of the general truſt repoſed in me, I have conſtantly made it a part of my care to preſerve the peace and good order, and to advance (as far as in me lies) the proſperity of both theſe fraternities. I keep a watchful eye not only to the maintenance of their eſtates and buildings, but likewiſe over the manners of the people, obliging them to conform, as nearly as may be, to the obſervation of their ſtatutes. Several of theſe ſtatutes, it muſt be confeſſed, were better accommodated to the former, than to the preſent ſtate of the hoſpitals. Some of them are become obſolete, and others hardly practicable, as things are now circumſtanced. And yet the in-brothers and ſiſters are ſworn, at their admiſſion, to the obſervance of them. Upon the whole, I humbly conceive, that they are capable of being

* Of this and all the ſtipends, 8 d. per quarter is reſerved to make up the ſtipend of the reader. D.

† Yet a young, healthy, or wealthy, perſon could not be admitted conſiſtently with the terms of the corrody, which is always granted "in conſideration of poverty, old age, and bodily infirmities." D.

‡ See pp. 239, 240, and 252.

§ Mr. Hanſon's to St. John's may now be added. See p. 196. D.

‖ There are now but 31, one of them, which was uninhabitable, being converted into a ſtorehouſe. D.

altered

altered much for the better in many particulars, and I ſhall readily (whenever a opportunity offers of delivering my thoughts to your Grace *ore tenus* on thi ſubject,) point out ſome inſtances wherein I apprehend certain alterations to be moſt needful, together with ſome orders which, I think, would prove conducive to the benefit of the hoſpitals. This being an end laudable in itſelf, I ſhall the more chearfully take ſome pains in it, eſpecially if I find your Grace diſpoſed to encourage it.

I humbly thank your Grace for the calculations you have taken the trouble of making with reſpect to the hoſpital fines in general. They will be a good rule of direction to me in particular inſtances. The fees for leaſes in both hoſpitals are the ſame, and in both (as they ought to be) very moderate §. Five ſhillings, out of every ſuch leaſe, are put into the reparation purſe, there being no ſtated proviſion for the reparation of the public buildings but what ariſes from admiſſion fees and vacancies; and therefore I have found it ſometimes neceſſary (with the conſent of the Archbiſhop) to apply ſome part of the fines, eſpecially when large, to theſe purpoſes. And Mr. Parry † will inform your Grace that ordinarily 12 l. and upwards hath been yearly remitted from Lambeth for the ſame purpoſes; ariſing from reparation-nobles, and vacancies of out-brothers and ſiſters places.

Herewith I tranſmit to your Grace another certificate. I have often wiſhed that poor perſons from the country might, for the moſt part, be appointed to ſupply the vacancies at Harbledown; thoſe who have lived in the city being generally deſirous (under various pretences) after admiſſion there, to ſpend their time here, whereby their houſes, by not being conſtantly inhabited, run faſter into decay.

I am, &c.

THOMAS LAMPREY.

§ The expence, ſince the date of this letter, is much increaſed by the additional ſtamps. Five ſhillings are alſo paid for regiſtering, a practice, which, though highly uſeful and expedient, was till 1772 neglected, and of courſe ſeveral leaſes, having been loſt or deſtroyed, have, for want of renewal, expired, ſo that not only the fines, but the lands themſelves, have been loſt; a ſmall unimproveable annual payment, originally a reſerved rent, only remaining. Such doubtleſs was the origin of the 10s. "for land" at Herne paid annually by Mr. Charles Palfrey, the 2 s. paid by Mr. Lade at Grayney (ſee Herbaldown Rental, p. 181), &c. and ſuch would probably have been the fate of 2 acres, 3 roods, held of St. John's at Hoath by John Sennock, at 1 l. 15 s. reſerved rent, had not a leaſe to his great-grandfather, dated in 1686, been lately diſcovered, in conſequence of which he has been obliged to renew and take a 21 years leaſe of the premiſes. Such loſſes are now prevented by regiſtering. D.

† Thomas Parry, eſq. receiver to five ſucceſſive Archbiſhop. He died Sept. 12, 1773.

LETTER II.

MY LORD, *Canterbury*, 1760.

In obedience to your Grace's commands, I now humbly offer the moſt ſatisfactory account in my power, concerning thoſe enquiries made by your Grace in relation to the hoſpitals of St. John and St. Nicholas.

It does not appear to me that the in-brothers and ſiſters of theſe hoſpitals are, by any eſtabliſhed rule or cuſtom, required to be natives or inhabitants of this or any other county. Indeed, as this city and the parts adjacent can furniſh an abundant ſupply of fit objects for all vacancies, the choice has not uſually extended farther. But yet probably there have been inſtances, at moſt times, of ſome who were ſelected from places more remote. I remember one ſuch who was appointed by Archbiſhop Wake, two by Archbiſhop Potter, and four by Archbiſhop Herring, two of them even his own menial ſervants *. Whenever ſuch perſons have been admitted at Lambeth, Mr. Parry uſually makes an entry upon the corrody (tranſmitted to me), that they have been ſworn to the obſervation of the ſtatutes; upon which their names are enrolled in the hoſpital-book. But whether the ſtatutes ſhould be recited to them, and the oath to obſerve them adminiſtered, previouſly to their admiſſion, or may be deferred till they come to reſide in the hoſpital, your Grace will moſt ſurely collect from the third and fourth of Archbiſhop Parker's ſtatutes †.

2. It is a caſe which rarely or never happens, that any of thoſe who deſire to reſide in the hoſpitals, are forced, for want of room, to live out ‡. Their living abroad is generally looked upon as a matter of privilege and indulgence; and the method taken of diſpenſing this indulgence according to ſeniority (unleſs where peculiar circumſtances require it to be otherwiſe) will, I truſt, be approved of by your Grace, as an equitable rule of proceeding.

3. I ſhall look upon your Grace's next query as a direction for the future to ſpecify, in the notice of a vacancy, whether the brother or ſiſter departed, made his or her abode in the hoſpital, and alſo to ſignify to your Grace, from time to time, to whom leave of abſcence may be moſt properly granted.

4. The order againſt the admiſſion of married perſons into the hoſpitals hath been in my time conſtantly obſerved; but was not always (though for the moſt part) attended to by one of my predeceſſors §.

* Viz. Elizabeth Lodder, who died in 1768; and Elizabeth Mynton, in 1769. To the latter, who was one of his houſekeepers, his Grace alſo left an annuity of 10 l. Archbiſhop Secker too appointed ſome from diſtant counties; in particular, Rebecca Hobday, in 1762, a near relation of the Rev. Mr. Etough, of Therfield, Herts, at the recommendation of Mr. Archdeacon Plumptre, to whom that eccentric character left his fortune.

† See p. 215. They are now never ſworn to obſerve the ſtatutes till they come to reſide.

‡ This caſe now happens frequently in St. John's, all the houſes being inhabited.

§ This order hath not of late been obſerved, celibacy not being enjoined in Archbiſhop Parker's ſtatutes.

5. The dividends arising from fines are ordinarily very inconsiderable. I do not think they yield to each person 10 s. *communibus annis*. There is too a small allotment of wood, which may amount to about 6 or 7 s. yearly to each in-brother and sister [and also some fruit]; so that, upon the whole, their annual income may be estimated at about 6 l. besides the accommodation of a dwelling.

8. The fees for lease and counterpart are only 20 s *. besides the stamps; out of which, 5 s. are put into the reparation purse, 5 s. are laid out upon a small refection to the brothers and sisters, and the remaining 16 s. are paid to the clerk of the hospitals, who draws the leases, and reads the statutes to the brothers and sisters yearly, on Midsummer-day, &c.

I shall, with your Grace's permission, note all such particulars in relation to the statutes and customs, as appear to me capable of being improved to the benefit of the hospitals; and at a proper time submit them to your Grace's consideration.

I am, &c.

THOMAS LAMPREY.

The attention bestowed on these hospitals, by this truly benevolent prelate, appears not only by the above, but by the reversionary bequest of 500 l. (mentioned pp. 180 and 196) which he left, by a codicil to his will, to each, contingent on the deaths of Mrs. Talbot and her daughter. But though both these events have now taken place, the legacies have not yet been paid, for which it may be proper here to account.

The bishop of Chester, his Grace's surviving trustee, having been advised by his counsel, that he could not with safety transfer the stock appropriated to the several charitable purposes mentioned, without the direction of the court of chancery, unless Thomas Frost †, Esq. the residuary legatee of the testator, would give his consent and authority to the said transfer, and Mr. Frost not agreeing to give this consent, and expressing a desire that the opinion of the court might be taken upon all the legacies; the bishop has been under the necessity of applying to the court of chancery, for a decree to establish the will, codicils, and legacies, and to direct his future conduct. An amicable bill therefore has been filed by his lordship's solicitor, Mr. Burn, in which the charities interested (16 in all) have concurred. Mr. Frost's principal objection seems to lie to the sum left to repair, &c. the houses of poor vicarages in the diocese of Canterbury, which is supposed to be by void by the mortmain act; but of this the archbishop was aware, and noticed it in another codicil, leaving the sum given for that purpose to be disposed of as his trustees should approve.

Archbishop Cornwallis was desirous, and had an intention, of making some alterations in the statutes of these hospitals (as he informed Mr Duncombe in a letter, dated Sept. 20, 1770); but finding it would take more time than he was aware of, that design became abortive.

* These fees are now 1 l. 1 s. registering included. The stamps are 12 s. See p. 200, note §.

† Of Nottingham. One of the principal registers of the province of Canterbury, and nephew to the archbishop, being his sister's son.

APPEN-

APPENDIX

OF

CHARTERS AND PRIVATE DEEDS

relating to the Hoſpitals of HERBALDOWN and NORTHGATE.

From the ORIGINALS; and Two MSS. in the LAMBETH LIBRARY, viz.

N° 1131, fol. containing the Rev. Mr. HALL's rough draught of his intended Chartulary of Herbaldown Hoſpital; and,

N° 1132. quarto, intituled, "Liber Hoſpitalium Archiepiſcopi, hoc eſt, Sancti "Nicholai de Herbaldown, & Sancti Johannis Baptiſtæ de Northgate juxta Can- "tuariam, MDCCLXIV." drawn up by the Rev. Dr. BEAUVOIR, (then) of Canterbury: The Preface to which is here printed at large, as the propereſt introduction to the following inſtruments.

MR. HENRY HALL, late rector of St. Michael, Herbaldown, having undertaken to put in order the charters and other deeds belonging to the hoſpital of St. Nicholas, in Herbaldown, which were in the greateſt confuſion in the hoſpital-cheſt, propoſed to tranſcribe them all, but died before he had perfected his intention. He had tranſcribed all the charters, and a great part of the private grants, which tranſcripts are in a book by themſelves. It was thought proper to finiſh the account which he had begun, but not in ſo laborious a manner. A knowledge of what is the purport of each deed, it was apprehended, would be ſufficient, if the deeds themſelves were ſo diſpoſed, that recourſe might readily be had to them if there ſhould be occaſion. This has been attempted; and further, an account has been taken of every thing that was contained in the cheſt of the other hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt in Northgate, where alſo every thing was in the greateſt diſorder; for a compleat knowledge of either is not to be obtained but from both, on account of their common foundation, ſtatutes, and eſtates; ſome things reſpecting which are depoſited in one hoſpital, and ſome in the other.

The method, which has been followed, is this. Each deed is wrapped up in a piece of paper by itſelf, which is indorſed with a number correſponding with the numbers in this book, and hath written upon it the ſame account of its contents as is contained in this book. This account was copied from the titles prefixed by Mr. Hall to each in his tranſcript, as far as that went. The deeds are diſpoſed under the names of the reſpective pariſhes in which the eſtates lie, and all the deeds reſpecting the ſame eſtate are put together, and ſeparated from the next donation by a black line. It was not found poſſible to do this, but by making tables of the bounds deſcribed in each deed. And, to render this collection more uſeful, as good an account as could be procured is added of the preſent revenues of each hoſpital.

The number of theſe deeds is much increaſed by the practice, which obtained, of collecting and preſerving title-deeds, as far backwards as they could go; and yet the greateſt care of this ſort has not been able to preſerve all their eſtates to them, as may appear from the loſs which St. John's Hoſpital has ſuſtained of the eſtate of Wyke *, conſiſting of 32 acres, and other things, out of which they retain only the quit-rent of 13s. 4d. which had been at firſt reſerved to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, the lords of the manor; although there are ſtill in the hoſpital-cheſt the original donation, the king's licence of mortmain, and the confirmation of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, beſides an ancient map of the land and other evidences; and this was loſt after a trial at law †.

Many deeds that are here do not appear to have any reference to the hoſpitals, and very poſſibly either did belong to ſome of the members, or were depoſited there for ſecurity by other perſons. It ſeems to have been the cuſtom to make the donation to ſome one or more of the brethren of the hoſpitals, who transferred the truſt to other perſons, or to the hoſpital. Thomas de Wolton ‡, of whom there is frequent mention, was maſter of Eaſt-bridge Hoſpital from 1351 to 1381.

The charters of Herbaldown Hoſpital are put into an old ſtrong oaken box, guarded with iron plates; and the private deeds into a box, which is divided into four partitions: and both are put into the hoſpital-cheſt. There are drawers within the cheſt belonging to St. John's Hoſpital for this purpoſe; and all the writings belonging to this hoſpital are depoſited in them, each drawer being properly labelled with its contents.

It is not neceſſary to give any hiſtory of theſe hoſpitals, becauſe little can be added to the account which Mr. Somner has publiſhed in his Antiquities of Canterbury. It will, however, be but juſtice to him to take notice of one thing not mentioned either by him or his editor; That the continuance of their penſion to the hoſpitals after the lands of the ſee of Canterbury were ſeized by the parliament was owing to a petition which he drew up for them, which is alſo inſerted at the end of the book ‖ intituled, "The Prior's accounts from 1605 to Sept. 14, "1647." Nor may it be improper to obſerve two miſtakes which he has made. The charter of Archbiſhop Richard § is not in St. John's Hoſpital, as he ſays, p. 43. but in Herbaldown. He ſays too, p. 44. "this hoſpital's (Her-"baldown) ancient governor, now called a maſter, was a dean," and quotes the ſubſcription of Benedict with this addition, "tunc temporis decani de Sancto Nico-"lao:" whereas Algar was at that time preſbyter of St. Nicholas, and Benedict writes himſelf only dean, as may be ſeen in the ſubſcriptions to the deed, which is here copied at large:

"Noverint p̃ſentes & fuṫi q̃d ego Elueus Pinneſloue conceſſi Deo & fratrib' hoſ-"pital' de Sc̃o Nicholao VI denarios annuatim de domo & de manſione quã Lithe "filia Canteuel tenuit & m̃i ſolebat reꝺꝺe illos VI denar' annuatim Litha. Teſti-"monio Bñd' ĩc tẽpis decani, qui s̃ has litṫas ſc̃pſit, & ꝺni Algari pr̃bri de Sc̃o "Nichol' & ꝺni Ade pr̃bri, & Simonis de Sc̃o Andrea. Concedentib' etiã duob'

* At the Moat, now belonging to Earl Cowper.

† The extracts relative to this eſtate will be printed in the Appendix to Northgate, Chap. V.

‡ Otherwiſe called Thomas New, vicar of Reculver. See the Hiſtory of that pariſh, p. 157.

‖ See an account of this book in the Appendix to Northgate, Chap. VI.

§ Printed in the Hiſtory of "Reculver," p. 124.

"filiis

" filiis meis Barthol' & Robe." Benedict was moſt probably the rural dean of Canterbury at that time. This deed, which is without date, ſeems to be the moſt ancient in the hoſpital.

He quotes, p. 50, a letter under the ſeal of the hoſpital, requeſting alms, to prove that St. John's Hoſpital was fired in King Edward the Third's time. There is no ſuch letter now in the cheſt of the hoſpital. There is one beginning with the ſame addreſs: " Omnibus ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ prælatis, ad quos literæ iſtæ per-" venerint, fratres & ſorores hoſpitalis de Northgate de Cantuar' ſalutem & apoſ-" tolicam benedictionem: domus ſiquidem noſtra in tanta conſiſtit paupertate & " neceſſitate quod cum maxima miſeria vitam indubitanter ſuſtinemus." In this no mention is made of fire, but the recital of their indulgences immediately follows. Yet this ſeems to be the ſame that Mr. Somner quotes, p. 51.; for it ſays, " Et ſunt in " hoſpitali noſtro centum [the number which he gives] fratres & ſorores cæci, clau-" di, ſurdi, & aliis diverſis infirmitatibus languidi." It was cuſtomary for ſome of the brethren to be ſent about the kingdom to collect alms twice a year, for one month before the Nativity and before the Feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, and for three weeks after each; and this continued to be done in Queen Elizabeth's time, ch. III, N°s 12, and 13 *. At theſe times they carried letters under the ſeal of the hoſpital, reciting the indulgences granted them by popes, archbiſhops, and biſhops (which they were very diligent to obtain) and beſtowing a ſhare of them upon their benefactors. In this letter, which ſeems to be the only one of this ſort, they ſay, " Si quis dicto hoſpitali noſtro " anulum, firmaculum, aurum, vel argentum, vaccas, juvenculam, bidentem, agnum, vel " vitulum dare vel tranſmittere voluerit, tradat & liberet procuratori noſtro præſenti, & " eum recipiemus in fraternitatem hoſpitalis noſtri prædicti, concedentes eidem par-" ticipationem omnium bonorum operum quæ in prædicto hoſpitali fient in per-" petuum." And afterward it is ſaid that theſe 100 brothers and ſiſters ſay daily 30,000 Paternoſters and Ave Marias, the benefit of which, and all other religious exerciſes, they freely impart to their benefactors. But the brethren of Herbaldown ſet theirs at a cheaper rate, N° 9. They were in number about eighty, ſaid daily 4000 Pater noſters, Ave Marias, and Credos; and any one might have the benefit of them for giving them any thing of the value of one penny, or even one half-penny. They had indulgences from 53 cardinals and biſhops; and this bears date 1398, about 300 years after their foundation; and in this manner they every where hawked about theſe indulgences. Such was the miſerable ſtate of religion that then prevailed!

In an archiepiſcopal charter in Herbaldown Hoſpital †, directions are given for ſettling the payment of the penſion to the hoſpitals, which at that time was charged upon the parſonage of Reculver, ſo as to prevent diſputes between the executors of any archbiſhop and his ſucceſſor: and in this mention is made of a cuſtom of the ſee of Canterbury, That if any archbiſhop ſhould die between Eaſter and Michaelmas, " in hoc caſu, de conſuetudine eccleſie Cantuarien-" ſis notorie fructus majores & autumpnales ejuſdem anni ad ipſum pertinere de-" bebunt." OSMUND BEAUVOIR.

* Two licences were granted for this purpoſe, in 1572 and 1585. See the Appendix to Northgate, Chap. V.

† Printed at large in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 148.

ROYAL AND ARCHIEPISCOPAL GRANTS.

1. Grant from King Henry I. of ten perches of land in Blen Wood *. [Seal worn out, ſilk bag remaining.]

HENRICUS rex Angl' archiep̃o Cantuar', & vicec', & omnibus baron', & miniſtr' & fidelibus ſuis de Chent†, Francis & Anglis, ſal'. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, p̃ Dei amore & anima patris & matris mee, & Matilde regine & Willi filii mei, & p̃ redemptione peccatorum meorum, in acrementum hoſpitalis, de boſco de Blen, x perticatas terre de boſco ad exſartand' & excolend' undique circa hoſpitale. Et volo & firmit' p̃cipio ut habitantes in loco illo habeant meam firmam pacem, ne aliquis eis injuriam aut contumeliam faciat. T. Willo elemoſinario cap̃llo meo, & Pagano fil' Joñis, & Gaufr' fil' Pagan', & Pagan' Peur'‡. Ap̃d Odeſtoc ||.

2. King Henry the Second's Charter of protection. [Seal much decayed.]

HENRICUS Dei gr̃a rex Angl', & dux Norm' & Aquitan', & com' And', archiep̃is, ep̃is, abbatibus, archidecanis, decanis, comitib', baronib', juſtic', vic', & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis Angl', ſalutem. Sciatis q̃d infirmi de Cantuar', & om̃s res & poſſeſſiones ſue ſunt in manu & cuſtodia & protectione mea. Et id̃o p̃cipio q̃d eos & omnes res & poſſeſſiones ſuas cuſtodiatis & manuteneatis, & protegatis ſic' meas proprias, ita q̃d nullam violentiam aut injuriam aut gravamen eis faciatis nec fieri p̃mittatis. Et ſiquis eis ſuper hoc in aliquo forisfacere p̃ſumpſerit plenariam eis inde ſine dil̃oe juſticiam fieri faciatis. T. Willo clico de Cam', apud Windeſor'.

* Printed in Battely's edition of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, part I. Appendix, N° XIV. b. p. 11.

† Kent.

‡ Perhaps Peverel.

|| Woodſtock.

3. King

3. King Henry the Second's writ for one cartiage every day in Short [Sorotta] wood. (There is an atteſted copy of this writ by Somner.) [See N° 5.]

HENRICUS rex Angl', & dux Norm' & Aquit', & com' And', vic' ſuo de Kent, & miniſtr' ſuis, ſal'. Concedo leproſis de Herbandona quod habeant ſingulis diebus unum ſumarium * in boſcho de Sorotta, ad attrahenda ligna ad op' eor' quamdiu placuerit. T. Tom' [a] Canc', apud Canth'.

4. Grant of twenty marks, "ex reditibus regis in Cantuaria, 19 Hen. II." [1173.] [This king made another grant to the ſame effect; 18 Feb. anno regni 23. Seal, much broken, in a yellow laced ſilk bag.]

HENRICUS Dei gr̃a rex Angl', & dux Norm' & Aquitan', & com' And', archiep̃is, ep̃is, abbatibus, com', baron', juſtic', vic', & omnibus miniſtris & fidelibus ſuis Angl', ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe in p̃petuam elemoſinam, & preſenti carta confirmaſſe, leproſis de Herbaldona xx marcatas [b] reddit' ſingulis annis habendas de redditu meo Cantuarie donec eas aſſigno alibi ſuſcipiendas, ut in eccl̃ia, et in aliis redditibus. T. G.[c] ep̃o Lond', R.[d] ep̃o Wigorn', R.[e] electo Wint', R.[f] electo Hereford', magiſtro Waltero de Inſula, com' Willo de Mand', Willo fil' Andr' Hug' de Creiſſi. Apud Weſtm'.

5. Grant of Richard I. for one carriage every day in Short [g] [Sorotta] wood, November 9. [With an atteſted copy by W. Somner.]

RICARDUS, Dei gr̃a, rex Angl', dux Norm', Aquit', & com' And', vicecom' & baillivis ſuis de Kent, ſalutem. Concedimus leproſis de Herebaldona, quod habeant ſingulis diebus unum ſumarium in boſco de Sorotta, ad attrahenda

* "Summarius" was probably a cart drawn by one horſe. Thus in "Decem Scriptores," p. 572, 65. "five plauſtris, five quadrigis, five bigis, five ſummariis comportata." This was to fetch timber for their buildings, "ad attrahenda ligna ad opera eorum." See N° 5.

That it could not be "a load of wood" appears from a charter of the ſame king, p. 1575, by which he had previouſly given all his Blenwood ("totum boſcum noſtrum de Blen") to the monks of Chriſt Church, excepting one horſe-load given by his father to the canons of St. Gregory's, and confirmed by his charter.

In the "Decem Scriptores," p. 1574, Gervas mentions a perambulation, on the oaths of 24 men of the vicinage, of the boundaries of this ſame wood ("boſcum de Blen quod Srutte cognomina-" tur)," made 29 Aug. 1192, 3 Rich. I. by G[eoffry] Prior of Chriſt Church, with ſix monks, and Reginald ſheriff of Kent, with ſeveral ſoldiers and others, by virtue of a mandate from the chancellor [Longchamp Bp. of Ely,] juſticiary of the realm, and the barons of the Exchequer; when all the King had previouſly given to the monks on each ſide of the highway was aſſigned to them. D.

[a] Suppoſed to be Thomas Becket, who was made chancellor in the beginning of this king's reign, and reſigned the great ſeal upon his being made archbiſhop of Canterbury. This writ muſt therefore have iſſued before the 9th of H. II. [H. HALL.]

* This payment remains to this day—now 13l. 6s. 8d.

[c] Gilbert Foliot was biſhop of London from 1163 (9 H. II.) to 1187.

[d] Roger was biſhop of Worceſter from 1163 (9 H. II.) to 1179.

[e] Richard Trotclive, alias More, was elected biſhop of Winton 1173 (19 H. II.)

[f] Richard Foliot, biſhop of Hereford, was conſecrated 6 Oct. 1174 (20 H. II.) [H. H.]

[g] At the end of a copy of this, and the like grant of H. II. is written, "Concordat hæc copia "cum originalibus chartis, facta invicem collacione fideli per me,

"Willelmum Somner, Notarium Publicum."

ligna ad opera eorum, ꝑ ſalute ñra & ꝑ aĩa patris ñri, in liberam & ꝑpetuam elemoſinam; & precipimus quod non permittatis quod monachi Cantuar' aut aliquis alius eis aliquam moleſtiam faciant aut gravamen: precipimus aut' & vol' quod cuſtodiatis & protegatis ipſa domum & leproſos, & non permittatis quod eis faciat aliquis moleſtiam aut gravamen; & faciatis eis habere integre redditus ſuos quos habere debebant & ſolebant tempore d̃ni regis patris ñri in baillivis ñris. T. meipſo, apud Rup̃e * And' IX die Novembris. [Great part of the ſeal remains. H. H.]

6. The King's writ, "Pro infirmis Hoſpitalis de Herebandon," 1 March, 1 Hen. III. [1217. A writ to the bailiffs of Canterbury, for payment of xx marks with the arrears granted by K. Henry II. 18 Feb. 23 year of his reign. Seal much broken.]

7. Exemplification of King Henry the Second's grant of twenty marks a year, 12 Oct. 31 Edw. III. [1358. Seal almoſt perfect.]

8. Breve regium ballivis Cant', pro ſolutione prædict' xx marc' ꝑ an' cum arrerag'. 10 Nov. 1 R. II.

A writ to the bailiffs of Canterbury, for payment of xx marks ꝑ ann. and the arrears, agreably to the grant of K. Henry II. 8 Feb. 23d year of his reign. [Seal broken. 1378.]

9. Exemplification and confirmation of grants of xx marks ꝑ ann. from K. Henry II. in the 19th year of his reign, and 18 Feb. in the 23d year of his reign, with an exact copy. [1 March, 1 Hen. V. 1414.] (The broad ſeal perfect, and extremely well preſerved.)

10. A confirmation of the twenty marks to be paid out of the chamber of Canterbury, 28 May, 1 Hen. VI. 1423. [not, as it is indorſed, 1 H. VIII. Seal ſomewhat broken.]

11. Carta de xx marcis, 8 Julii, 12 Hen. VI. [1435. Seal much broken.]

12. Exemplification and confirmation of King Edward the Third's exemplification and confirmation of King Henry the Second's grant of Feb. 18, an. regni 23; dated 14 Oct. 1 Edw. IV. [1461. Seal ſomewhat broken.]

13. Exemplification and confirmation of King Henry the Second's grant of xx marks a year, 30 Nov. 2 R. III. (The broad ſeal entire, and extremely well preſerved.) [1484. Reciting the exemplifications of E. IV. E. V. and R. II. the exemplifications of the Houſe of Lancaſter.]

14. Exemplification and confirmation of the grant in N° 12; 20 Nov. 1 H. VII. [1485. Seal broken.]

15. Another confirmation, 14 April, 2 H. VIII. [1511.] (The ſeal entire, and well preſerved, except the horſe's head a little rubbed.)

* Probably *Rupes ad Yonem*, Roche ſur Yon in Poitou, or ſome other place abroad.

16. Quieta

16. Quieta clamatio in perpetuum de decimis & primis fructibus, 2 Maii, 29 H. VIII. [Diſcharge from payment of firſt-fruits and tenths *.]

17. Exemplification and confirmation of King Henry the Second's grant of xx marks; and of King Henry the Eighth's diſcharge from tenths and firſt-fruits, 2 Dec. 2 Edw. VI.

18. Confirmatio regis Edwardi III. de CXL lī. ex reditibus archiep' Cant' ſolvendis [ſede vacante] ipſi Hoſpitali; & de uno denario ſingulis diebus ex manerio de Liminge percipiend'; & ulterius ut liberi ſint ab oĩbus taxis, &c, 1 Dec. 9 Edw. III. 1335.

19. Copia cujuſdam [prædictæ ſcil'] cartæ antiq' ex conceſſione đni reg' Angl' nunc, que eſt in cuſtodia fratrum & ſororum de Herbaldoune.

20. A true tranſlation of the ſaid letters patents.

21. Copia cujuſdam cartæ novæ ex conceſſione đni reg' Angl', in cuſtodia fratrum & ſororum Hoſpital' de Northgate. 6 Mar. 1371, 4 Edw. III.

22. Copia mandati đni Wiłłmi Wittleſey, Cant' Archiep̃i, ad declarand' omnes excommunicatos qui jura & libertates Hoſpitalibus per cartas đni Edwardi regis conceſſas infregerint, 13 kal. April. 1370 *.

WILLIELMUS, permiſſione divina, Cantuar'archiep̃us, tocius Anglie primas, & ap̃lice ſedis legatus, dilect' filiis commiſſario ñro Cantuar' generali offic' ñri Cantuar', ac omnibus & ſingulis rectoribus, vicar', & capellan' p̃poch', p̃ ñras civitatem & dioc' conſtitut', ſalt̃m, gr̃am, & b̃n'. Cum nuper excellentiſſimus in Xp̃o princeps & đnus ñr dominus Edwardus, Dei gr̃a, rex Anglie & Franc' illuſtris, ac dñs Hiƀn', p̃ ſuas patent' literas, p̃ ſe & heredibus ſuis, conceſſerit pauperibus fr̃ibus & ſororibus hoſpitalium ñror' de Northgate & Herbaldowne juxta Cant', quod ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui imperpetuum de tallagiis ſingulis & contribucionib' quibuſcunque eſſent quieti; quodque conceſſionem ſuam p̃ alias ſuas patentes literas ad duo meſuag', &c. poſt conceſſionem p̃dict' adquiſit' etiam innovatam; & conceſſerit p̃ ſe & heredibus ſuis, quatenus in ipſo eſt, quod ipſi fr̃es & ſorores & ſucceſſores ſui, tam de contribuc̃one t̃re maritime q̃m aliis tallagiis, auxiliis, & contribucionibus ſup̃ius ſpecificatis, racione t̃rar' & tenementor' ſuor' faciendis, omni quiete in perpetuum. Ex parte tam' dc̃or' fr̃m & ſoror' nobis exiſtit intimatum, quod nonnulli maledictionis & perditionis filii dicte ñre dioc', quorum nomina ignorantur penitus & perſone, dc̃os fr̃es & ſorores racione bonorum catallorum tenementorum & terr' horum ſatagunt tallagiarum, & ad contribucionem cuſtodie terr' maritime & ad contribuciones alios ſup̃ſcript' compellere quam dc̃os ipſos racione p̃miſſa talliarunt & contribuere fecerint, jura & libertates p̃ cartas dc̃i đni ñri regis eis ut p̃mittitur conceſſas infringendo, in dc̃or' fr̃m & ſoror' p̃judicium non modicum & regie libertatis leſionem manifeſtam: Vobis igitur conjunctim, & unicuique veſtrum diviſim & in ſolid' committimus & mandamus, firmiter injungentes quamque in ſingulis ec-

* Enrolled in the Exchequer, 29 H. VIII. and in the Firſt Fruits Office, 24 May, 33 H. VIII.
† See the ſeal in plate III. fig. 13.

cłiis

cliis ñr' civitat' & dioc' p̃dict' & in locis aliis in quibus viderit expedire, & p̱ partem eor̃dem fr̃m & soror' fueritis congrue requisit', diebus d̃nicis & festivis inter miss' solempnia, cum major in eisdem convenerit p̃pli multitudo, & divina moneatis & efficaciter inducatis moneri & efficaciter induci p̱ alios faciatis publice & in genere omnes & singulos qui dc̃os fr̃es & sorores occasione bonorum, catall', ten', & terrar' horum talliarunt, seu ad supradict' contribuere fecerint publice & occulte, aut jura & libertates ut p̃fertur eis concessas enervare moliuntur, quod a p̃dict' injuriis & gravaminibus in posterum faciend' penitus desistant, & ab attemptat' hactenus per eosdem eisdem satisfaciant competent', sub pena sententie excõicationis majoris, quam in ipsos malefactores omnes & singulos v̄ris monitionibus non parentes & eis in p̃missis seu p̃missor' aliquo consilium dantes auxilium vel favorem clam vel palam p̱ vos & vestrum quemlibet volumus aũctone fulminare, ipsosque fuisse & esse excõicat' occasione p̃missa publice & ingeñe in eccliis & locis predict' vos insuper p̃mandari quociens & viderit quando oportunum. Presentes quoque literas, cum p̱ aliquem v̄m execut' fuerint, retenta ear' copia penes vos si volueritis dict' fr̃ibus & sororibus libet'. Dat' apud Otteford xiii kal' Aprilis, anno Dñi mill̃mo cccseptuagesimo, et ñre translat' tercio.

23. Acquittance for lxxix s̃. viii d̃. (two fifteenths) due from the hospitals, and of their lands in Kynghampford, Wyngham, Westgate, and Estry. 1 R. I. 1189.

24. Copy of a writ of King Richard II. to discharge the hospital from payment of a tenth and fifteenth, and half a tenth and fifteenth, in consequence of King Edward the Third's exemption from taxes, 26 March, 3 R. II. 1379.

25. Exemplificatio & confirmatio Reg. H. IV. ꝯhartæ Reg. Ric. II. per quam charta Regis Edw. III. an. regni sui 45, de tallagiis, &c. non solvendis exemplificatur & confirmatur, 6 Dec. 1 H. IV. 1399.

26. Exemplification of the preceding charter, 14 July, 1 H. V. 1413.

27. Vera copia brevis d̃ni regis, p̱ exonerat' hospital' de Northgate & Herbaldoune, in com' Kanc', unius integr' xvme & xme. 12 Oct. 9 H. ....

28. [Pardon from K. H. VI. 13 Jun. 15th of his reign, to the Hospital, for having purchased certain lands contrary to the statute of mortmayn; and] L̃ra perdonat', 7 Maii, 15 H. VI. 1457. This is a general pardon.

29. 1. Charta Ricardi Archiep̃i Cant', dat' inter A. D. 1171, & 1184. In dorso, Donatio xx librarum ex eccl̃ia de Reculver ultra cxl l̃i. prius conceff' ex maneriis de Raculfe & Boctun. (Hic mentio fit fundationis per Lanfrancum.) This charter is printed by Mr. Battely *, App. 61. Part of the counter-seal remains, inscribed RICA. . . . . PRIMAS

29. 2. Copia antiqua prædictæ chartæ.

29. 3. A Copy of N° 29, in the hand-writing of Mr. Somner; and the same translated into English.

* And also in the History of Reculver, p. 129.

30. 1. Con-

30. 1. Confirmatio Ed. I. de revocatione eccl̃ie de Reculver ad cameram archiep̃atus Cant', & ut hoſpitalia ſuſtineantur ex reddit̃ibus ipſius archiep̃i, 18 Dec. 19 Edw. I. 1291 *. See hereafter, p. 240, N° 71.

30. 2. Licence of K. Edw. III. for appropriation of the church of Reculver to the archbiſhop's table; and for payment of 160 l. p an. out of the revenues of the ſee of Cant' to the hoſpitals, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain †. 16 March, 22 Edw. III. 1348. See hereafter, p. 241, N° 72.

30. 3. Order [rather letters patent] of Abp. Sim. Iſlip, that 160 l. per an. due from the archbiſhoprick to the Hoſpitals of Herbaldown and Northgate ſhall be paid for the future out of the [appropriation of the] church of Reculver ‡, 8 id. Feb. 1355. [which uſed to be paid out of the temporalities of the ſee of Canterbury, with the confirmation of the prior and chapter of Canterbury.] (The ſeal; ſee plate III. fig. 11. is entire.)

31. Charta Simonis Iſlip Archiep̃i Cant', ejuſdem tenoris & dat'. (Part of the ſeal remains.)

32. Alia charta predict̃i Archiep̃i ejuſdem tenoris & dat'.
(In dorſo.) "Herbald more auncient than St. John's by this, dated 1255; ſo that "it appeareth that this yere 1617 it is ſince 262 yeres." (The ſeal loſt.)

33. Confirmatio predict̃æ chartæ per prior' & capit' Cant'. (In dorſo.) "For our "wageſſes. Herbaldoune perquiſitũ p̃ fr̃em Willm de Chyleham tunc p̃orem ibid'."

34. Tho. Arundel Archiep̃i exemplificatio & confirmatio fundationis Cantariæ § in hoſpitali Sc̃i Nich̃i de Herebaldoun ‖. (The ſeal, which ſee in plate III. fig. 14. is entire, and repreſents the martyrdom of Thomas Becket.) [18 May 1402.]

(In dorſo.) The Confirmation of a chauntry for a pryeſte to ſerve the hoſpitalls.

THOMAS, permiſſione divina Cantuarien' archiep̃s, totius Anglie primas [& Ap̃lice ſedis legatus**] dilectis in X̃po filiis priori & prioriſſe ac fratribus & ſororibus hoſpitalis noſtri de Herbaldoune ſalutem, graciam, & benedictionem. Scrutato regiſtro bone memorie d̃ni Willelmi Wittleſeye predeceſſoris noſtri dotacionem ſive ordinacionem perpetue cantarie in hoſpitali ñro predict̃o reperimus in eodem tenorem qui ſequitur

* Printed in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 131.
† Printed in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 141.
‡ Printed in the Hiſtory of that pariſh, p. 148.
§ A chantry founded by Abp. Wittleſey, 4 non. Feb. 1371. See p. 183.
‖ This exemplification is printed in Battely's edition of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 1. Appendix N° XIV. p. 10.
** Theſe words have a line drawn through them in the original.

continentem. "Univerſis ſce matris eccleſie filiis preſentes literas inſpecturis Willelmus, permiſſione divina Cantuarien' archiep̄s, totius Anglie primas, & apoſtolice ſedis legatus, ſalutem in dño ſempiternam. Cum cuſtos quilibet hoſpitalis noſtri de Eſtbrigge in Cantuaria qui pro tempore fuerit ſuis ſumptibus & expenſis invenire teneatur ſacerdotem ydoneum, qui jugiter divina celebret coram pauperibus alterius hoſpitalis noſtri de Herbaldoune in eccl'ia Sc̄i Nicholai ibidem, & eorum confeſſiones audiat, eisque diebus & noctibus prout oportebit eccleſiaſtica miniſtret ſacramenta; ſitque de preſenti & erit veriſimiliter in futurum difficile ſtipendiarios reperire ſacerdotes ydoneos qui inter dictos pauperes taliter converſari voluerint, preſertim cum ipſorum pauperum nonnulli lepra ſint infecti; ac pro infectis hujuſmodi ipſum hoſpitale principaliter ſit fundatum, niſi forſan manſionem ab eis ſeparatam habuerint & vicinam, cantariamque non mobilem p̄petuam obtineant ad victum eorundem capellanorum dotatam competenter: Nos, premiſſa debito conſiderationis intuitu penſantes, cureque animarum dictorum pauperum & hoſpitalis predicti utilitati providere volentes, quandam perpetuam cantariam unius capellani, ut premittitur, divina apud Herbaldoune celebraturi fundamus, dotamus, & ut ſubſcribit' ordinamus. Habebit ſiquidem ſacerdos hujuſmodi ipſius cantarie perpetuus, in partem dotis ejuſdem, unam manſionem ſufficientem & honeſtam edificatam ex oppoſito porte dicti hoſpitalis de Herbaldoune, cum prediis & gardinis adjacentibus, ac quodam columbari ibidem jam conferend' dicto hoſpitali de Eſtbrigge per dñum Willm atte Welle capellanum, de regis licentia jam obtenta, ut inter benefactores habeatur utriuſque hoſpitalis ſupradicti. Necnon quandam aream prefato hoſpitali ñro de Herbaldoune contiguam vocatam Claveringge *. Habebit etiam ſacerdos ipſius cantarie de fratribus & ſororibus hoſpitalis de Herbaldoune duas marcas de claro p̄ equales porciones annuatim in p̄petuum. Reputabitur inſuper & erit ſacerdos ipſe, abſque ñro aut ſucceſſorum noſtrorum novo onere, unus de numero pauperum in hoſpitali ñro de Herbaldoune requiſito, propter ipſius converſationem, celebrationes, & orationes quas quaſi continue faciet coram eis & inter eos, tantum p̄cipiens, & taliter, ſicut eorum unus, incedens, ſi voluerit, veſtitus, pro reverentia ſui ordinis, ut ſacerdos ſecularis. Habebit inſuper quinque marcas liberi & ſecuri redditus in denariis tempore dñi Thome Elton, jam cuſtodis dicti noſtri hoſpitalis de Eſtbrigge, eidem hoſpitali adquiſitas apud Herne, quas ſolvent quid' Thomas de Court, heredes & aſſignati ejus, pro terris & tenementis dimiſſis eis p̄ factum in hac p̄te ſufficiens de ſolvendo. Ac etiam duas marcas cum dimidia annuat' de cuſtode quocumque ipſius hoſpitalis ñri de Eſtbrigge p̄ tempe eid' capell' p̄ſolvend' ad quatuor anni terminos uſualit' principales, quas cuſtos ipſe cum ulteriori ſum̄a annis ſingulis de certis terris, reddit' & paſtur' libere habere poterit quas

* "Where before, ſpeaking of this hoſpital, I ſaid the chantry prieſt dwelt over againſt the hoſpital, I find I was miſtaken: for the account of the chantry's endowment, given to the commiſſioners about the time of the ſuppreſſion, ſaith he had his dwelling here at Clavering." Somner, Marginal Note.

After Claveringge, in archbiſhop Wittleſeye's Regiſter, is contained as follows, "que manſio cum ipſis prediis, gardinis, columbar' & area, eſtimatione communi, duas marcas de claro valebit imperpetuum annuatim. Reputabitur inſuper, &c." [Hall.]

dictus

dictus dominus Thomas custos, eciam sue custodie tempore, adquivisit de domino Thoma de Ros, milite, apud Hothe; super quibus terris & pasturis libere distringere sacerdos ipse valeat p̄ omni tempe ipsar' duar' marcar' & dimid' post unumquemque t̄m supradictum, per mensem si postea in solucione hujusmodi sit cessatum. Et sic dos ipsius cantarie undecim marcas cum dimidia vel circit' verisimilit' in posterum valebit annuatim. Ad ipsam autem cantariam, quociens eam vacare contigerit custos dicti hospitalis de Estbrigg, qui pro tempore fuerit, sacerdotes ydoneos, qui in ea residere voluerint, & cotidie coram ipsis pauperibus, cessante impedimento legitimo, juxta canonum exigentiam, celebrare divina, aut per alium facere celebrari, & aīar' curam gerere eorundem, ut est dictum, ad que omnia & singula sacerdotes hujusmodi teneri volumus & artari, nobis & successoribus nostris presentabit. Ad sumptus autem reparacionis domorum prefate mansionis & columbaris, ac exhibitionem panis, vini, & luminariorum honestorum p̄ celebrationibus missarum predictarum necessariorum, tenebitur sacerdos ipse ratione predicte dotis sue. Si autem sacerdos ydoneus haberi non poterit qui ipsam cantariam habere velit, & ad celebrationes & curam predictam ac alia predicta oña artari noluerit, ut est dictum, ex tunc custos memorati hospitalis de Estbrigge, qui p̄ tempore fuerit, possessiones dicte dotis supius descriptas ingrediatur & teneat, ac de dictis celebrationibus & cura disponat, sicut prius tenebatur, & prout melius videbitur sibi expedire. In quorum omnium testimon' has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigillo nostro consignatas. Dat' apud Croydone, IIII^to non' Februarii, anno Domini MCCCLXXI, et nostre translationis quarto." Nos igitur Thomas, p̄missione divina Cantuarien' archiep̄us, totius Anglie primas, & ap̄lice sedis legatus predictus, predictam dotacionem, sive ordinationem, ratam habentes pariter & acceptam similiter approbando & quantum in nobis est confirmantes, vobis cōīt' & divisim firmit' injungendo mandamus quatenus dñm Johannem Bray, capellanum predicte cantarie modernum, tanquam unum de numero pauperum in hospitali predicto admittatis, tantum & talit' sicut alicui alteri pauperi ejusdem, in quibuscumque pecuniar' sum̄is, seu aliis vite necessariis, effectualit' ministrantes. Dat' in palatio nostro Cantuarie XVIII die mensis Maii, anno Dñi mill^mo quadragentesimo secundo, et nostre translationis anno sexto.

35. Abp. Winchelsey's Statutes, Feb. 24, 1298.

The seal (see plate III. fig. 8.), almost entire, represents a Bishop at full length, holding a cross in his left hand; his right hand lifted up, and his mouth open.

..... S. TOCIVS ANGLIE PRIM..... The rest of the inscription broken off.

Reverse (fig. 9.) represents the martyrdom of Tho. Becket; archbishop praying underneath. Inscription, *Auxili*VM PRO ME SIT SEMPER PASSIO THOME.

ROBERTUS, permissione divina Cantuar' archiep̄us, tocius Anglie primas, dilectis filiis Priori & Prioresse, fratribus ac sororibus, Hospitalis de Herebaldoune juxta Cantuar', ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Quia nuper in ñra visitacione comperimus ipsum hospitale per liberaciones extra concessas, & habitas, ex toto difformes, ac etiam fratrum & sororum ejusdem inordinatos incessus, & modis aliis a

ſtatu congruo multipliciter jam eductum, neceſſarium ac honeſtum eſſe conſpicimus ut id modo debito reformemus.

In primis quoque ſtatuimus, ordinantes, ut omnes fratres & ſorores hoſpitalis ejuſdem habitum habeant uniformem; videlicet, tunicam ſeu ſupertunicam claufam, & fratres ſcapularium cum capucio, ac ſorores mantellum de groſſo ruſſeto unius precii & coloris. Fururis inſuper & penulis agninis, dumtaxat nigris, levis & ejuſdem precii, eoſdem frēs & ſorores uti volumus & precipimus in futurum. Habeant etiam tam frēs quam ſorores de bovino coreo ſoculares, ultra medium tibie coreo circa tibiam laqueatos, aut de eodem coreo nodulatos, vel botas, non de alio coreo quam bovino. Inſuper nec frēs ſine ſcapulario, nec ſorores ſine mantello, portam exeant quoquo modo. Sorores etiam caput coopertum habeant duplici velo, videlicet albo inferius, & ſuperius nigro, non de ſubtili panno (ſc. groſſo), ejuſdem precii & coloris.

Item ſtatuendo precipimus impoſterum firmiter obſervari, quod nullus frater aut ſoror in dicto hoſpitali de cetero admittatur, niſi perſona admittenda in eodem, diligenter prius examinata, Oracōem dominicam, Patrm nr, cum Salutacione beate virginis, Ave Maria, & ſimbolum Credo in Deum ſciat prius ſufficienter inſtructa edicere diſtinctius & aperte. Item quod ex nunc muti, qui omnino loqui non poterunt, in dicto hoſpitali, nec etiam loqui valentes, niſi ſuum habitum prius habeant, ut preordinatur, preparatum, nullatenus admittantur.

Quicunque vero frum & ſoror' conſueta ſuffragia & debita in eodem hoſpitali inſtituta ex antiqua ordinacione quolibet die dicenda negligenter omiſerit, in proxima ſexta feria peccatum ſuum hujuſmodi, coram fratribus & ſororibus omnibus hinc ſexta feria congregandis, publice fateatur, & frēs a Priore, & ſorores a Prioriſſa, vel ipſis abſentibus a tenentibus ipſorum loca, penitentiam ſubeant ſalutarem; videlicet quod ſabbato ꝓximo ſequente, ceſſante impedimento, hujus ſuffragia per ipſos omittentes duplicentur.

Fratribus etiam & ſororibus hoſpitalis ejuſdem omnem alienacion' terrar', reddituum, ac quorumcumque immobilium poſſeſſionum, inpignoracionem etiam mobilium hoſpitalis ejuſdem, ſine archiepi licentia, faciendam, interdicimus, ſub pena excōnis majoris, in quam contravenientes incidant ipſo facto.

Ceterumque nuper in viſitacione dicti hoſpitalis invenimus quod corrodia quibuſdam uxoratis, & aliis divitum ſervientibus, ac miniſtris aliunde vite neceſſaria ſibi querere valentibus extra ipſum hoſpitale commorantibus, contra fundatoris illius intencionem, qui voluit omnes de bonis ejuſdem hoſpitalis victualia habentes, ad cetera ſuffragia infra ipſius loci ſepta dumtaxat dicenda ſingulis diebus aſtringi, vendita & conceſſa, pauperes & infirmos prefati hoſpitalis debitis alimoniis, ipſumque hoſpitale, & ejus miniſtros, conſuetis & ab antiquo inſtitutis orationibus & ſuffragiis, ſolitiſque obſequiis, propter facultatum diminucionem hujus temere defraudari, in ipſorum vendentium & concedentium grave animarum periculum, & ſcandalum manifeſtum; ſtatuendo diſtrictius inhibemus, ne unquam aliquibus perſonis extra prefatum hoſpitale in ſeculo commorantibus vendantur hujus corrodia, vel concedantur, vel aliqualiter ſolvantur, ſc. talibus dumtaxat qui in dicto hoſpitali continuo ſtare voluerint, & Deo Altiſſimo, ſecundum antiquam obſervacionem,

oracionum reddere ſuffragia conſueta, ſub pena excōis majoris, quam ex nunc in quoſcunque contravenientes proferimus in hiis ſcriptis, quorum abſolucionem nobis ſpecialiter reſervamus.

Fratres inſuper aut ſorores hoſpitalis ejuſdem, ſine Prioris aut Prioriſſe licentia, ex cauſa dumtaxat legitima concedenda, exterius non vagentur. Cauſas autem hujuſmodi taliter declaramus, ut p negotiis utilibus domus, perſone ad hoc idonee & experte, aut pro infirmitate graviſſima, vel morte, aut gravi infirmitate parentum ſeu amicorum, vel pro aliqua recreatione modica, aut pro negociis propriis ad victum neceſſariis hiis que indigere noſcuntur, hujus exeundi licentia concedatur, dum tamen bini & bine nullo modo ſuſpecte ſimul incedent, & exeuntibus ipſis terminus brevis & competens ut domi redeant ſtatuatur ultra nullatenus moraturis. Quod ſi voluntarie fecerint, puniantur graviter protinus redeuntes. Et ſi trina vice ſic illicenciati exierint, vel in termino ſibi ad redeundum ſtatuto redire contempſerint, per ſuperiorem ipſius hoſpitalis cuſtodem a domo perpetuo amoveantur. Et hoc idem quibuſcumque fratribus & ſororibus domus ejuſdem, qui trinis monicionibus aut correccionibus factis de eorum exceſſibus incorrigibiles fuerint, diſtricte precipimus obſervari.

Item fratres & ſorores garruloſi, contentioſi, aut rixoſi, ſi primo, ſecundo, & tertio moniti ſe non correxerint, penis prius eis impoſitis pro commiſſis ad quartum exceſſum ſuper hoc, ſeu dictum per ſuperiorem cuſtodem ut ſupra, a domo perpetuo ejiciantur. Idem de inobedientibus, ſi in rebellione perſtiterint, diſtricte precipimus obſervari.

Item nullus frater, aut ſoror, in civitate Cantuar', vel ipſius ſuburbio, extra domum ſuam ſupradictam pernoctet, nec de conſuetudine cōmedat, aut diu ſine cauſa evidenti, & ex conceſſa, ut ſupra, licentia, diucius moram trahat. Et ſi ſuper hiis, vel eorum aliquo, inveniatur incorrigibilis, amoveatur a domo poſt trinum exceſſum, prius tamen correptus & monitus ſicut prius. Item quod aliquis vel aliqua conjugatus, vel conjugata, in fratrem vel ſororem dicti hoſpitalis de cetero non admittatur diſtrictius inhibemus.

De incontinentia vero ſuſpecti, ſtatim coram Priore & Prioriſſa, & fratribus duobus & duabus ſororibus non ſuſpectis, exinde conveniantur, & arguantur. Et convicti ſtatim p ſuperiorem cuſtodem ejiciantur a domo, nullatenus poſt modum redituri; quanquam enim iidem fratres & ſorores certam religionem canonem p̄ficiendam non habeant, obedientiam tamen, ac continentiam ab eiſdem fratribus & ſororibus, dum ibidem morari voluerint, ſtatuimus, & diſtricte precipimus obſervari. Ad que etiam in ſuo ingreſſu juramentum preſtent, coram fratribus & ſororibus ſpeciale * * * * * * * [N. B. *Two lines of the original are eraſed.*]

Hec vero ſtatuta & ordinaciones noſtras legi fecimus, & publice recitari, in hoſpitali predicto de Herebaldoune, in preſentia Prioris, Prioriſſe, ac aliorum fratrum & ſororum ejuſdem loci, & aliorum quamplurium congregatorum ibidem, die Martis, in feſto Sancti Matthie ap̄li, videlet ſexto kal'n' Martii, anno Dñi MCCnonageſimo octavo, conſecracionis noſtre quinto, ut extunc robur obtineant firmitatis, & in ſingulis ſuis articulis impoſterum, ſub interminacione anathematis, fideliter obſerventur. Dat' die, loco, & anno predictis.

36. Abp.

36. Abp. Parker's Statutes (with part of the ſeal remaining) on paper. Sept. 15, 1560 *.

MATTHEW, by the ſufferance of God, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of England; to all Chriſtian people ſendeth greeting in our Lord: Whereas amongſt other things that do concern our paſtoral office, wee have before our eyes the charitable affection and godly zeal that was in divers our predeceſſors, archbiſhops of Canterbury, who founded and erected two ſeveral hoſpitals; th'one of St. John's in Northgate, in the ſuburbs of Canterbury, and the other of St. Nicholas of Harbaldown, nigh unto our ſee, the city of Canterbury; for poor, ſick, impotent, and needy people to be relieved and ſuccoured in the ſame; wee, knowing the proviſion for the poor to be a thing very acceptable to God in this world, have, for the diſcharge of our conſcience, thought it our duty unto God to ſee, as nigh as wee can, and the law of God doth ſuffer, that the ſaid hoſpitals be uſed and ordered according to the minds of the founders, our predeceſſors.

1. Wherefore wee ordain and appoint, That according to the firſt foundation, there be in our hoſpital of St. John's in Northgate xxx † men, whom (after the ancient cuſtome) we will to be called Bretheren; that by this name they may be the rather put in mind of their duty to live together like bretheren in unity, concord, godly agreement, and brotherly love: and xxx † women, whom after the like manner wee will to be called Siſters, which all ſhall be bound to make their abode, and to dwell, within our ſaid hoſpital, except they have for their abſence a ſpecial grant and diſpenſation by writing, from us or our ſucceſſors, archbiſhops of Canterbury, for the time being. Providing, and alwayes foreſeeing, that there dwell not out of the houſe above the number of x bretheren and x ſiſters at any time ‡.

2. Alſo we ordain, That upon every vacation or avoydance of any of the rooms of the bretheren or ſiſters, whether it be by death, deprivation, ceſſion, voluntary departing, expulſion, or by any other lawful means; the elder, or the prior, ſo commonly called, for the time being, with three of his bretheren, within x dayes next after ſuch avoidance, if the brother dwelt in the houſe, or in the city of Canterbury, and of others that are further off, ſo ſoone as he or they have certain knowledge thereof, ſhall intimate and give in writing unto us and our ſucceſſors, archbiſhops of Canterbury, or elſe to the dean and chapter, *ſede vacante*, as well the perſon's name and manner of departing, as alſo the day, month, and year of ſuch departing, that wee may eftſoones appoint ſome other to the ſaid roome.

* Theſe are the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, at both Hoſpitals, and are therefore inſerted here, though they mention only St. John's.

† Viz. eighteen in and twelve out-brothers, twenty in and ten out-ſiſters.

‡ In this Hoſpital there are thirty-one houſes, of which thirty are now occupied. D.

Alſo

Alſo we ordain, That henceforth none be admitted brother or ſiſter, but ſuch as ſhall be named by ſome certificate from or to our ſucceſſors under our ſignet, elſe ſhall perſonally exhibit to the prior for the time being, and to his bretheren, or unto four of them at the leaſt, a grant of a corrody, under ſeal from us or our ſucceſſors, or under the ſeal of the dean and chapter, *ſede vacante:* and the elder or prior, upon ſight of every ſuch grant, ſhall within two dayes next following, in the preſence of four of his bretheren at the leaſt, admit any ſuch brother and ſiſter without further delay, til there be the full number of xxx bretheren and xxx ſiſters. And every brother and ſiſter, at his or her admiſſion, ſhall pay towards the maintaining and repairing of the church and other houſes 6 s. 8 d. and have their names written in the table appointed for the ſame purpoſe. And the prior ſhall cauſe theſe ſtatutes to be read to every brother and ſiſter, at his or her admiſſion to dwell within the hoſpital: And alſo to be read yearly on Midſummer-day before all the bretheren and ſiſters.

4. Alſo wee ordain, That every brother and ſiſter, at his or her admiſſion to dwell in the houſe, ſhall take a corporal oath upon a book in manner and form following: "I A. B. brother or ſiſter of St. John's in Northgate, ſhall bear true "faith and due allegeance unto the Queen's highneſs, her heirs and ſucceſſors; "and ſhall obſerve and keep all ſuch ſtatutes and orders and rules which now be, "or hereafter may be made and given by Lord Matthew, Archbiſhop of Canter- "bury, or by his ſucceſſors, concerning the ſtate of the hoſpital, not repugnant "to the laws of God, nor to the laws of this realm. And I ſhall obey the el- "der or prior for the time being, in all things lawfull and honeſt; and I ſhall "not conſent nor agree to ſell, to give, to change, to pledge, or by any kind "of wayes to alienate any lands, tenements, buildings, paſtures, woods, cattle, "utenſils, ſtock of money, deeds, charters, or other writings, or any other thing "appertaining or belonging to the ſaid hoſpital, without the conſent and aſſent "of the ſaid Lord Matthew or his ſucceſſors, archbiſhops of Canterbury, firſt had "and obteined; ſo God me help, and by the contents of this book."

5. Alſo wee ordain, That none, having the uſe of reaſon and ſpeech, be admitted brother or ſiſter, but ſuch as can ſay the Lord's Prayer, the Articles of the Faith, and the X Commandments of God, in the Engliſh tongue: and that after admiſſion, within a convenient time, they endeavour themſelves to learn by heart the brief Catechiſme inſerted in the book of Common Prayer.

6. Alſo wee ordain, That all the bretheren and ſiſters, dwelling within the ſaid hoſpital, ſhall diligently come to the church twiſe in the day, morning and evening, except there be lawfull cauſe to be abſent, and allowed by the prior, there to offer up their common prayers unto Almighty God, and attentively to hear God's Holy Scripture read; and if any be abſent, not having ſufficient cauſe, or be ſlack and negligent in coming to the church; or being there, do uſe to jangle, to talk or to ſleep in the time of Common Prayer, the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, reading of the Holy Scriptures, or the Homilyes; if after two admonitions given by the prior to amend that fault, the party eftſoones commit the like offenſe, that brother

brother or ſiſter, whither it be, ſhall be puniſhed in the ſtocks * one half day or more, at the diſcretion of the prior, for his or her correction. And if that brother or ſiſter, after ſuch puniſhment, will not amend, but continue ſtill that lewd behaviour and example, wee will, that the prior, with the aſſent of four of his bretheren, do give knowledge unto us, our ſucceſſors, or lawfull deputyes, of the evil qualityes of that brother or ſiſter, that wee, following the example of a good ſurgeon, may eftſoones cut off that member, which is not only unprofitable, but alſo hurtfull to the whole body.

7. Alſo wee ordain, That no brother dwelling within the ſaid hoſpital, goe abroad without the precincts and limits of the ſame, except he firſt ſhew to the prior a juſt cauſe of his going, and the prior do allow the ſame; the ſiſters in like ſort ſhall not goe forth without a juſt cauſe firſt ſhewed to the prioreſſe, and by her allowed. Whoſoever ſhall do contemptuouſly to this order, ſhall (after three monitions given him by the prior, if it be a brother, and by the prioreſs, if it be a ſiſter) be puniſhed in the ſtocks * at the diſcretion of the prior. Provided, That no brother or ſiſter being in the houſe, dwelling, be abſent more than two months in the year, jointly or ſeverally, except in common cauſes of the houſe, &c. and that the prior do make a note of their going and returning again, for the more certainty.

8. Alſo wee will and ordain, That there be a prior choſen yearly within one month next before the feaſt of All Saints, or within one month next, and immediately following the ſaid feaſt, in ſuch form and order as of an old cuſtome hath been uſed: and as the bretheren do chooſe their prior, ſo wee will and ordain, that the ſiſters ſhall chooſe a prioreſs. At which day the prior is choſen, ſhall be allſo choſen four of the ſkillfull, ſober, and diſcreet bretheren, to be aſſiſtants and counſells to the prior that year, as well in things appertaining to the ſtate of the houſe, concerning the lands, tenements, and reparations, as alſo in the due execution of the ſtatutes.

9. Alſo we will, that the prior ſhall underſtand, that his office is to ſee that his bretheren keep and obſerve the ſtatutes and ordinances of the houſe; as of the prioreſſe, to call upon her ſiſters in like manner to do the ſame. The prior, and one of the bretheren with him, or elſe two of the four bretheren, ſhall every year twiſe at the leaſt, that is to ſay, at Eaſter and Michaelmas, ſee and view their church, their houſes both at home and abroad otherwayes, that, where need is, reparations may be done in time; and to take diligent heed, that neyther any of their lands be changed, nor ſtript, ne waſt upon their grounds, nor in their houſes, be made by any of their tenants. The prior himſelfe, or ſome one of his bretheren, muſt have from time to time a diligent eye to the woods which ſerve for proviſion of the houſe, that no ſpoil, ne waſt, be made of them; and that the ſprings be ſufficiently fenced, and kept from cattle.

10. Alſo we will and ordain, That the prior, and one of the bretheren, as hath been aforetime accuſtomed, ſhall faithfully collect and gather up the rents and ſums

* Q. Whether this can be juſtified by law, theſe ſtatutes not having been confirmed by act of parliament? Certain it is that this puniſhment is never inflicted. D.

of

of money due to the houſe: and every year once, in the preſence of all the bretheren, or of ten at the leaſt, make a true, and perfect, and plain accompt of the ſame, in ſuch form and order as ſhall be preſcribed by us; and in the end of the accompt ſhall deliver up there that money which ſhall be found to be in his or their hands, which money ſhall be layd up in a treaſury-houſe, in a coffer with three ſeveral keys and locks: in which coffer we will the foundation of the houſe, the charters and grants, and confirmations of charters, the ſtatutes, all leaſes, and the common ſeal, be warily kept: and the prior to keep one of the three keyes, and two of the brethren the other two, and no one man to have two of thoſe keyes in his cuſtody at one time; but if any of the keepers go from home, he ſhall leave his key with a brother that hath no key; and the prioreſſe ſhall keep the key of the treaſure-houſe door.

11. Alſo we will and ordain, That if any brother ſhall, by the teſtimony of ſix of the bretheren, or any ſiſter, by the teſtimony of ſix of the ſiſters, be convict before the prior, to be a common drunkard, a quarreller, a brawler, a ſcold, or a blaſphemous ſwearer; every ſuch offender, ſo convict, ſhall for the firſt time ſit in the ſtocks * one day and a night with bread and water; and offending in that fault again, ſhall the ſecond time be puniſhed in the ſtocks * two days and two nights; and for the third offence in the ſame crime, three days and three nights with bread and water only *; but if, after the third puniſhment, he or ſhe do eftſoones offend in the like offence, then to be expulſed and driven out of the houſe for ever.

12. Alſo we ordain, That if a brother or ſiſter be accuſed before the prior, of fornication or adultery, or that he or ſhe receiveth or maintaineth fornicators, adulterers, or any ſuch leud perſons, he or ſhe, whether it be, ſhall within one month next after any ſuch accuſations, make his or her purgation, before the prior and his four bretheren, after this manner: The brother accuſed ſhall bring ſix of his brethren, who ſhall depoſe upon a book before the prior, that in their conſciences they think that man not faulty in that crime that he is accuſed of. The ſiſter ſhall bring ſix of her ſiſters, which, by virtue of an oath, ſhall teſtifie, that in their conſciences they think ſhe is not faulty in the crime objected againſt her; which if they do, the prior ſhall pronounce the party accuſed to be clear and free from that fault. But if either brother or ſiſter faileth in his or her purgation, then the prior ſhall pronounce that perſon to be faulty and convict of the crime, and immediately for the ſame expulſe that perſon out of the houſe.

13. Alſo we will and ordain, That no leaſe of any lands, houſes, tenements, or ſtocks of cattle, ſhall paſs under the common ſeal for term of years, without the aſſent of us, and our ſucceſſors, firſt had and obtained to the ſame: and no reverſion to be given before the leaſe be fully expired, or within one year of expiring †.

* See note, p. 216.

† A concurrent leaſe, by the law of the land, may be granted three years before the former leaſe expires. D.

14. Alſo we will and ordain, That every of the LX brethren and ſiſters quarterly, out of the VIIIs. VIIId. paid unto every of them by us and our ſucceſſors, ſhall allow and leave in the prior's hand VIIId. amounting in the whole to the ſum of VIIII. which ſhall be imployed to the ſtipend of an able prieſt *, to be nominated, appointed, and admitted by us and our ſucceſſors, to be their curate, to inſtruct them how to live in the love and fear of God, and to miniſter unto them Chriſt's Holy Sacraments.

15. Alſo, if any brother or ſiſter ſhall willingly or wittingly do contrary to the oath taken at his or her admiſſion, for the due obſervation of theſe ſtatutes; we will and ordain, that every ſuch perſon, upon a ſufficient proof thereof made, ſhall be accepted, reputed, and taken as perjured; and for his offence ſhall be expulſed out of the houſe, never after to enjoy any alms thereof.

16. Furthermore we will and ordain, That it ſhall not be lawful for the brethren and ſiſters of the ſaid hoſpital, at any time, to abrogate or change, or by any means hereafter to alter, theſe ſtatutes, rules, and ordinances, or any of them, or any part of them, without our aſſent in writing under our ſignet firſt obtained and had.

17. And if any ſcruple or doubt ſhall hereafter ariſe about the ſame, or any of them, we reſerve the interpretation of them to us and our ſucceſſors; and that we during our life, may, if we ſee juſt cauſe, put to, change, abrogate, and diſannul them, and every of them, at our will and pleaſure.

18. And for the more authority, and better confirmation, of theſe ſtatutes, we the ſaid Matthew have put to our ſeal; and the brethren and ſiſters, for a ſure band for the due obſervation of the ſame on their partie, have put to their common ſeal.

Given in our manner at Lambeth, the 15th day of September, in the 2d year of our ſovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. and of our conſecration the firſt'

* The following note is entered in the margin: "This ſtatute had bene fraudulently razed, and VI pence quarterly by the brothers detained from their prieſt's ſtipend; but the fraud being diſcovered by a collation of thes ſtatutes [viz. of Herbaldown] with the ſtatutes of St. John's; it was ordered by my Lord's Grace, March 20, anno 1611, that this ſtatute ſhould be reſtored, and the ancient ſtipend unto the prieſt revived. *Sic teſtor*, MARTIN FOTHERBY †."

The ſame ſtipend is paid to the chaplain, or reader, to this day. D.

† "Son of Maurice Fotherby, of the ancient and genteel family of his name living at Grimſby in Lincolnſhire; which Martin having been bred Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, was, after he had been Prebendary of Canterbury 22 years, conſecrated at Lambeth on the 18th of April, 1618, [Biſhop of Saliſbury]. He ſurrendered up his laſt breath on the eleventh of March, an. 1619, and was buried in All-Saints Church in Lombard Street within the city of London. Soon after was a very fair monument erected over his grave, with a large inſcription thereon, but deſtroyed by the great fire that happened in London in the beginning of September, 1666. He hath extant at leaſt four Sermons, beſides his 'Athcomaſtix,' which being put into the preſs before his death, was not publiſhed till 1622, fol." Ath. Ox. I. 726.

Additions

Additions * to the former Statutes, made by the ſaid Reverend Father in God, Auguſt 20, 1565.

[19. ITEM, We will that the miniſter, to whom we have committed the charge of your ſoule, ſhall be no underling to the prior, or at his commandment, but, for his office ſake, equal with the prior; and the miniſter to aſſiſt the prior with counſel, and the prior to aſſiſt the miniſter in executing our ſtatutes; that as in name ye be called, ſo in the whole converſation of your lives, ye may live together like bretheren and ſiſters before God and the world.]

20. Item, We will that none, having our diſpenſation to be an out-brother or ſiſter, be ſuffered to be an in-brother or ſiſter, until he or ſhe hath ſurrendered to us or our ſucceſſors his or her diſpenſation: and then to have a new warrant from us or our ſucceſſors, to be received an in-brother or ſiſter.

[21. Item, We do ordain, that all and every of the bretheren or ſiſters, being at home and in health, do go every Sunday together in ſeemly order, to hear the ſermon at Chriſt's Church.]

22. Item, We will that every brother or ſiſter do keep clean and ſweet their dorter-chambers †, and do lie in the ſame two weeks in the year at leaſt, between the feaſt of the Annunciation of our Lady, and the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt.

23. Item, We will the prior to ſee, from time to time, that the ſaid dorters * be ſufficiently repaired; or elſe, after two admonitions given by the prior before the bretheren and ſiſters in the common hall, and yet not amended, to ſtop ſo much of his or her wages, as he by the advice of two or three of the bretheren ſhall think reaſonable for the ſufficient repairing of the ſame.

MATTHEW CANTUAR'.

Additions again, May 26, 1574.

24. ITEM, We will and ordain moreover, that whatſoever brother or ſiſter ſhall hereafter offer his or her corrody to ſell, or ſhall lay the ſame to mortgage, the ſame perſon ſhall immediately for the ſame fault or offence, upon a ſufficient proof thereof by two witneſſes, ceaſe to be taken any longer for a brother or ſiſter, and ſhall loſe his or her living in this our hoſpital, by expulſion out of the ſame houſe, and be deprived from all the commodities of the ſame. And alſo, that he

* "N. B. That in thes additions here wanteth one, wherby the prieſt is made equall to the prior, and adjoyned unto him as an aſſiſtant in the government of the howſe, as may be ſeen in the ſtatutes of St. John's hoſpital, p. 16." The omiſſion noticed by Dr. Fotherby are here ſupplied from Strype, being the firſt of the additions, and numbered 19. He has alſo ſupplied another omiſſion, which is numbered 21.

† There was formerly a large building in St. John's Hoſpital, called the Dorter (or Dormitory) which was taken down by the order, or conſent, of Archbiſhop Potter in 1744. D.

or ſhe, which is not a brother or ſiſter, and hath bought any ſuch corrody, ſhall never have grant or other corrody to be admitted into any of the ſame rooms ſo bought and bargained for.

25. Item, We will and ordain, that every in-brother and in-ſiſter, and ſo many of the out-brothers and out-ſiſters as be dwelling within the city of Cant', or near thereunto, and having the uſe of ſpeech and reaſon, ſhall once every year in the time of Lent, before Eaſter, being called thereunto, come and ſay over the catechiſme, either before the miniſter of your houſe, or before him whom we or our ſucceſſors ſhall appoint for the ſame matter; and that brother or ſiſter which ſhall refuſe to be obedient to this order, and doth not learn the catechiſm againſt the ſame time, or elſe doth negligently forget the ſame, after he or ſhe hath once learned it, that brother or that ſiſter ſo offending ſhall want or loſe his or her quarter's ſtipend at the next quarter-day following, for the ſame offence, and be further puniſhed, as we or our ſucceſſors ſhall appoint, if they do not conform themſelves to this order afterwards. And the ſaid quarters ſtipend, or ſtipends, in ſuch ſort abridged, and taken from ſuch unorderly perſons, ſhall go to the reparation of the houſe to be immediately imployed upon the ſame.

MATTH. CANTUAR'.

37. A parchment book in quarto (with an iron box, in which was formerly, as ſuppoſed, the Archbiſhop's ſeal) containing the ſame ſtatutes of Abp. Parker, with obſervations in the margin in the hand-writing of Dr. Fotherby, and the following injunctions of ſucceeding Archbiſhops.

Order of Archbiſhop Whitgift, 1591.

WHEREAS I have received very certeine information, that divers inconveniences have already growen, and are likly to growe dayly, to the two hoſpitalls of Harbaldowne and St. Johns, by the children of ſuch brothers and ſiſters as have lived in them, for that after the death of their parents they are left as orphanes in the ſayde hoſpitalls, to the greate diſquiet and charge of the poore bretheren and ſiſters there: I have thought good to ſet downe this order and decree, for the redreſſe of this diſorder and inconvenience, that hereafter there be noe children admitted into the ſayde hoſpitalls. But in caſe the parents be admitted as brethren or ſiſters into them, they ſhall otherwiſe provide for the bringinge upp of their ſaid children, and not charge or trouble the ſaid hoſpitalls with them; which order and decree I doe will to be inviolably kept, and to be regiſtred in eyther of the ſaid hoſpitalls, for the better obſervac̄on thereof. Yeoven under my hand and ſeale at Lambehith the xxth of May, MCCCCCXCI, anno regine Elizabethe XXXIII.

JOH. CANTUAR'.

Regulations of Abp. Abbott, 1618.

2*. WHEREAS the pryors of Harbaldowne, together with theyr aſſiſtants, and others of the brotherhood, have, by an unſufferable boldneſſe, worthye of puniſhment, preſumed to make leaſſes of theire lands without my conſent, whereunto the letter of the ſtatute dothe neceſſarilye binde them, which conſent of myne in theſe caſes I doe not otherwiſe paſſe then under my owne hand, whatſoever ſome have otherwiſe conceyved, becauſe ſuch graūtes, beinge allredye paſſed under theire common ſeale, cannot well be recalled or anulled: For preventing the like inconveniences for the tyme to come, my order is, that none preſume to exchange or demiſe theyre lands, in ether of the hoſpitalles, without my ſpeciall aſſent and conſent therunto required. And foraſmuch as there hath bin a ſtocke of XII kine and a bull, which now is no longer in beinge, but is alienated from the hoſpytall at Harbaldowne, and the lands and houſes which wear made over to the hoſpitall to ſecure the ſayd ſtocke have of late bin releaſed; my order is, that the matter be throughe examined, and that wee may be certified. And ſeeinge ther is a new farmer of late admitted, which hathe taken upon him to make good ther ſtock at the end of XXI years; I hold it neceſſarye that he give in good caution to the hoſpitall, and that ſubſidie men be bound with him and for him.

3. I think it fitt and convenient that the maſter of the hoſpitalles have a coppie of theis ſtatutes; and therfore doe ſoe ordayn, that for the preſearving of the letter of the ſtatute from defacinge or razinge, and for which the brothers of Harbaldowne have bin heretofore challenged by my predeceſſor, that the maſter by offering the coppies of bothe bookes, the ſtatutes beinge the ſame in bothe hoſpittales, tranſcribe a perfect copie of all ſtatutes and injunctions therin contayned, for his direction.

4. I doe furthermor injoyne that the mineſtre in either of the hoſpitalles, acording to my Lord Archbyſhoppe Parker's injunctions, be equall with the prior in all thinges. And conſequently that he be called to all fraternities and meetings; and that noe buſyneſs of the hoſpitalls be tranſacted without him.

5. That in regard that the evidences and writinges of the hoſpitall at Harbaldown have bine loſelye kept, and ſom embeayzeled; as it is thoughte, which if ther be good proofe, I will ſurely puniſh; I doe likewiſe appoint, that the mineſter of Harbaldown, in regard that he is a ſworne in-brother, and is otherwiſe made equall to the prior in all reſpectes, have one of the three keyes of the muniment cheſte.

6. That the prior and his aſſiſtants at Harbaldowne produce theyre ancient original rentall in parchment, which is uſuallie kept in everie hoſpitall, and hathe the lyke latlye bin ſhewed to the maſter by the brothers of St. John's; which if they ſhall fayle to exhibite, I ſhall have juſte cauſe to ſuſpect that thay have loſt or embeazeled it, amonge other writinge, or els that thay doe on purpoſe conceale it to cover theire miſdemeanours in defraudinge of the bretheren of their right, for which thay have bin ſuſpected and challenged, and ſhall be by me condignely puniſhed.

* So numbered in the Original.

7. Further-

7. Furthermore, becauſe that the treaſure or ſtocke of mony belonginge to the hoſpitall at Harbaldowne is now in the hands of needy perſons, whoſe wants and neceſſities may drive them to unlawfull practices; I doe enjoyne them to give an account quarterlie of all their reſytes, and particularlie to ſhew what hath bin expended; and their ſeveral items and reckonninges to be alowed by a competent number of the brothers.

8. Wheereas their hath bin a cuſtome amongſt the brothers of St. John's, that the executor of a deceaſed brother doth claime ſomtimes a quarters, ſomtimes halfe a yeares profit, after his death, to the prejudice of the next ſucceſſor; I doe utterlye aboliſh that order, as unjuſt, unlawful, and unconſcionable; and doe appoint the brother or ſiſter preſenlye upon his admiſſion to enter upon all profitts and emoluments that maye accrew unto him by the houſe.

9. The lyke cuſtome at Harbaldowne of exactinge xv s. vi d. of a brother to be admitted *, beſydes his reparation noble, I doe utterlye aboliſh as a meer extortion; as alſo that St. John's of exacting x s. at admiſſion; and whatſoever payments for drinking at burialles, wherwith the poor are wrongfully burthened.

10. I doe preciſelie forbid forrainers and ſtrangers, who are not members of the houſe, to be lodged in either of the hoſpitalls; and if any ſuche have hertofore out of indulgence bin admitted, that thay preſentlye voyd the houſe.

11. Wheras yt is not the true meaninge of the ſtatutes, nor the practiſe of anye well-ordered hoſpitall, that marryed couples ſhould cohabit and lodge together within any of our hoſpitalles, the place beinge cheefly intended to ſingle perſons, and ſuch as have a purpoſe ſo to continew (to which form I purpoſe, God willinge, heareafter to reduce them); yet, becauſe ſuche married couples are now harbored within our ſayd hoſpitalles, upon good adviſe I doe order, that the huſbands or wives of ſuch as are in-brothers or in-ſiſters, ſhall give bond to voyd the houſe immediatelye upon the death of the ſaid in-brothers or in-ſiſters.

12. Furthermor, wheareas there are children borne in our hoſpitalles, and others are nurſed and brought up there, to the annoyance of the places, and with which the hoſpitalles are lyke to be burthened; becauſe I knowe that to be agaynſt the intent and meaninge of the ſtatutes, that woemen that are breeders, and within the age of childbearinge ſhould be admitted in-ſiſters; I doe therfore comand that my Lord Whiteguiftes injunctions in this behalfe mad and ſet downe in both ther ſtatute-bookes, concerninge the forbiddinge of children to be brought into the hoſpitalles †, be forthwith put in execution, and that the hoſpitalles be ridde and freed from thes incombrances.

13. Laſtlye, touchinge the ſucceſſion unto the voyd houſes or gardens of any in-brothers or ſiſters deceaſed, I am contented thay paſſe accordinge to ſenioritie, unles, by beinge a diſordered perſon, the next ſenior be thought unworthie and uncapable of this favour. Provided alwayes, that I reſerve unto myſelfe a power freelye to give houſe and garden when I ſhall thinke it fitt, this my conſent herein delivered notwithſtandinge. Auguſt 17, 1618.

* 3s. 4d. is all that is now paid (in bread and beer) to the brothers and ſiſters, at each hoſpital, on admiſſion. D.

† See p. 220.

By

By the Lorde Archbiſhope of Canterbury [Sheldon] his Grant, 19th of February 1663.

BEING given to underſtand that the in-brothers and ſiſters of my two hoſpitalls of Northgate and Harbledowne, after there admiſſion, doe ſometimes marry, and that to ſtrangers, perſons not members of the houſe, nor ſubject or ſworne to the orders and government of the ſame, and ſuch ſometimes as bringe a traine of children alonge with them, to the great incumbrance of the houſe, and the defeatinge the founder's intention:

For remedie, therefore, and prevention of this abuſe and corruption in time to come, I doe hereby order and decree, that if any in-brother or in-ſiſter of either of my ſaid hoſpitalls, already admitted or to be admitted, ſhall heereafter marry to or with any perſon that ſhall not then be a member of the houſe, hee or ſhee ſoe marrying ſhall ipſo facto forfeite and forgoe his or her in-brothers or in-ſiſters place; and ſhall forthwith quitt or be expelled the houſe. And that this my order and decree may have its full effect, my further will and pleaſure is, that it bee forthwith entred and regiſtred in the ſtatute-booke of each hoſpitall, that every brother and ſiſter may take notice of it, and conforme unto it as a ſtatute, which by there oath they ſhall bee obliged to obſerve equally with the reſt. Given under my hand and ſigne manuall att Lambeth, the nyneteenth day of February, 1663.

GILB. CANT.

Archbiſhop Sancroft's Regulations, 1686.

To the Maſters, Priors, Brothers, and Siſters of the Hoſpitalls of St. Nickolas in Harbledowne, and St. John's Norgthgate, neere Canterbury, reſpectively,

WILLIAM Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſends greetinge in our Lord God. Wheareas wee have bin informed that ſom of the in-brothers and in-ſiſters of our hoſpitalls of St. Nicholas in Harbledowne, and St. John's Northgate, neare Canterbury, doe live and vend in other places, and not in the houſes allotted to them in the ſaid hoſpitalls, without any leave or diſpenſation from us had, contrary to the ſtatuts of the ſaid hoſpitalls, whereby, and beſides many other inconveniences, the ſaid houſes goe much to decay and ruine: For the prevenſion of theſe miſchiefes, wee do heareby decree and ordaine, that all ſuch perſons before menſhoned, who at preſent live out of the ſaid hoſpitalls, and have houſes there, doe, before the feaſt of St. John Baptis next enſewing, repair to and dwell in theire ſaid houſes, except thay obtaine our diſpenſacion according to the ſtatuts of the ſayd hoſpetalls: And that the priors of the reſpective hoſpitalls ſhall, upon the receipt heareof, forthwith give notis to the perſons conſernd, that if thay doe not obey this order, the prior ſhall detaine theire ſtipend for the publick uſe of the hoſpitall; and if thay doe not perform this order within ſix monts after the feaſt of St. John Baptis, there places ſhall be pronounced in the Frater-hall by the maſter

ter and prior of each hoſpitall to be actually void, of wich the prior ſhall give notis to us and our ſucceſſors, under his hand as uſealy. And if heareafter any in-brother or in-ſiſter that ſhall be admitted into ether of the ſaid hoſpitalls ſhall not dwell in their reſpective houſes within one month after there admittance, then there ſtipends ſhall be detained as before for the publick uſe; and if within ſix monts aft that thay ſhall not com and actually inhabit there, that then their place ſhall be actually void, as in caſe of death. And caſe wee or our ſucceſſors ſhall ſee reſon to grant any ſuch diſpenſaſion to any perſon, yet the prior of each hoſpitall ſhall detaine after the rate of ſixpence a month, during there abſence, out of the penſion of each perſon ſoe diſpenſed with, to be layd out one the repaires of their ſayd hoſes ſoe uninhabited, in caſe thay want any, and if not, for the publick repairs of the hoſpitall. And for the better keeping of the ſaid houſes in repaire for the time to com, we doe heareby order and decree, that twice in the yeare, to wit, in the month of March and September, the maſter, or ſuch perſons as he ſhall apoint, with the prior of each, ſhall take a perticuler ſurvay of the wants of repaires of all the houſes and bildings in both hoſpitalls; and in caſe any of them neede repairing, the prior ſhall forthwith give notis to the reſpective perſons concernd therein, that within two month thay make good ſuch repaires; and in caſe thay neglect to make good ſuch repaires within the ſaid time, the prior of each hoſpitall immediately, with the approbaſhon of the maſter of the hoſpitall, ſet men one worke to make good ſuch repaires, and deduct the charges of doeing thereof out of the ſtipends of the ſayd partis; and the prior ſhall take care that the publique bildings, ſuch as the chappell and hall, and other bildings, of each hoſpitall, be repaird; and that the maſter of the ſaid hoſpitalls give us and our ſucceſſors notis of the obſervation of this decree every year in the month of October.

And whearras ſom perſons, by reaſon of age and imfermite, cannot be ſuffichently provided for alone by the ſtipends of the reſpective hoſpitalls, wee doe heareby further decree and ordaine, that, before the admiſhon of any in-brother or in-ſiſter, ether the officer of the pariſh from whence thay com, or ſom other ſubſtantiall perſon, ſhall give ſecurity by bond to the reſpective priors for the time being, in caſe the maſter of the reſpective hoſpitalls require the ſame, that, by reſon of ſicknes, age, or other infirmites, ſuch perſons admited cannot live and be maintained by the ſtipend of the ſaid hoſpitalls only, that then ſuch further reſonable alowance ſhall be made to them, out of the reſpective pariſhes whence ſuch pearſons com, as the Deane of Chriſt Church Canterbury, or the Mayor of Canterbury for the time being, or any one of the juſtices of peace, not being of the ſaid pariſh, ſhall think fit to order to be alowed *. And wee doe allſoe heareby injoyne the ſtrict performance of the ſtatuts of each hoſpitalls, againſt the admiſhon of

* Certificates, which had been uſual, being ineffectual as the Hoſpitals are extra-parochial; ſuch a bond as is above required is now given, on every admiſſion, by ſome friend of the pauper, obliging himſelf, under a penalty of 20l. to pay weekly whatever two juſtices of the peace for the county may order, in caſe the perſon admitted ſhould by accident or infirmity be unable to ſubſiſt on the ſtipend of the Hoſpital. D.

chilldren

chilldren and grand chilldren, or other perſons to dwell with the ſaid in-brothers or in-ſiſters in ether hoſpitall, unles it be found needfull by the maſter of the hoſpitall for any of the in-brothers or in-ſiſters to have ſom com of theire chilldren or relations to nurs them in their infirmities and ſicknes, and that the maſter of the hoſpitalle doe imediately examin what perſons in each hoſpitall now reſiding are concerned in this decree, and ſee it imediately put in execuſion, and certifie this allſo to us and our ſucceſſors in the month of October every yeare, as before.

And wee doe heareby further order and decree, that all payments and ſtipends, payable to any in-brother or in-ſiſter, or out-brother or out-ſiſter, that ſhall dy or depart this life at any time heareafter ſhall goe and be payd from the time of there death into the reparacon purſe of the reſpective hoſpitalls untill the day of admittance of ſum other perſon or perſons into there reſpective place or places; and once in a yeare, in the month of October, the ſaid reparation purſe ſhall be caſt up, and acount made by the prior to the maſter of all the payments and diſburſments relating to the ſame, which account ſhall be made apart by itſelfe.

And wee doe allſoe heareby injoyne and command, that the readers of each reſpective hoſpitall ſhall ſtrictly obſerve the ſtatuts of the ſame hoſpitalls, in catechiſing the in-brothers and in-ſiſters, eſpeſhaly in the time of Lent; and in caſe he be remis therein, the maſter of the ſaid hoſpitalls ſhall informe us thereof; and in caſe any of the in-brothers or in-ſiſters ſhall be neglygent in their duty hearein, thay ſhall be ſeverly puneſhed acording to the ſtatutes. And our will and command is, that theſe ſeverall decrees and orders, and things contained, be forthwit tranſcribed into the boock of ſtatuts of the reſpective hoſpitalls, and forever heareafter be performed and kept as the reſt of theire ſtatuts are and ought to bee. Given under our archiepiſcopal ſeal, this fourth day of March, in the third yeare of the reain of our ſoverin Lord James the Second, by the grace of God, over England, Scotland, France, and Ireland king, defender of the faith, and of our conſecraſione the tenth, anno Domini 1686.

38. Sequeſtration of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital by Abp. Courtney, 25 July, 1394. This ſeems to be an ancient copy.

WIL L'M'S, permiſſione divina Cantuarien' archiepus, tocius Angl' primas, & aplice ſedis legatus, dilectis in Xpo filiis magro Willo Savage, in legibus baccalaureo, & Johi Bedell, notario publico, ac rectori ecclie beate Marie de Biedman ñre dioc', ſalutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Ad nrm nuper pvenit auditum quod nonnulla onera hoſpit' Sci Thome martyris de Eaſtbregge, ñre civitat' Cantuar' incumbencia, minime ſupportant', hoſpitalique pdict' nonnullis punic' & accoib' tam in domibus quam in rebus aliis ad ipſum hoſpital' pertinentibus abinde noſcitur in preſenti: Nos igitur, ex cauſis predictis & aliis nos in hac parte moventibus, omnes & ſingulos fructus, redditus, & pvenciones hoſpit' pdci tam pſentes quam futu-

ros dirigimus ſequeſtrand', prout tenore p̃ſencium ſequeſtramus, vobis committim' & veſtrum alter' diviſim committim' & mandam' quacumque ſequeſtr' nr̃m h̃moi̇ publicantes & ad ipſor' pro *mteſos** notitia deducentes fructus, redditus, & provenc' hoſpital' p̃di' ſub arta & ſalva cuſtodia ſequeſtr' ſicuti p̃ eiſdem v̄ro volueritis periculo ſpondere, donec aliud a nobis ſuper hoc h̃ueritis in mandatis; contradictores quoſcunque auctoritate ñra apoſtolica compeſcendo. Et q̃m̃d' in p̃miſſ' feceritis, ſeu v̄m alt' fecerit, nos, cum ex p̃te ñra fueritis requiſiti, diſtincte & aperte certificetis Iris v̄ris patentibus habentibus hunc tenorem ſigillo autentico conſignatis. Dat' in manerio noſtro de Maydenſtan, xxv die Julii, anno Dñi milſo ccc nonogeſimo quarto, & ñre tranſlationis xiii.

39. An Indulgence from William (of Wykeham) Bp. of Wincheſter to this Hoſpital to aſk alms through his dioceſe, 22 Jan. 1355. The ſeal very fair. (ſee plate III. fig. 12.)

WILL'S, permiſſione divina, Wynton' ep̃us, dilectis filiis univerſis abbatibus, prioribus, archidiaconis ñris Wynton' & Surr', & eorum offic', decanis, temporalib' rector', vicariis, & capellanis parochianis nobis ſubditis p̃ ñras civitatem & dioc' conſtitutis, ſalutem in amplexibus Salvatoris. Indigenciis pauperum fratrum & ſororum hoſpitalis Sc̃i Nicholai de Herbaldown paterno comparentes affectu; univerſitatem veſtram rogamus & oramus, cum fratres p̃dc̃i vel eorum veri nuncii ad vos venerint, pro elemoſinis Xp̃i fidelium petendis ac eciam colligendis, ipſos pauperes ſeu nuncios admittatis benigne, eiſdemque ad ſuſtentac̃oem eorum gratia capiatis, ſubſidia erogetis, & pauperes erogari & ſubditam vobis plebem hujuſmodi ſubſidia eiſdem liberar' integral' facientes. Et ut ad id mentes v̄re ac aliorum fidelium p̃penſius excitentur, de Dei omnipotentis miſericordia, beate & glorioſe ſemperque virginis Marie genitricis ejuſdem, necnon & beatorum apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli, ſanctorumque, confeſſorum, virginum, S. Mich' Archangeli, omniumque ſanctorum & precibus confidentes, omnibus Xp̃icolis p̃ ñras civitatem & dioceſim confitentes, & aliis p̃ ñram dioceſem, hanc ñram indulgentiam ratam habuerunt & acceptam, peccatis ſuis vere pœnitentibus & confeſſis, que de bonis ſibi a Dei collatis quicquam contulerunt, legaverint, ſeu quoviſmodo aſſignaverint fratribus & ſororibus ſupradictis, ac pro ſtatu, tranquillitate, & pace eccleſie, regis, & regni Angl', ac animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, devote oraverint, quadraginta dies indulgencie concedimus p̃ p̃ſentes; ratificantes inſuper, quantum in nobis eſt, omnes indulgencias in hac parte pro conceſſis, & ñris temporibus concedendas. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum nr̃m fecimus huic apponi. Dat' apud Suthwerk, xxii° die menſis Januar', anno Dñi milſo ccc° quinquageſimo quinto, & ñre conſ' decimo.

* This word, though certainly wrong, we cannot better decypher.

40. Copy (with an interlined Tranſlation) of the Survey of Herbaldown Hoſpital, taken by K. Henry VIII's Commiſſioners, by virtue of his Commiſſion. Dated 14 Feb. ann' reg' 37, 1546.

The Tranſlation (abovementioned) is as follows:

County of Kent. The Hoſpital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldowne.

IN the ſurvey, or yearly value, of all and ſingular colledges, free-chapels, chanteries, hoſpitalls, brotherhoods, guilds, and ſtipendiaries whatſoever, having any perpetuall ſtipend or perpetuity, ſcituat and being in the ſaid county of Kent, and charged or chargeable to the payment of firſt-fruits and tenths, taken and had before the reverend Father in Chriſt Thomas [Cranmer] archbiſhop of Canterbury, Henry [Holbeach] biſhop of Rocheſter, Thomas Cheyney, John Baker, Thomas Moyle, Richard Longe, John Guildeford, and William Finche, knights, Anthony Aucher, —— Sydley, Paul Sidney, Richard Modye, Thomas Spylman, and Thomas Greene, eſquires, ohn Oſborne, Thomas Walton, and John Wyte, gentlemen, commiſſioners of our lord king Henry VIII. by vertue of his commiſſion dated 8th day of February in the year of his reign 37th, to enquire as well of the true yearly value of the ſaid colledges, and other the premiſſes, as in divers other articles in the ſaid commiſſion ſpecified, according to the tenor and effect of a certaine act in parliament at Weſtminſter in the ſaid 37th year of the foreſaid king holden, in that behalfe publiſhed and provided, amongſt other things is contained as followeth:

The ſcite and one gardin, with one orchard*, conteining by eſtimation III acres, in the tenure and occupation of the prior and brethren, prioriſſe and ſiſters of the hoſpitall, to their and the common uſe of the hoſpitall, now extended by the yeare	xx s.
A farme † of one meſſuage, two barnes and one ſtable, within the ſaid ſcite, and of one cloſe of arrable land, called XVIII acres, and of another cloſe to the ſame adjoyning,	

* This old orchard, containing two acres and a half, 20 perches, and Iſabel Mead (afterwards mentioned) containing 13 acres and a half, are now let on leaſe to Mrs. Elizabeth Lanſell at a reſerved rent of 14 l. per ann.

† This farm, now called The Brotherhood Farm, with Brentsfield, Lawrence Tenement, Ladder's Croft, the Grove, &c. in the whole 41 acres, and 9 roods, are now let on leaſe to Mrs. Elizabeth Young at a reſerved rent of 43 l. 10 s.

conteining VIII acres, as alſo of one croft, called The Ladder, conteining IIII acres, and alſo of one cloſe called Greate Brents, conteining V acres, and of one croft, to the ſame adjoyning, called Little Brents, conteining II acres, and of one cloſe arrable, with a peece of land adjoyning, called Dunland, conteining VII acres, and of one paſture called The Grove, conteining II acres, [in the whole XXXVI acres,] ſo demiſed to John Bynge by indenture dated day yeare of the now king Henry VIIIth, for the terme of ſeven yeares, yeilding therefore at the feaſts of th'Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary and of St. Michael th'Archangell, in moneyes VI. and in the price of II quarters of greene peaſe XIII ſ. IV d. ten meaſures of wheate or corne VIII ſ. IV d. five quarters of oates X ſ. one hogge II ſ. and the paſture of ten cowes and of one bull with ſtraw to be fedd, between the feaſt of St. Andrew th'apoſtle, and St. George the martyr, XXI ſ. VIII d. and XX d. the head. In all by the yeare } VII l. XV ſ. IIII d.

The ſcite of the ſaid hoſpitall, with the demeſne-lands, and with diverſe quit-rents apperteining to the ſame.

Rents of aſſize of diverſe tenements in the pariſhes underwritten, to wit, The going out of a tenement in the tenure of John Codington lying in the pariſh of St. Margaret of the ſaid city, V ſ. the going out of a tenement in the tenure of Thomas Dandye in the Iſle of Hartey, III ſ. for the quitt-rent going out of lands called Weſtbroke felde in the tenure of John Churche within the pariſh of Hearne *, III ſ. IV d. for the like rent iſſuing out of the lands of Alexander Howlett in the pariſh of Reculver, as in the price of one quarter of barley, II ſ. for rent going out of a tenement in the pariſh of Stelling in the tenure of the heirs of Lente. In the whole by the yeare } XIV ſ. I d.

* Heron in the Latin throughout.

The

	The farme of one tenement within the ſaid ſcite in the tenure of Carter at will. By the yeare	XVI ſ.
	The farme of one cloſe, paſtur, heath-ground, call d Iſabel meade *, conteining twenty acres, XL ſ. of one peece of land in Devington mede, conteining three rods, II ſ. in the tenure and occupation of the ſaid prior and prioriſſe, for the common uſe of the hoſpitall, but valued in the whole by the yeare	XLII ſ.
	The farme of one tenement and gardin in the pariſh of St. Michael of Harbaldowne, lying nigh the well there, in the tenure of Giles Allyn at will, by yeare	VII ſ.
The pariſhes of St. Michael of Harbaldowne, St. Dunſtan, St. Paul, Goodneſton, and Chiſtlet.	The farme of diverſe tenements in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan of the ſaid city, in the tenure of [George Hunt, x ſ. Henry Maye, VI ſ. VIII d. John Bold, VI ſ. VIII d. Robert Capper, VI ſ. VIII d. John , IIII ſ. Agnes , III ſ. and Thomas , VIII ſ. †] ſo to them dimiſed at will. The whole by yeare	XLV ſ
	The farme of three tenements in Ivelane in the pariſh of St. Paul, at will dimiſed	X ſ.
	The farme of one acre of land in the pariſh of Goodneſton lying neer the tenement of Bull, in the tenure of John Bull, at will, by the yeare	XXII ſ.
	The farme of *two* crofts called Devell's Gate, in the pariſh of Heron or Chiſtlett, conteining IIII acres, III rodds, in the tenure of John Churche, at will. By yeare	VII ſ.
	The farme of XX acres of land in the pariſh of Herne, to wit, of the third part of LX ‡ acres of land in three parts divided, in the tenure of John Byngeham, as by the indenture above, among the lands of the hoſpital of St. John without Northgate, Canterbury, is remembered. By the yeare	XXV ſ. I d.

* See note † p. 227.

† Omitted in the tranſlation.

‡ Now 50 acres, more or leſs, let on leaſe to Mrs. Jane Tucker, at a reſerved rent of 14 l. of which the third part is 4 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The

Farmes in diverſe pariſhes.	The farme of the moyety of a tenement and lands in the pariſh of Goodneſtone called Rowlinge, conteining xciv acres of land*, in the tenure of William Joley, by indenture above, among the lands and poſſeſſions of the ſaid hoſpital of St. John recited. By the yeare	xli ſ. viii d.
	The farme of the paſturing of fourteen ſheepe, and one rodd of merſh-land, in the pariſh of Graveney, in the tenure of John Okeden, by indenture, dated day yeare of the now king Henry VIIIth. By yeare	iiii ſ.†
	Part of the fee-farme of the citty of Canterbury, by the grante of Henry [II.] ſometime king of England, &c.	xiii l. vi ſ. viii d.‡
Annuities and penſions.	A certaine annuitie, iſſuing out of the lands of the late monaſtery of the Church of Chriſt, Canterbury, yearlie allowed, by decree of the counſell of the Court of Augmentations, and by the hand of the receiver of the ſaid court in the county of Kent. Paid by yeare	lxviii ſ. vii d. ‖
	A certaine like annuity, iſſuing out of the lands of the late priorie of Leeds, allowed by the aforeſaid decree, and by the hands of the ſaid receiver. Paid by yeare	x ſ. ‖
	A certaine annual penſion, or annuity, iſſuing out of the manors of Reculver and Boughton, and out of the rectory of Reculver, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Paid by the yeare	lxxx l.

* Now let on leaſe to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, Bart. at a reſerved rent of 16 l. per ann. to each hoſpital, and three buſhels of wheat. By a map in the hoſpital-cheſt, taken in 1617, there were then only 80 acres and a half, and 29 perches, at 16 feet and a half to the rod. Now by eſtimation there are 88.

† This is now probably dwindled into an annuity of 2 s. per ann. paid by John Lade, Eſq. See p. 179.

‡ The ſame ſum is ſtill paid by the chamberlain. See the grant, p. 205, N° 4.

‖ For theſe two ſums, now making together 3 l. 18 s. 6 d. two debentures are annually delivered to the maſter, or his order, ſoon after Michaelmas, by the auditor of the king's land-revenue (or fee-farm rents) by virtue of which it is paid as above, by the receiver-general of that revenue for Kent, Surrey, and Suſſex; at preſent James Beſt, Eſq.

7 s.	4 d.	two debentures.
4	2	receiver's fee.
11	6	
3	7	0 clear.

See the Appendix to Northgate, Chap. II. N° 11.

Deductions.

Fees.	Fees to the collector of the rents of the lands and poſſeſſions of the 'foreſaid hoſpitall. By the yeare	xxvi ſ. viii d.
Rents reſerved.	Rents paid out, iſſuing out of diverſe lands and tenements, parcell of the poſſeſſions of the aforeſaid hoſpitall, to wit, to the maner of Weſtgate, for rent of the ſcite of the ſaid hoſpitall and parcell of demeſne lands, xv ſ. ii d.* to the maner of Tunford, for rent of parcel of the demeſne lands xviii ſ. x d. to the maner of Thytche for rent of land called Iſabel Meade viii ſ. iiii d. to the deane and chapter of Canterbury, for rent of a parcell of wood-land there, ii d. to William Fyneux, Eſquire, for rent of land called Devell'sGate [in Herne], xv d. to the king's majeſty, for rent of tenements in Ive-lane, xvi d.†; to the church-wardens to St. Dunſtan, for rent of tenements in the pariſh there, xii d. to John Freeman, for rent of two tenements in the ſame parſh, called Blanket Houſe, vi d. to the manor of Wyngeham, for rent of land called Rollynge, xiii ſ. iiii d. and to the manor of Herne, for rent of twenty acres of land there, iii ſ. and to the manor of Welcourte v ſ. ix d. In the whole by the yeare	lxviii ſ. viii d.
	And it is clerely worth, above all the deductions aforeſaid, by the yeare	cxii l.‡
Woods and underwoods.	One wood, called The Hoſpitall Wood, lying on the ſouth part of the king's highway leading towarde Canterbury, nere the Hermitage there in the pariſh of St. Michael of Harbaldowne, conteining by eſtimation xx acres.	
	One other wood, called Brotherhood Wood, lying on the north ſide of the ſaid way, nere Boſomden Wood, in the pariſh aforeſaid conteining by eſtimation x acres‖.	
	Ten acres are of age ſufficient to be cutt downe, every acre being of the value of xxvi ſ. viii d.	

* The ſame ſum is ſtill paid to that manor.
† This quit-rent is now paid to the city of Canterbury.
‡ The exact ſum is 112l. 19s. 3d.
‖ The North Wood now contains 15 acres, the South Wood 48.

he

41. The Anſwere of the Brothers and the Curate or Chauntrie Prieſt* of the Hoſpital of Saynte Nycoles of Herbaldowne to certen Articles to them mynyſtred by the Kyng's Majeſtie's Commiſſioners. Hen. VIII. (Not dated.)

TO the fyrſt we anſwere, that we have a chauntrie prieſt which hathe the care of all the brothers and ſuſters within the ſaid hoſpitall, and mynyſtreth unto us all the ſacraments when need requyreth, and ſaithe devyne ſervice, according to his foundacyon; and the ſaid prieſt is one of the number of the brothers of the ſaid hoſpitall in part of his ſtypend. Alſo the ſaid prieſt hathe exhybyrid a rentall, wherein is conteynid all the revenues, profyts unto the ſaid chauntre prieſt of the ſaid hoſpitall, and the yerly reſolving and deductions beying goyng owt of the ſame.

Imprimis, a howſe where the prieſt dwellith callid Clavering, and an orchard adjoinyng to the hoſpitall, be eſtimacon worth yerly, xiii s. iiii d.

Item, a tenement aginſt th'hoſpitall of Harbaldowne and a gardin at iiii acres and halfe acre of lande thereto adjoynyng by eſtymacion, worth yerly, xxii s. viii d.

Item, divers lands callid Mekynbroke lyeng in the pariſhe of Herne, whiche lands perteynethe to the maſter of th'hoſpitall of Eaſtbryg in Canterbury, and payeth yerly to the ſaid prieſt, iii l. vi s. viii d.

Item, owte of Hoth corte lying in the pariſhe of Coſmas Blean, the whiche lands parteyneth to the maſter of th'hoſpitall of Eaſtbryg in Canturbury, and paithe yerly, xxxiii s. iiii d.

Item, the ſaid prieſt is one of the numbre of the poor brothers of the ſaid hoſpitall, and recevythe yerly for his porcyon as other doth ther by eſtimacion xxxiii s. iiii d.

Summa viii l. xiii s. iiii d.

Whereof is paid yerly to mr Fynyx of Herne for quyt rent for a tenement, above wryttyn iii s. vi d.

And iii hens and a koke for the ſame tenement, xiiii d. ob.

Diſſolved anno 5to Ed. Sexti.

42. 1. An order for the recovery of certain lands to the Hoſpital at Herbaldown, 17 June, 12 Char. I. 1637.

42. 2. A writt of execution of a decree of charitable uſes for the Hoſpital of St. Nicholas Herbaldoune, in Kent. It is to Mary Counteſs of Weſtmoreland and Arthur Ruck her tenant, to reſtore three acres and a half in Larons tenement, and one in the field called Rede, formerly given to the Hoſpital by John de Thongford, 21 April, 14 Charles I. 1639.

43. Letter of Attorney to William Oliver the prior to collect the rents granted to the Hoſpitals by Capt. Charles Bowles (which rents had been purchaſed by him of the Parliament's feoffees) in lieu of their augmentation money, 8 July, 1659.

* Then probably George Haggys. See p. 183.

44. A Remonſtrance of ill uſage from a tenant (of and to whom is not ſaid) in behalf of the Hoſpital, dated from Chriſt Church, Canterbury, 18 Aug. 1591, by John Hyll *.

MY duty and commendations to your worſhip remẽbred, &c. The poore brothers of Harbaldowne Hoſpitall do moſte humbly crave your worſhip's favour in the matters that are in controverſye. They thinke themſelves to be hardly uſed at your farmers handes,

Dunlands. Firſt, for Dunlande, where theire deedes do manifeſtly leade them to have an aker, a roode, and the eight parte of an aker, and yet your worſhip's farmer doth wytheholde the ſame from them and occupieth it, before there be any determination of the controverſye, for he wolde neaver yet, ſince the meaſurynge of it, lett them underſtande what the quantitie of it was. Howbeit, by there owne meaſurynge of it, they fynde that there is ynowghe in the peece to allowe to your worſhip nyne acres and xxx perches, aud 1 aker, 1 roode, and IX perches to remayne to the Hoſpitall, beſydes that whiche lyeth betwyxte the Burne and the edge of the eightyne akers as parte of the XVIII akers.

Lauron's Tenement. Secondly, For Larones tenemente, the pece as it now lieth conteyneth, by their meaſuremente, eight akers and eight perches, for the whiche they have divers deedes of ſundry parcells, whiche, by great probabilitie, do leade them to thinke that to be theire owne lande, as firſte one deede of IIII acres dī, gyven by John of Tunforde, wherof III acres dī. lye in a fielde called by the name of Larones Tenemente, and 1 acre lyeth in a fielde called the Rede †, and II acres were gyven by Peter Durante and Felix his wyffe, whiche alſo were confirmed by Joane of Duſhington. Alſo in the before named dede of John of Tunforde (wherin he gyveth them IIII acres dī.) he furthermore gyveth them the halfe of that lande whiche he purchaſed of the tenemente of Levenote, lyinge in the ſame fielde called Larones tenemente; whiche halfe parte, if it be eſteemed at 1 acre dī. and VIII peerches, added to the reſt, will make up VIII acres VIII perches. And that this ſhowlde be theire Larones tenement, it hathe this probabilitie for prooffe, the Rede and Larones Tenement do joygne togeather; but it is certen that the Rede is parte of this VIII acres which they call Larones Tenement, for it lieth in the northweſt corner of it: yea, your worſhip's owne note under Sir Ch. Hale's hande (unles I be deceyved) doth by an interlyne note the Rede to be Larones Tenement, or in Larones Tenement, whiche if it

* B. D. prebendary of Canterbury, which he obtained by exchange with Dr. John Pory for a canonry of Weſtminſter, in 1568. By this letter it ſhould ſeem that he was alſo maſter of the Hoſpital. He died in 1595.

† See p. 232, N° 42, 2.

be granted, then is there no dowbte but that fielde muſt neades be Larones Tenemente. And to proove that that fielde is not Northbygberye (as your worſhip ſuppoſeth) the brothers ſay, that they have inquired of the awncinteſt inhabitantes therabout, who do affirme that Northbygbery lyeth above the bowndes of that fielde weſtwarde, and Sowthbygberye lyeth ſowth from Larones Tenement and Northbygberie, and that the two Bygberies are devyded by a footepath betwixte them. And therfore they humbly crave of your worſhip, that you wolde ſearche amonge youre owne evydences how the ſayd Northbygbery is bownded, for thereby the truthe wolde appeare. For if your Northbygbery be bownded any way as is that pece of VIII acres VIII peerches, whiche they call Larones Tenemente, then hath youre worſhip great probabilitie on youre ſyde, otherwyſe the probabilitie is greate for them.

Lockyer's Crofte.

Theire thirde grieffe is towchinge Lokers Crofte, which your worſhip claymeth from them, only by a bownde mentioned in an indenture of exchange betwixte Sir Tho. Fogge, Knyght and them, whiche myght be ſett downe by ſome error of the wryter of the ſayd indenture, or by overſyght and unſkilfulnes in takynge of the bowndes; but if it myght pleaſe your worſhip to ſhew ſome deede that bowndeth the ſame, they wolde quietly ſtand theruntoe, for that wolde put all owt of dowbte, otherwyſe they think theire deede to carry more probabilitie than that indenture. That fielde bowndeth upon Goldhill northe, upon the way leadynge from Canterbury to Chilham eaſte, upon Dunlande ſowth and weſt, whiche bowndes, if they be mentioned in any of youre worſhip's deedes, the matter wil be cleare. But this they complayne of in the meane while, that your worſhip putteth them to make evydent prooffe by theire deedes, and for lack therof do take the lande from them, and yet youreſelfe do ſhew no deedes to proove it your owne by any bowndes mentioned therin.

Youre worſhip's note ſayth that Lokeres Crofte is the ſame that is called Lader Crofte, whiche you proove by a rentale, thus noted in the margyne, "Loker's Crofte p rentale modo vocat' Lader Crofte." But that this conjecture ſeemeth not to be true, it thus appeareth: There are two ſeverall deedes of the two croftes, and Loker's Crofte in the deede therof is bownded only upon the higheway leadynge from Canterbury to Chilham; but Lader Crofte, in the deed therof, is bownded not only upon the ſayd highewaye ſowth, but alſo to the eightyne akers eaſt, and to Parnels Croſſe Lane north and weſt. If they were all one, they wolde be alyke bownded; but ſo they are not, and therfore it is lyke that they are ſeverall peces. Wherfore the note ſeemeth to be but an erroneous conjecture of him that made it.

Theire fourth and laſte gryeffe is the takynge of the wheat ſowen upon the overplus of grownde in Turnforde fielde, wherin notwythſtandynge, they hope to fynde more favor at your worſhip's handes than is pretended by your farmer, the rather

Theire

becauſe the lande was ſowen before this controverſy was mooved; for if the farmer had knowne that he ſhowlde have byne inhibited to take the croppe, it is not lyke that he wolde have cared it and ſowen his ſeade upon it. They humbly crave therfore of youre worſhip, that it myght pleaſe you to take ſome reſonable recompence for the lande for this tyme, and herafter they wyll abſteyne from intermedlynge upon youre lande and kepe wythin theire owne bowndes, and ſhew themſelves thankfull for your worſhip's favor.

Thus have I delivered unto your worſhip the ſumme of theire grieffes, and wythall the growndes and reaſons whiche they alleadge for themſelves, whiche I have done to th'end youre worſhip may conſider of them, and therupon reſolve as ſhall ſeeme good unto your wyſdome. And whatſoeaver it ſhall pleaſe your worſhip to returne for anſwere to thoſe four poyntes, either for the overthrowynge of theire clayme and reaſons, or for the eſtabliſhinge of youre owne ryghte, I ſhall faythfully delyver unto them, to ſatisfie them as muche as ſhall lye in me, and to kepe them quiett and contented. And thus, wyſhinge and prayinge for your worſhip's health, I commend the ſame unto the Lorde. Canterbury, from Chriſt Churche, the 18th of Auguſt, 1591. Youre worſhip's to his power, JOHN HYLL.

45. Bull of Pope John * confirming the poſſeſſions of Herbaldown Hoſpital, and exempting them from Tithes. [1319.]

JOHANNES ep̃us, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis Priori & fratribus hoſpitalis leproſor' Sc̃i Nicholai de Herbaldon', Cantuarien' dioc', ſalem & ap̃licam benedictionem. Sacroſancta Romana eccleſia devotos & humiles filios ex aſſuete pietatis officio propencius dirigere conſuevit, &, ne pravorum hominum moleſtiis agitantur, eos tanquam pia mater ſue protectionis munimine confovere. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulacionibus grato concurrentes aſſenſu, perſonas veſtras, & locum in quo ſub communi vita degitis, cum omnibus bonis que imp̃ſenciar' rac̃onabiliter poſſidetis, aut in futur' juſtis modis, dante Domino, poteritis adipiſci, ſub beati Petri & ñra protec̃c̃one ſuſcepimus; ſpecialiter autem terras, domos, pratum, paſcua, grangias, maneria, nemora, molendina, piſcarias, jura, juriſdictiones, vineas, ortos, & alia bona v̄ra, ſicut ea juſte ac pacifice obtinetis, nobis, & per nos hoſpitali veſtro ap̃lica auctoritate confirmamus, & p̃ſentis ſcripti patrocinio munimimus; diſtriccius inhibentes ne quis de ortis & virgultis† vris, ſeu de v̄ror' aĩalium inſtrumentis decimas a vobis exigere vel extorquere p̃ſumat. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam ñre p̃teccionis, confirmationis, & inhibic̃onis infringere, vel ei auſu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare p̃ſumpſerit, indignac̃onem omnipotentis Dei & beatorum Petri & Pauli ap̃lorum ejus ſe noverit incurſurum. Dat' Auinion' ‡, id. Junii, pontificatus ñri anno tertio.

* XXII. as he was the only Pope of that name who reſided at Avignon, where he governed the church from 1316 to 1334; conſequently this muſt be dated as above. "He was a man of "underſtanding, had prodigious activity, immenſe wealth, and great conſtancy in purſuing what "he once undertook." See Mrs. Dobſon's Life of Petrarch, vol. I. p. 92.

† See a letter of Mr. Hall's, p. 189. ‡ The Roman See was fixed at Avignon by a Gaſcon Pope in 1313, and continued there above 70 years.

PRIVATE DEEDS.

1. (In dorſo, manu antiqua.) Carta Eilgar de la Burne filii Godefridi de una acra & quarta parte unius acre terre q̃ jacent in campo q̃ vocatur *Gore* *. Sans date.

2. (In d. m. a.) Charta Eilgar' de la Burne filii Godefridi de quatuor acris terre & ſex p̃catis que jacent in campo q̃ vocatur *Gore*. Sans date.

3. (In d. m. a.) Carta Petri & Walteri fil' Roberti de Beregethege de quatuor acris terræ que jacent in campo qui vocatur *Gore* inter Elfgar de la Burne. Sans date.

4. (m. a.) Carta Terri' aurifabri de quatuor acris terre que jacent in campo qui vocatur *Gore*. Sans date.

5. Releaſe from Tho. Athonworde, to the Hoſpital, of a quit rent of one penny p̃ an. iſſuing out of [a piece of land called] *Combe* † in the pariſh of St. Michaels Herbaldoune, 29 Edw. I.

6. (m. a.) Carta Richardi fil' Guidonis de una acra & quarta parte unius acre terre que jacet in campo qui vocatur *Clenlinge*. Sans date.

7. (m. a.) Carta Ris de Weſtgate de decem den' liberi redditus ſui de una acra terre & dimid' que jacet in campo qui vocatur *Brodeſole*. Sans date.
(The impreſſion of the ſeal, which is perfect, repreſents a flower de luce. Inſcription round it, SIGILV RIIS DE WESTGATE.) (See plate IV. fig. 7.)

8. (m. a.) Carta Eilgar' de la Burne de una virgata & dimid' virgata terre ‡, que jacent juxta terram que vocatur *iealde hamſtall*. Sans date.

9. xx d. a year near the bourne Southward, and the downe Northward. By Walter ſon of Robert de Beregethege.

* *Binnegore* is at preſent called the 18 acres, and contains 19; in 1761 it was entirely planted with hops.

† *Combe* is part arable, part hop-ground, without any wood.

‡ The bounds are thus deſcribed, "que jacent in longitudine ſua a ſtrata regia uſque ad terram quam predicti fratres tenent *in gavelikend* de Petro & Waltero de Bergetee, & in latitudine ſua inter terram predictorum fratrum quam tenent de me *in gavelikend* et terram que vocatur ialde hamſtall que fuit Eadmundi." The land held *in gavelkind* was ſo called, ſays Sir Edward Coke, from "*Gave all kynd*; for this cuſtom giveth to all the ſons alike." This derivation, however, Mr Somner rejects. See his Treatiſe of Gavelkind, p. 6. And p. 38. he quotes the above or a ſimilar donation of land to this Hoſpital "in perpetuam eleemoſynam, and to *Gavelkind*," as, 1. being held by deſcent, and therefore deviſable, and 2. as reſerving a quit-rent. D. So in N° 11, "inter terram quam predicti fratres tenent in Gavelikend de Eilgaro de la Burne." This Elgar gave the lands in N°s 1 and 2, in both which a rent is reſerved payable to himſelf and his heirs "in curia eorum de H'baldune."

10. Carta Iſembard' fil' Eilgar' de la Burne, de una virgat' terre que jacet in campo que vocatur *Gore* & aquam que vocatur *Burnam*. [Grant of one yard of land adjoining to the Bourn by Iſembard de la Burne.]

11. Carta Anfrid' fil' Salomon' de Tuniford, de ſex acris & tres perticatis terre in campo qui vocatur *Gore*.

12. Carta Gileberti filii Rogeri Talebot le Draper de quatuor acr' terre & dimid' acr' terre; que tres acr' & dim' vocantur *Tenementum*, & una acr' terr' vocatur la *Rede*; [as ſuppoſed in Laron's tenement.] 1 Edw. III. 1327.

13. Laron's Tenement *, and [1 acre in] Rede, and a moiety of [his land in] Levenote, 16 Edw. I. 1288. [A grant from John Thonyford of 3 acres and a half in.]

14. *Upfeld* (in a modern hand, inſtead of *Brentche*, eraſed) at *Croydene*, in the pariſh of St. Mich' Herbald. [From Peter Durant, and Felicia his wife, an. reg. H. III. 55. with a confirmation thereof de Johanna de Dunſtintone Mart. 19 E. I.]

15. Carta de duabus acris in *Hupfielde*. Mar. Edw. I. 19. 1291. Nota de *Chalfeham*.

16. Releaſe of VI d. p an. out of two acres in *Breinths*, 6 Edw. II. 1312.

17. Releaſe of III d. p an. due from two acres in *Breinths*, 8 Edw. III.

18. Copy of a grant from Algar ſon of Godefry de la Burne of three acres and a half in *Bingore*, and [one acre and] one yard in *Dunland*.

19. *Denſtede*. Grant [from Hamo de Denſtede] of a quit-rent of VIII d. and two hens, p ann. out of half an acre in Denſtede.

20. *Denſtede*. Grant [from William de Morton and his wife] of III d. p an. out of a meſſuage there.

21. *Hégham*, als Hyham, in Tonford field. Releaſe of three acres, [from Robt. de Denſtede, clerk.] 32 Edw. III.

22. Willm atte Crowche releaſeth to Tho. Prieſte all his right of lands [tenements, &c.] in Herbaldoune, 1439. [17 Nov.] 18 Hen. VI.

Iſabelle Mead.

23. Carta Richard' Sut' de una acra terre in puram & perpetuam elemoſynam dedit, q̃ jacet in campo q̃ vocatur *Yſabele Mede*, inter terram hoſpital' de Herbaldune q̃ eſt verſus Suth & terram Alani Pocok q̃ eſt verſus North. [Grant from Rich. Levechild of 1 acre in Iſabel Mead.]

24. Carta Richardi Sut' de quatuor denar' redditus ſui, ... quos ſoleb' annuatim reddere ei de quod' tenemento quod vocatur *Yſabele Mede*.

25. Grant from Will' de Vaus to Gilbert de Wenchepe of [two acres of] his land in the pariſh of Herbaldune at Iſabelle Med, with the crop thereon. 18 Edw. I. 1279.

* Now called in the leaſe to Mrs. Young (ſee p. 227.) 'Lawrence Tenement.'

26. Grant

26. Grant from the ſaid Gilbert de Wenchepe of the ſaid two acres to the hoſpital, 26 May, 1289.

27. [Grant from Loretta daughter of Robert Ateburne of 5 perches and a quarter of land] In dorſ. v virgat' terre cum ptin' & una via de octo pedibus. 1 virgat' prati cum pertin' & una via de VIII ped'. 8 id. Nov. 1289.

28. In dorſ. Donatio trium pticar' & 1 quarterii pticatæ. [Grant from Vincent Fonte of a croſt containing 5 yards and a way to it, and of a meadow and a way to it.]

29. Grant (by indenture) from Rob' German [Roper] to Walter Gylbert, clerk, John Swayn, and John Caldham of half an acre in *Iſabelle Med.* 22 Martii, 31 Hen. VI. 1453.

30. Grant from Simon Guy to John Pardoner of one acre and one rood of wood in the pariſh of Herbaldoune. 15 Nov. 13 Hen. IV. 1412.

31. Releaſe from Sampſon Colman to Richard Wellys of his claim to five roods of wood. 20 Oct. 1 Edw. IV. 1461. This and N° 30 ſhould be placed after N° 40.

32. *Long Mead.* [Grant from Silveſter Baker to Richard Roper of] A croft beſide *Iſabelle Med.* 24 April, 7 Hen. IV. 1406.

33. Releaſe from John Roper, John Swayn, John Chamberlayn, Will' Bygge, and Thomas Bayly, to Robert Germyn Roper, of a piece of land in Longmed. 3 Edw. IV. 1463.

34. Grant of the ſaid land from Robert Germyn Roper, to William Bygge, 14 Aug. 3 Edw. IV. 1463.

35. Grant of the aforeſaid land from William Bygge to John Caldham, William Luton, and John Cropham. 6 Sept. 5 Edw. IV. 1465. [Containing 3 acres and a half.]

36. [Grant from Reymund Roper of a] way to Longmead, 12 Aug. 1 Hen. V. 1413.

37. Iſabell mead. Exchange between John Monger and the hoſpital, of two pieces of land, each containing half an acre *; and releaſe of the rent of wax due from the hoſpital, 1 April, 25 Eliz. 1592.

38. Simon Tannere to John Bryan, 5 yards of wood land, 13 Ric. II.

39. John Bryan to Walter Bernard, the ſaid 5 yards of wood-land, June, 22 Ric. II. 1399.

40. Walter Bernard to Simon Gy, the ſaid 5 yards of wood-land, 25 July, 3 Hen. IV. 1402. N° 30 and 31 ought to have followed this deed.

41. Clement ate Welde to Peter ate Welde and [Anice] his wife, 5 yards of wood-land in Harbledoun, 3 Edw. II. 1310.

* See N° 29.

42. *Smale-*

42. *Smalebores.* Tho. Liefhelm to Edmund Hogg, one rood of wood-land. [in the pariſh of St Michael Harbaldoun] 24 June, 20 Ric. II. 1397.

43. Johanna widow of John Elmer, and daughter and heir of Edmund Hogg, to Wm. Holeweye, the ſaid piece of wood-land in Smalebores. 27 May, 8 Hen. V. 1421.

44. Will. Holeweye to John Rykard, al' Bocher, the ſaid wood-land at Smalebores, 18 Nov. 4 Hen. VI. 1425.

45. Warrant of attorney of ſaid W. Holeweye to deliver ſeiſin. 18 Nov. 4 Hen. VI.

46. John Rycard, al' Bocher, to Thomas Herewarde, the aforeſaid wood-land in Smalebores. 20 Oct. 13 Hen. VI. 1435.

47. Tho. Hereward to Will. Palmer clerk, all his lands and tenements in Herbaldowne. 1 Sept. 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

48. Will. Palmer to Simon Colyn and Julian Horne, the laſt mentioned piece of wood-land. 24 Oct. 18 H. VI. 1440.

49. Vincent atte Welle to Reymund Roper 5 roods of wood-land in Herbaldown apud Le Well. 1 Oct. 12 Hen. IV. 1411.

50. John Chycche, eſq. to Rob. German and others a piece of wood-land called Northwoode. 16 Jan. 25 Hen. VI. 1445.

51. Richard Fille and John Sothereye to John Martyn, eſq. and others, the ſaid wood-land. 4 Dec. 3 H. VII. 1487.

52. Declaration of Richard Fille and John Sothereye, that the laſt mentioned conveyance was on condition that the ſaid Northwoode ſhould remain to the hoſpital. 4 Dec. 3 Hen. VII. 1487.

53. Releaſe from Margaret, widow of John Swayne, to John Martyn, eſq. and others, of the ſaid wood-land called Northwode. 10 Dec. 3 H. VII. 1487.

54. Grant of 5 roods from Luke [Son of William ate] Nethereche, made 7 Sept. 7 Ed. I. 1279, then under age, and confirmed by him 19 April, 21 Edw. I. 1293.

Tenements in Herbaldown.

55. John Elmer, ſmith, and Joan his wife, to Thomas Charles of Herbaldon, a meſſuage and garden at Herbaldoun. 12 Oct. 12 H. IV. 1411.

56. Houſe and garden next the Duke's head [late the White Horſe.] Releaſe from W. Arderne, clerk, W. Puxtone, and John Feverſham, to John Bedel and John Plonket, 10 Jan. 6 H. V. 1419.

[Eight other deeds relating to the ſame] In dorſ. A deed of the houſſe next the Whyt Horſe. 10 June 6 H. V. 1411. viz.

57. Tho.

57. Tho. Charles to John Perdour, and John Yaldyng, a meſſuage and garden in Herbaldoun, Nov. 7 H. VI. 1427.

58. J. Perdour and J. Yaldyng, to Richard ſon of Tho. Charles and his wife and their iſſue, the ſaid meſſuage and garden. Jan. 8 H. VI. 1430.

59. Rob. Charlys to Henry and Richard Wellys the beforementioned meſſuage and garden. 21 June, 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

60. Releaſe from W. Rychefeld and others, to ſaid Henry and Richard Wellys. 23 June, 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

61. Richard Wellys to Chriſtian widow of Hen. Wellys, the ſaid meſſuage and garden. 19 April, 7 Edw. IV. 1467.

62. Richard Wellys to Henry Beald and others, the ſaid meſſuage and garden. 22 Dec. 2 R. III. 1484.

63. Releaſe from John Beald to Henry Beald and others, of ſaid meſſuage and garden. 19 Jan. 3 H. VII. 1488.

64. Henry Beald and others, to John Johnſon and others, the ſaid meſſuage and garden. 7 May, 4 H. VII. 1489.

Terriers.

65. Terrarium primum. Reddit'..... ſolvend' Hoſpit'. (This title, written in red, is almoſt worn out. It is a terrier containing 44 articles.)

66. A ſecond terrier, conſiſting of two rolls, of different breadths, ſewed together. 50 Ed. III. 1376.

67. The rents of the brothers and ſiſters of Harbaldoune.

68. A third terrier.

69. The copy of the mortmeyn of the lands in Recolver and dyverſe other placys. 13 June, 13 H. VI. 1435 *. This is a tranſlation of N° 70.

70. The ſame in Latin †. 13 Jun. 13 H. VI. 1435.

71. Confirmatio Edw. I. de revocatione eccl̃ie de Reculver ad cameram Archiep̃alem Cant'. Et ut Hoſpitalia ſuſtineantur ex redditibus ipſius Archiep̃. 18 Dec. 19 Edw. I ‡. 1291. See before, p. 209, N° 30. 1.

* Printed in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 151.

† Ibid. p. 152. The ſeal, which is almoſt entire, is different from that which is fixed to the General Pardon, dated 7 Maii, an. 15 H. VI. 1437. See Royal Grants, N° 28.

‡ Ibid. p. 131. The broad ſeal is very well preſerved. There is alſo an ancient copy of this inſtrument.

72. Licenſe of K. Edw. III, for appropriation of the church of Recolver to the Archbiſhop's table; and for payment of 160 l. a year out of the revenues of the ſee of Cant' to the two hoſpitals, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain. 16 March, 22 Edw. III. 1348 *. See before, p. 209, N° 30. 2.

73. Carta Salamonis But de tribus acris terre in Reculver, apud Sperkyn, in campo vocato Brounyngeſton, Willmo atte Welle Capello, aliiſque. 18 April, 38 Edw. III. 1364 †.

74. Carta ejuſdem Sal' But iiſdem de predictis III acris terre in Reculver, 18 April, 38 Edw. III. 1364 ‡.

75. Carta indentata predict' feoffat' concedens predict' III acras terre predict' Salamoni But ſub annuo redditu unius ſumme ordei. 12 Jun. 38 Edw. III. 1364 ||.

76. Pars altera predicte carte indentate.

Herne.

77. Ricus atte Broke 1 acr' in Thorndenne Henr' de Suthreye & uxori ejus, Maii, 6 Edw. III. 1332.

78. Quieta clamacō Johis filii Walteri atte Broke, Henrico de Sothereye, & Chriſtine uxori ejus de dimidia acre predicte, Jun, 7 Edw. III. 1333.

79. Walter Bayli to Henry ſon of Richard de Suthereye and his wife, two acres at Rokyngrove, in Thorndenne borough, in Herne, 1 Nov. 12 Edw. III. 1338.

80. James Bate to Nich' de Underdoune 1 acre, III roods, at Gatekaye in Herne. 19 Edw. III. 1345.

81. Iſolda widow of Henry de Frokyngone, to John Seuale, 2 pieces of land at Frokyngone, containing 2 acres. 21 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357.

82. Carta Johis Sewale de Hierne de uno crofto vocat' Brokesfield in Hiern. March 33, Edw. III. 1359.

83. Quieta clamatio Gedeline ux' Johis Sewale de predicta terra Iſolde nuper uxori Hen. Southereye. 33 Edw. III. 1359.

84. Quieta clamatio Thome Sewale eidem de predicta terra, 33 Edw. III. 1359.

85. Carta John Sewale concedens Hoſpital' II s. p an. exeunt' de ꝑdca terra, 18 Nov. 33 Edw. III. 1359.

86. Carta Johis Aryngburg junior' & alior' concernens un' quarter' hordei exeunt' de una grangia, uno ſtabulo, & XII acr' terre apud Weſtbroke in Strodeburg'. [Herne] 5 Sept. 35 Edw. III. 1361.

* Ibid. p. 141.
† Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 142. ‡ Ibid. p. 143.
|| Ibid. p. 143. Theſe are all miſdated in the Hiſtory of Reculver, '1357.'

87. 1. Redd' unius quaterii ordei provenientis de una grangia, uno ſtabulo, & XII acris terre jacent' in paroch' de Herne. 25 July, 18 Ric. II. 1378.

87. 2. (In dorſ.) Releaſe from Denis atte Stone, nephew and heir to Henr' atte Stone (one of the grantees in N° 86) to John Wylk, of the ſaid quarter of barley, agreeably to the laſt will of the ſaid Henry atte Stone, 1 Nov. 1 Hen. IV. 1399.

88. Grant, by indenture, from J. Prowde and J. Cherche, of the ſaid quarter of barley to the hoſpital, 14 Sept. 2 Hen. IV. 1400.

89. Grant from William Tayloure, alias Paramour, and others, to Richard Dererd, of two acres of land in Thornden borough in Herne. 10 Jan. 17 Edw. IV. 1477.

90. Grant from Richard Dererd of the ſaid two acres of land to the hoſpital. 20 Jan. 18 Edw. IV. 1478.

91. Carta Jacobi a Churche de XVI denar' apud le Platts in burg' Strode, in paroch' Herne. 13 March, 1492, 8 Hen. VII.

92. Grant from James a Chirche to the prior and prioreſs of the Hoſpital of VIII d. p an. out of a meſſuage and three acres of land in Strode borough in Herne. 23 March, 1492, 8 Hen. VII.

93. Grant from John a Chirche of VIII d. p an. out of two acres and a half at Stockgrove in Thornden in Herne, to the prior and prioreſs. 23 March, 8 Hen. VII. 1492.

St. Dunſtan's near Canterbury.

1. Carta Ivo fil' Salamonis filii Eadvardi Biſet de duobus denar' liberi reddit' ſui de uno meſuagio q̃d jacet in parochia S̃ci Dunſtani.

2. Carta Johis Binnewiht de duodecim denar' liberi reditus ſui, quos ei reddere ſolebat Hamo le Waudes ad med' Quadrageſim' annuatim, de quodam meſuagio q̃d jacet in parochia S̃ci Dunſtani in perpetuam elemoſinam.

3. 1. Carta Symonis molendinarii extra Weſtgate Ricardo de Berekote de uno tenemento quod jacet in parochia S̃ci Dunſtani emptum. (The firſt witneſs to this deed is, d̃no Petro de Mekalonde tunc temporis capellõ curie d̃ni Archiep̃i Cant.)

3. 2. In dorſo. Carta Ricardi de Berekote de uno meſſuagio quod jacet in parochia S̃ci Dunſtani emptum.

Grant from Richard de Berekote to the brothers of the hoſpital of the ſaid meſſuage.

4. Carta Stephani filii Willi le Cocker in perpetuum quietum clamavit de duabus denar' quos reddere conſueverunt fratres de ſuo garnario in parochia S̃ci Dunſtani. 41 Hen. III. 1256.

5. Carta

5. Carta de la Gerner de Weſtgate. Feb. 12. Ed. ...

6. For a ſhop in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's. Feb. 1. Ed. II. 1308.

7. 1. In dorſo. Evydence of Plunket's releaſe from Ingerim Carpenter to Tho. Plunket and Matt. Cramber of a meſſuage and garden. 7 Jan. 12 Ed. IV. 1473. [It ſhould be 17 Jan.]

7. 2. In dorſo. Evydence of Plunket's grant from Ingerim Carpenter to Thomas Plunket and Matt. Cramber of the aforeſaid meſſuage and garden. 16 Jan. 12 Ed. IV. 1473.

7. 3. In dorſo. Evydence of Blanket (lege Plunket) houſes. Releaſe from Matt. Cramber to Tho. Plunket of the ſame. 25 Sept. 13 Ed. IV. 1473.

7. 4. In dorſo. Evydenſſe of Plunket's grant from Tho. Plunket, brother of Herbaldoune Hoſpital, to W. Bromley of St. Dunſtan's and Julian his wife, of the ſaid meſſuage, &c. for their lives, and after to the hoſpital. 4 Oct. 13 Ed. IV.

7. 5. Pars altera predicte carte indentate, cum duobus ſigillis.

8. 1. In dorſo. Carta de Bedel. Grant from Matilda Glovere to John Tyete of two ſhops in St. Dunſtan's. 19 Oct. 37 Ed. III. 1363.

8. 2. In dorſo. Carta de Joh' Tyete Joh' Heldyngge de duabus ſhoppis in Weſtgate. 20 Oct. 37 Ed. III. 1363.

8. 3. In dorſo. Carta Johis Yelding de (predictis) duabus ſhoppis Tho. Wolton clerico, aliiſque. .. Jul. 1 Ric. II. 1377.

8. 4. In dorſo. Carta indentata Rici Skynnere & alior', concedens dictas ſhoppas Joh' Gryffyn & uxori ejus, pro termino 101 annorum. 30 Ap. 5 R. II. 1382.

8. 5. Grant from J. Gryffyn to Tho. Kent of the remainder of the ſaid term of 101 years. 11 Feb. 16 R. II. 1393.

9. 1. In dorſo. De tribus ſchopis in parochia Sci Dunſtani. Grant from John Roper to John Wylk, Adam de Drove, and others, brethren of Herbaldown Hoſpital, of one meſſuage and three ſhops in St. Dunſtan's. 25 Jan. 22 R. II. 1399.

9. 2. Releaſe from Edmund Roper to Adam de Drove and Will' Hall of the ſaid meſſuage and three ſhops. 24 Maii, 11 H. IV. 1410.

9. 3. Carta Ade de Drove & W. atte Halle, Rob' Omer, aliiſque, de predict' meſſuag' & III ſhopis. 31 Maii, 11 H. IV. 1410.

10. 1. Quieta clamatio Edithe Berthilmewe Barthol' Rygdon de uno ten' in paroch' S. Dunſtani. 7 Dec. 13 Ed. IV. 1473.

10. 2. Carta Barthi Rygdon, Johi Webbe, & Hamon' Fuller, de predicto & alio ten'. 10 Dec. 13 Ed. IV. 1473.

10. 3. In dorſo. Grant from John Jakes and Ingerim Carpenter to John Martyn, Eſq. and others, of the corner houſe in St. Dunſtan's. 29 Sep. 4 H. VII. 1488.

11. 1. Grant of three tenements and gardens in St. Dunſtan's, by Will' Roper of Eltham, to the hoſpital. 1 May, 12 Eliz. 1570.

11. 2. Feoffamentum de predictis iii ten' & gard'. 20 Oct. 25 Eliz. 1583.

11. 3. Feoffamentum aliud. 18 Jan. 39 Eliz. 1597.

11. 4. Feoffamentum aliud. 15 Oct. 4 Ja. I. 1606.

Here end the titles of the charters and other evidences which Mr. Hall *had tranſcribed. In the* "Liber Hoſpitalium" *of Dr.* Beauvoir, *theſe are all methodically copied; and, in addition to them, a regular liſt is made out of private deeds belonging to the Hoſpital of* Herbaldown, *relating to their poſſeſſions in the following places:*

Rollyng in Godwynſtone near Wingham.

1. Grant from Robert Goldfynch to John and Alice Gerard of 3 roods in a field called Hokedefelde. Feb. 15 Edw. II. [1321].

2. Releaſe from Chriſtian atte Halle to Walter Tykenherſt of one half acre and one rood. Oct. 24 Edw. III. [1350].

3. Grant from Walter Tykenherſt to Robert and John de Bourbach of three roods and an half of land. 11 Oct. 24 Edw. III. [1350].

4. Grant of half an acre of land, cum dimidia aula & quinta parte unius porte muri arbor' foſſis & foſſatis ſuperſtantibus from Henry Creche to Iſabelle daughter of Richard Pyrie. 6 Edw. III. [1332].

5. Grant from William Werebald to Robert and John de Burbach of one acre at Rollyng called Creccheſcroft. 1 Dec. 23 Edw. III. [1349].

6. Releaſe from Henry Crecche to Robert and John de Burbach of claim on one acre in Creccheſcroft in Rollyng. Dec. 23 Edw. III. [1349].

7. Releaſe from John Granger to Robert and John de Burbach of 2s 7d ob from a tenement of Thomas Granger for 5 years enſuing. 22 Jan. 20 Edw. III. [1349].

8. Releaſe of John le Clerk of Sandwich, to Sir Robert de Burbach and John his brother, of all claims on the lands and tenements which had been his father's in Rollyng. 5 Jan. 22 Edw. III. [1348]. Oval ſeal, red wax, a figure ſtanding habited in a long garment holding up ſomething in one hand.

9. Agreement from Robert de Burbach and John with John le Clerk, that the aforeſaid releaſe ſhall be void, on payment of 40 marks ſterling. The ſame date and ſeal as N° 20. Seal broken.

10. Grant

10. Grant from John Granger to Robert and John de Burbach of 0 a. 3 r. 0 p. of arable. 22 March, 23 Edw. III. [1349].

11. Grant from William de Tykenherſt to Robert and John de Burbach of one acre of arable. April, 23 Edw. III. [1349].

12. Releaſe from Matilda widow of William de Tykenherſt to Robert and John de Burbach, of all claim on the acre granted them by William de Tykenherſt. 15 Nov. 23 Edw. III. [1349].

13. Grant from Thomas Tebbe to Robert and John de Burbach, of 1 a. 0 r. 14 p. of arable. 3 April, 23 Edw. III. [1349]. Seal red wax. Virg. & ch. in a lozenge, AVE MARIA GRATIA. (See plate III. fig. 5.)

14. Grant from Thomas Tebbe to Robert and John de Burbach, of 2 acres and a half of arable. 10 Dec. 23 Edw III. [1349]. Seal ſame as the laſt.

15. Indenture of partition of a meſſuage and 2 acres between John Granger and Alice his ſiſter. 14 Aug. 24 Edw. III. [1350].

16. The counterpart of N° 15.

17. Grant from John Granger to Robert Berbach, chaplain, of one meſſuage &c. in Rollyng. 24 Edw. III. [1350]. The ſeal is of green wax; oval. Legend. S. IOHANNIS GRANG . . .

18. Grant from Thomas ate Sole to Sir Robert de Berbache, chaplain, and John his brother, of 1 acre in Rollyng, at a place called ate Berghe. 23 Edw. III [1349]. Seal round; white wax; obliterated.

19. Grant from Henry Creeche to Robert and John de Burbach, of 2 acres of arable. Oct. 23 Edw. III. [1349]. A round ſeal, the virgin with a crown on, and child. AVE MARIA GRATIA.

20. Grant from Thomas de Peddyngge of Sandwich, to Henry ate Pende de Peddyngge, of all his lands at Rollyng. 20 Nov. 23 Edw. III. [1349].

21. Grant from Henry at Pende de Pendyng, to Robert and John de Burbach, of all his lands at Rollyng, given by his brother Thomas. Dec. 23 Edw. III. [1349].

22. Releaſe from John Attebrok Sen. and Jun. and Thomas Attebrok, to John and Robert Burbach, and J. Clarke of Sandwich, concerning 3 acres in Rollyng. 27 Oct. 24 Edw. III. [1350].

23. Grant from Thomas Attebrok, to Robert and John Burbach, of one acre. March, 28 Edw. III. [1354].

24. Grant from Robert de Burbach, to dnus Thomas de Wolton, and others, of one meſſuage and 74 acres and a half, and 1 rood of arable land, late John le Clerk's, and

and of one meſſuage and 12 acres of arable more, both in Rollynge. Dec. 29 Edw. III. [1355]. Seal round, red wax; ✠ ✠ ✠ round S. ROB'TI DE BORBACH.

25. Copy of a licence of mortmain from Edw. [III.] to William atte Welle chaplain, and others, to aſſign to the two hoſpitals, 86 acres and two meſſuages in Rollyng, which are held of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Indorſed. "Irrot' in tertia parte patentium a° intra ſcripto." 6 Aug. 31 Edw. [1357]. The original is in St. John's Hoſpital. See p. 251.

26. Releaſe from John ſon of late William Clerk of Sandwich, to both the hoſpitals, of all claim on the lands granted by Robert de Burghbage chaplain in Rollyng. April, 35 Edw. III. [1361].

27. Grant from Thomas de Woltone, clerk, and others, to the two hoſpitals of the lands granted to them by Robert de Burbach. 1 April, 36 Edw. III. [1362]. Five Seals.

28. Grant from Robert Dodynton and Alice his wife, to William atte Welle and others, brethren of Harbledown hoſpital, of a piece of land in Godneſton, called Whitefeld. 29 Aug. 49 Edw. III. [1375].

29. Grant from John Adams, to John Blake, of half an acre in Rollyng, called Somerleſe. Oct. 8 Ric. II. [1384].

30. Grant from John Blake at Weſtgate, of half an acre at Rollyng, called le Teghe. 1 Dec. 4 Hen. VI. [1425].

31. Grant from Richard Duglas, to both hoſpitals, of one yard of land in Gudneſton, and of one other yard of land in the ſame. 2 Jan. 15 Hen. VII. [1499].

32. Releaſe from Griſella Byllys of Sandwich to the hoſpitals of a quit rent &c. due from their lands at Rollyng. 5 March, 6 Hen. VIII. [1515].

33. Indenture, ſpecifying what the hoſpitals are to pay out of their lands at Rollyng to the courts of Wyngham, of St. Sepulchre's Canterbury, of William Tytecombe, of Twitham, of the abbot of Langedon, of Chiltone, of Akholte, of John de Harleſtone, and to Gwodneſtone Church. Sans date.

34. A terrar of Rollyng, containing xxix articles. Sans date. In the ſame handwriting as N° 33. Sum of acres $\frac{xx}{iiii}$vi a. 1 r. and half, with a curtilage.

35. A terrar of Rollyng. The ſame as N° 34. Sans date.

36. 1. A terrar of Tabeder's land (the ſame land), containing xxviii articles. Sum total $\frac{xx}{iiii}$viii a. xix p. 1674. In Engliſh.

36. 2. Another copy of the ſame.

37. A terrar of Rollyng, containing xxi articles. Sum total $\frac{xx}{iiii}$ a. 11 r. xxiii p. Sans date. In Engliſh.

38. 1. A terrar of Rollyng. The ſame as N° 37, with the neceſſary changes of the names of occupiers. 24 July, 1706.

38. 2. A map of Rollyng. There is another, a duplicate, in St. John's Hoſpital, done 1617.

Borſtalle.

39. Confirmation by Mariotta Synages de Borſtalle of a diviſion of three acres of land between her daughter Cecilia and herſelf, in the pariſh of St. Margaret near Suthgate. 30 Sept. 15 Edw. II. [1324.] Seal oval, legend s. MARIOT FL' WI.....

40. Grant from Ric' Dryvere of Borſtalle to Ric' Kebbel of a curtilage [yard or garden plot]. 29 Sept. 7 Edw. III. 1333.

41. Grant from John Suthereye of Borſtalle to Ric' Kebbel of a tenement and 1 a. III r. and ꝺ of II r. 14 Jan. 22 Ed. III. 1348.

Chalfloke.

42. Grant from Stephen and John, ſons of Roger Rhondes, to Chriſtian de Oxeneye of one acre in Chalfloke. 21 Edw. I. 1291.

Chilham.

43. Grant from William Maycock of Herbaldown to the hoſpital of a piece of land in Chilham in the borgh of Eaſture. 2 Mar. 1 Ric. II. 1378. In dorſ'. A piece of land in Chilham in the borowghe of Eaſture, now called Eaſt Stuarde.

Canterbury.

44. Burgate. In dorſ. Carta Elueue Pinneſlaue de v denar' libri reddit' ſui añuatim ꝓcipiend' ad feſt' Sc̃i Mich' de dono Leticie filie Cauuel in parochia Sc̃i Michael' apud Burgate. (See p. 202.)

45. St. Margaret. Grant from Alice daughter of Wiulph of XIII ꝺ. rent from the houſe of William de Welles in St. Margaret's, paying out of it III ꝺ. II ꝺ. and a pair of gloves worth 1 ꝺ. annually. Sans date, but it is 26 vel 27 Hen. III. 1243 vel 1244.

46. Indenture between the prior, &c. and Thomas Whychylynge, releaſing to him the payment of IV ꝺ. per ann. out of XIII ꝺ. per ann. due to the hoſpital from an houſe in St. Margaret's, once William de Welles's, 24 Nov. 3 Hen. V. 1415.

47. St.

47. St. Paul, Ivy Lane. Grant from Thomas Ingelet of Thanet to William atte Welle, chaplain, and others, of a meſſuage and garden in Standfaſtlane in St. Paul's. 4 Oct. 37 Edw. III. 1363.

48. Grant from Thomas Godhayt of Merſham to John Frowde and J. Cherche of an houſe and garden in Standfaſtelane. July 17 Ric. II. 1393.

49. Grant from John Lovel and others to John Newman and others of two ſhops in Standfaſtlane. 4 Jan. 3 Hen. VI. 1424. This is indorſed, Evydence of two houſes in Ive Lane in Cantbur'.

Elham.

50. Grant from John Ilent, a brother of the hoſpital, of one acre and a half in Elham. 1 Jan. 5 Hen. VIII. 1514.

51. Releaſe from John Proude and J. Cherche of lands and tenements in the hundred of Weſtgate, in Wodneſberg, and in Elham. 24 Jun. 7 Ric. II. 1383.

Graveney. Pettyt.

52. Indenture between the hoſpital of Herbaldown and Ciriac Pettyt, of Boughton ſubtus le Blean, of exchange of the paſturage of fourteen ſheep, eſtimated at fourteen acres of Saltmarſh in Graveney, and one rood in Southfield in Graveney, for two acres in Herbaldown. ult' Feb. 13 Eliz. 1571.

Herbaldown.

53. Grant of a cloſe from Thomas de Waleſham to William (brother of Gilbert) rector of St. Nicholas de Herbaldun. 37 Hen. III. 1253.

54. Grant from the prioreſs of Davintun of xi s. rent, which was due to that convent out of Davintun Mead from the hoſpital. 3 Ed. I. 1274. and a tranſcript.

55. Releaſe from John Monger of London of a rent of one hen iſſuing out of half an acre called Iſabel Mead, and arrears, on condition that he enjoys half an acre in Iſabel Mead, received from the hoſpital by exchange. 20 May, 25 Eliz. 1583.

56. A map and deſcription of on capitall meaſuage, known by the name of St. Nicholas Hoſpitall, liying at Harbaldoune, neere the cittie of Canterbury, with twelve parcells of errable thereunto belonginge, contayninge ... acres, on quarter, two perches. *Gulielmus Boycot deſcripſit*, 1621. This map is 15 inches and a quarter long, and 14 inches and one eighth broad; and the number of acres, which he has omitted above, is 67 a. 3 r. 13 p. In red 57 a. 1 r. 12 p.; and in black 10 a. 1 r. 31 p.

Hertey.

Hertey.

57. Grant from William Yue and others to Thomas Smyth and others of IV s̃. VI d̃. ob̃. two cercells * and one third of one hen, and one third of half an hen, and XV eggs. July, 3 Ric. II. 1379. Two ſeals perfect.

58. Grant from John and William, ſons and heirs of brother William Skynner, to Adam Grove and others of the rent as in N° 70. 6 Jun. 18 Ric. II. 1395.

Lodenham.

59. Grant from John Roper of Whiſtapell to John Caldyng of Goodneſton of one meſſuage and garden and XXXII acres and 1 acre in Lodenham. 21 Hen. VI. 1442.

Stellyng.

60. Grant from John Ilent of II s̃. yearly out of a tenement and two acres at Weſtmeneſſe in Stellyng. 7 Jun. 6 Hen. VIII. 1515.

Woodneſborough.

61. Grant from the prior and convent of Ledes to the hoſpital, to receive at their grange in Worneſburgh three ſeams of barley, which uſed to be paid to them out of the tithes of Summerfeld in Worneſburg. Sans date.

62. An ancient copy of the ſame.

63. A true copy of the patent or grant to the two hoſpitals for 6 l̃. 17 s̃. 2 d̃. ob̃. p̄ ann. (which they uſed to receive from the monaſtery of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, before the diſſolution); and to Herbaldown Hoſpital for 10 s̃. p̄ ann (inſtead of the 3 ſeams of barley N° 74) to be paid by the king's receiver of the Augmentation (Office). 1 May, 37 Hen. VIII. 1545. See pp. 230 and 252, 3.

* From the French "cercelle," the water wild fowl, denominated by us a teale. Somner, "Gloſſar. ad finem X Scriptorum." Of theſe birds there probably was always an abundance in Herteye Iſland. Two teale, and the third part of another, was a whimſical kind of reddend', and if delivered in kind, with exactneſs, would probably require the hand of a dextrous carver.

W. and D. in Gent. Mag. for 1784, p. 174.

In the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 152, is a mortmain grant from Henry VI. ſecuring this and other payments to Herbaldown hoſpital; but there, inſtead of "ob." as above, we read "medietatem unius quadrantate" (half a farthing), which has drawn ſome ſhrewd remarks from the ingenious writer quoted above. Inſtead of "the third part of a hen, and the third of half a hen," this grant has alſo "the third part of a teale, a hen and a half."

STATUTES, CHARTERS, PRIVATE DEEDS, &c. RELATING TO NORTHGATE HOSPITAL.

From the "Liber Hoſpitalium," compiled by Dr. Beauvoir.

CHAP. I.

STATUTES and ORDINANCES.

1. An Indenture containing Archbiſhop Matthew Parker's original Statutes under his Seal, but not ſigned by him. Dated 20 May, 2 Eliz. 1560. See p. 214.

2. Archbiſhop John Whitgift's decree that no children be kept in either hoſpital; on paper, ſigned by him, and ſealed with his private Seal. 20 May, 1591. See p. 220.

3. Licence from Abp. Whitgift to let by leaſe, for 21 Years, all their ſmall parcells of land and houſes, ſuch as have uſually been let for 20 ſhillings or under by the year, on certain conditions. (They uſed before to be let from year to year.)

   1. Notice to be given to the Archbiſhop of the quantities, &c. reparations, the old rent, the new, fine, term.

   2. The rent to be paid half-yearly or quarterly.

   3. The tenants to bear all charges, repair and build.

   4. The boundaries and abutments to be expreſſed in every leaſe always.

   5. No edifice, garden, or ground, belonging to the ſcite of the Hoſpital, to be demiſed by virtue of this licenſe. 28 Sept. 1596.

4. Archbiſhop William Sancroft's orders to both Hoſpitals. See p. 223.

   1. Orders forbidding non-reſidence of the In-brothers under certain penalties.

   2. The maſter and prior, annually, in March and September, to ſurvey and order repairs; and the maſter to report to the Archbiſhop in October.

   3. Security to be taken from the reſpective pariſhes from which they come for the ſupport of the aged, infirm, &c.

4. No

4. No children or grandchildren to be in-dwellers with their parents, unleſs as nurſes, &c. And this to be certified every October to the Archbiſhop.

5. Stipend from the time of death, to the day of the next admittance, to go to the reparation-purſe, and to be caſt up every October.

6. The reader to catechiſe, eſpecially in Lent. Signed by the Archbiſhop and ſealed. 4 March, 1686.

5. Archbiſhop John Potter's faculty for pulling down the North ſide of the Chapel, with a plan of the Chapel, under the Archbiſhop's Seal. Signed John Haynes, Regiſter. 9 June, 1744.

6. A parchment book in quarto, containing Archbiſhop Parker's Statutes; Archbiſhop Whitgift's Decree, Number 2 at the beginning; and, at the end, the copy of a decree forbidding the marriage of any in-brother or in-ſiſter, on pain of expulſion. Dated 19 Feb. 1663.

7. Another parchment book in quarto, containing the ſame as Number 6. And a copy of Archbiſhop Sancroft's Orders, Number 4.

CHAP. II.

LICENCES OF MORTMAIN — EXEMPTIONS FROM TAILLAGE — INSPEXIMUS — EXEMPTIONS FROM FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

EDWARD III.

1. Licence of mortmain, to hold lands, tenements, and rents to the value of 100 ℔ per ann. tam de feodo ſuo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris, tenementis, et redditibus, que de nobis tenentur in capite. 10 Jan. a. r. 1. 1328. (The ſeal almoſt whole. The king ſitting; one fleur de lys on each ſide the throne; on the reverſe, three lions only on his ſhield and ſurcoat.) This was granted "ad requiſitionem dilecti Valletti noſtri Johannis de Deen hoſtitiarii cam̃e n̄re."

2. Another to hold 5 a. 1 r. 0 p. in Hakyngton, of the yearly value of 21 pence, given by Margaret atte Helde, Richard Fox, Robert Knyght, and John Crocker. 4 Jan. 1329. (Seal broken. The king ſitting in the regal chair, as before.)

3. Another to William at Well and others, to aſſign to both hoſpitals two meſſuages and 86 a. 0 r. 0 p. in Rollyng, holden of the Archbiſhop ut dicitur, 6 Aug. a. r. 31 1357 *. (The ſeal very fair and almoſt whole.)

* The ſame farm that is now let to Sir Narborough D'Aeth. See p. 230.

4. Another to Thomas de Wolton, to give 46 acres of land, 6 acres of paſture, 10 acres of underwood and bruſhwood in St. Coſmas and Hakyngton, worth (ultra redditum reſolutum) 11 ſ. 6 d. per ann. and to Richard de Meddeburne to give 40 ſ. rent in Herne, to be holden by the hoſpital as of the value of 4 marks (2 l. 13 ſ. 4 d.) in ſatisfaction for part of the 100 ſ. granted by Number 1. 30 Nov. a. r. 39, 1365. (The ſeal loſt.)

5 Another. Confirmation of Number 1, 3, and 4; and grant to be free tam de contribucione cuſtodie ire maritime, quam tallagiis, auxiliis, et contributionibus. To both hoſpitals. 6 M. a. r. 45, 1370. (Seal white wax; almoſt deſtroyed; torn out.)

RICHARD II.

6. Inſpeximus and confirmation of the grant of Edward III. to both hoſpitals, 1 Dec. a. r. 9, 1335, of freedom from talliage, and licence of mortmain, 28 Jan. a. r. 1, 1378. (Seal loſt.)

HENRY V.

7. Inſpeximus and confirmation of former grants. 11 Jan. a. r. 8, 1421. (Seal loſt.)

EDWARD IV.

8 Inſpeximus and confirmation of former grants. 20 March, a. r. 8, 1468. (Seal much broken.)

HENRY VIII.

9. Inſpeximus and confirmation. 14 April, a. r. 2, 1511. (Seal perfect, but cracked.)

10. Grant of exemption from firſt fruits and tenths. a. r. 29. 1538. This is much worn. The revenues of this hoſpital, as delivered in and upon the ſurvey, amounted to 91 l. 16 ſ. 8 d. ob. (Seal rubbed and broken.)

11. Patent exemplifying a decree of the chancellor and council of the court of augmentations, by which 6 l. 17 ſ. 2 d. ob. which uſed to be paid to both hoſpitals by way of alms by the prior and convent of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, now diſſolved, ſhall *for ever* be paid them by the general receiver of the augmentations. And,

That the hoſpital of Herbaldown *ſhall have of the King's Highneſs for ever the ſome of ten ſhillings yerely* from the ſaid receiver, for and in recompence of three ſemes or quarters of barley which they uſed to receive of the Monaſtery of Ledes, now diſſolved. 1 May, a. r. 37, 1545 *. (The ſeal is torn off, and much broken.)

* See p. 230, and p. 249.

ED-

EDWARD VI.

12. Inſpeximus and confirmation of all the former grants. 2 Feb. a. r. 3. 1550. (Seal broken.)

COMMONWEALTH.

13. Captain Charles Bowles's aſſignment of certain rents to the hoſpitals, amounting to 4 l. 2 s. 9 d. in ſatisfaction for 3 l. 8 s. 7 d. q. due out of the augmentation office. 10 June, 1654.

It appears by this deed, that by a decree of the Chancellour and Court of Augmentations, dated 24 April, 37 Henry VIII. 1545 (which is not among the deeds in the hoſpital cheſt) 3 l. 8 s. 7 d. q. was to be paid from the receiver of that office to this hoſpital; and Captain Bowles covenanted with the truſtees appointed by the parliament to ſell the fee farm rents belonging to the Commonwealth to pay it: and he here aſſigns to the hoſpital 14 different ſmall rents lying in different pariſhes chiefly in the Weald of Kent, which were old obits, &c. for the ſatisfaction of this demand on him. This Deed is much hurt by damp.

14. A copy of the Deed, Number 13. imperfect.

15. A letter of attorney from the prior, empowering John Biſſet to receive the rents due to the hoſpital, by virtue of Captain Bowles's aſſignment. 20 Feb. 1659. Reference is made for particulars to ſchedules not here. Theſe rents are now loſt; and the whole ſum VI l. XVII s. II d. ob. is now paid by the Crown, according to N° 11.

Archbiſhop WILLIAM WITTLESEY.

16. Confirmation of Edward III's grant of exemption from talliage, Number 5, by excommunicating the infringers of it, "Sententiâ excommunicationis majoris. Dat' ap' Otteford, XIII kln' Aprilis, (20 Mar.) 1370."

17. A copy of the ſame, tranſlated into Engliſh.

CHAP. III.

INDULGENCES—LICENCES FOR ALMS-GATHERING.

1. INDULGENCE from Archbiſhop John (Stratford) of 40 days to encourage the giving alms to them when they made their collections through his Dioceſe, 14 April, 1341. (Only the middle part of the ſeal remains*. It is torn off. The archbiſhop in his habit bleſſing.)

* See plate III. fig. 10.

2. Ralph

2. Ralph (de Stratford) Biſhop of London, Indulgence of 40 days to all benefactors to the Hoſpital. 19 July, 1348. (The middle part of the ſeal pretty whole. A biſhop bleſſing.)

3. Archbiſhop Simon (Iſlip) 40 days. Dat' apud Maghfeld, 14 Julii, 1350.

4. Simon (Langham) Biſhop of Ely, 40 days. Dat' apud Cant', 2 non. (6) Oct. 1364. (Seal pretty perfect, excepting round the rim; torn off.)

5. Archbiſhop William (Wittleſey) 40 days, 18 June, 1369. (Seal loſt.)

6. Archbiſhop William (Wittleſey) 40 days, 19 June, 1369. (Seal quite broken.)

7. King Edward III. A letter of protection, general; and particularly of their proctors collecting alms, 23 Oct. a. r. 48, 1374. (Seal much broken.)

8. A letter ſent about with the brother that went about aſking alms, containing the indulgences granted to them, 29 June, 1375. (Seal is loſt.)

OMNIBUS ſancte matris eccleſie prelatis ad quos ire iſte pvenerint frēs & ſorores hoſpitalis de Northgate de Cantuar' ſalm̄ aplicam benedictionem: domus ſiquidem ñra in tanta conſiſtit nec̄te & paupertate quod cum maxima miſeria vitam indubitanter ſuſtinemus. Iſta vero fuerunt beneficia ab archiepis oīb̄us benefactoribus ñris conceſſa; ſcil', Lanfranc' archiep̄s fundator ejuſdem hoſpitalis XL dies relaxationis conceſſit; Sc̄us Thomas archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Steph̄us [Langton] archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Theobaldus archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Ric̄us archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; St̄us Edmund' archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Bonifacius archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Joh̄nes de Peccham archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Rob̄tus Kilwardby archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Rob̄tus de Winchelſe archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Walt̄us [Reynolds] archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Symon de Mepeham archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Joh̄ns [Stratford] archiep̄s Cant' XL dies; Ilm̄ Hamo ep̄s Roffenſ' XL dies; Robert' ep̄s Ciceſtren' XL dies; Ric̄us ep̄s Roffen' XL dies; Joh̄ns ep̄s Elmeſſen* XX dies; Will̄ms ep̄s Wynton' XX dies; Henric' Roffen' ep̄s XX dies; Petrus ep̄s Hereforden' XX dies; Will̄ms ep̄s Ciceſtren' XXX dies; frater Gilbert ep̄s Giadmes de Hybnia XXX dies; Radulphus ep̄s London' XL dies; Steph̄s ep̄s London' XX dies; Thomas ep̄s Wygorn' XX dies; Henric' ep̄s Lincoln' XX dies; Henric' ep̄s Wynton' XX dies; Adam ep̄s Herefordenſ' XX dies; Thomas ep̄s de Dureham XX dies; Symon [Iſlip] archiep̄s Cant' XL dies. Ratificantes inſuper omnes indulgencias in hac parte rite conceſſas & n̄ris temporibus concedendas. Frat' Ric̄us, Dei apoſtolice ſedis, gratia Dei, archiep̄s de Nazareth, XL dies; preterea XII Cardinales de Curia Romana, q̄libet eor' conceſſit omnibus vere penitentibus & confeſſis qui ad p̄dc̄m hoſpitale pium manum adjutrices porrexerint, vel in extremis laborantib̄s aliquid de bonis ſuis legaverint dicto hoſpitali, cauſa devoc̄ois acceſſerint, XL dies de injunctis ſibi penitenciis. Omnino dioceſanis ejuſdem habeant indulgentiam ratam, habint miſericorditer in d̄no relaxavit & unuſquiſque relaxat. R tificans omnes & ſingulas indulgencias nobis hacten' in hac parte rite conceſſas & temporibus ſuis in futurum conce-

* Elmeham.

dendas.

dendas. Propterea Joħnes papa vicesimus secundus omnes libertates & immunitates & predecessoribus suis Romanis pontificibus privilegia seu alias indulgentias dicto hospitali concessis, necnon libertates & exemptiones secularium exactionum a regibus & principibus aliisque Xp̄i fidelibus nobis & dicto hospitali indulgencias juste & pacifice optentas auctoritate apostolica & bulle sue patrocinio ratificavit & communivit. Et quod nulli homini liceat hanc paginam sue confirmationis infringere, vel eam ausu temerario contemnere. Et si quis hec attemptare presumpserit, gloriose virginis Marie & beator' Petri & Pauli apostolor' ejus se noverit cursur'. Concessit eciam idem Johannes papa omnibus benefactoribus ñris stationes curie ratione xiiii annor', eciam septimam ꝑtem de injuncta sibi penitentia misericordit' relaxavit. Et qui aliqua bona habuerint, & cui vel quibus ea restituere ignorant; & qui votum fecerunt except' Jħerol', Sc̄or' Jacobi, apostolor' Petri & Pauli, & castitat', vel si aliquis, vel aliqua fecerint delictum erga priorem vel matrem except' manuum injectione; faciant elemosinam dicto hospitali Sancti Joħis Baptiste de Northgate. Et dñs papa eos absolvat; exceptis aliis beneficiis & indulgenciis in dicta Romana ecclesia in diebus factis & fiend' imperpetuum. Et si quis p̄dicto hospitali ñro anulum, firmaculum, aurum, argentum, vaccas, juvenculam, bident', anserem vel vitulum dare & transmittere voluerit, t̄det & liberet ꝓcur̄i ñro presenti, & eum recipiem' in fraternitatem, hospitalis ñri predicti: concedentes eidem participac̄oem omnium bonor' operum que in hospitali predicto sient imperpetuum. Et sunt in hospitali nostro centum fratres & sorores ceci, claudi, surdi, & aliis div̄rsis infirmitatibus lang̃di, qui qualibet die concesserunt & dicunt xxx mille Pat' nost' & Ave Maria cum disciplinis, & orationibus innumerabilibus que ib̄m fiũt: & cum jejuniis & omnium alior' beneficior' innumerabilium benefactores ñros participes esse constituim' ꝑ presentes. Summam dier' indulgencie de div̄rsis archiep̄s, ep̄is, & cardinalibus concess' excentis a sumis pontific' curie Romana concess' mille iiii annor' cxl dies qui qualibet die miss' de diversis domibus & aliis bonis op̄ibus missar' celebrationibus que dicto hospitali sñt quor' s̄m^a nemo noverit nisi solus Deus. Idcirco ad colligendas elemosinas ñras latorem presentium ł̄rar' & fr̄m nr̄m fidelem clemencie v̄re destinamus. Rogantes ꝓ Deo quater' de temporalibus bonis v̄ris ad vite ñre sustentationem si placeat & ad dicti hospitalis edificior' ñror' qũtãemque portionem ꝓut Deus in cordibus v̄ris destinav̄it nobis ꝑ eum transmittere velitis. Prior eciam & convent' ecclesie de Cricherche in Cant', prior & conventus Sc̄i Gregorii Cant', concesserunt omnibus ñris esse ꝑticipes omnium bonor' que fuerit in eadem domo. Fr̄es & sorores de ñris bonis concesserunt illis esse ꝑticipes omnium bonor' que fuer̄nt in eadem domo. In cujus rei testimonium c̄c̄e sigillum dom' ñre ꝑ p̄orem & conventum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' apud Cant' in festo apostolor' Pet' & Pauli Anno Dñi mil̄mo ccc septuagesimo quinto.

(It is written in a fair square text, the first letter illuminated, red paragraphs, and is much worn).

9. A like letter from the brethren at Herbaldown, 5 June, 1398.

10. Another letter from the brethren of St. John's, empowering sister Mariana Swetman to receive alms, 12 Sept. 1465. (Seal perfect.)

11. Arch-

11. Archbiſhop Thomas (Bourchier) indulgence of 100 days. 14 June, 1474. (Seal loſt.)

12. A licence from four juſtices, to go about to collect alms at the cuſtomary ſeaſons. 4 Jan. 14 Eliz. 1572.

Theſe ſeaſons were, one month before and three weeks after Chriſtmas and St. John Baptiſt.

13. A like licence from five juſtices. 12 Jan. 27 Eliz. 1585.

CHAP. IV.

ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT.

1. HENRY de Eſtria, prior of Chriſt Church, Canterbury. Inſpeximus, recital, and confirmation of the inſtrument by which Archbiſhop John (Peckham) revokes the appropriation of the church of Reculver, and ſettles the maintenance of the hoſpitals to be out of the archiepiſcopal chamber as before, 21 July, 1291, (the archbiſhop's inſtrument bears date 7 July, 1290) under the conventual ſeal. The ſeal is but little broken, and is very fine. It is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, and called The third Seal of the Convent.

2. An ancient copy of the ſame.

3. King Edward III. Licence for appropriation of the parſonage of Reculver to the archbiſhop's table, and for payment of 160 l. out of the revenues of the ſee of Canterbury, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain, to both hoſpitals. 16 Mar. a. r. 22, 1348.

The broad ſeal is ſomewhat broken. It is exactly engraved in "La Genealogie des "Comtes de Flandres, par Olivier de Wrée," p. 46.

4. An ancient copy of the ſame.

5. Archbiſhop Simon (Iſlip). An order that the 160 l. per annum, due from the archbiſhoprick to the hoſpitals, be paid, for the future, out of the church of Reculver. Dat' apud Otteford, 6 Feb. 1355. The ſeal is ſomewhat broken. The middle part repreſents the martyrdom of Becket, over which is the crucifixion, and under it the archbiſhop kneeling (ſee plate III. fig. 11.). The legend is almoſt all broken off.

6. Archbiſhop Thomas (Chichley)*. Exemplification of N° 3. and of N° 1. and of N° 5. and of the confirmation of Pope Nicholas (I ſuppoſe V.) Dat' Romæ, 13 Feb. a. p. 2. (1447.)

* Chichley's Chriſtian name was 'Henry,' not 'Thomas,' and he died in 1443. John Stafford was archbiſhop in 1447.

The truth of this exemplification is atteſted by the archiepiſcopal ſeal, and the atteſtations of two notaries public. Dat' in eccleſ' de Hakynton, anno 1447, 5 Maii.

7. An authentic extract from the "Parliamentary Survey of the Manor of Boughton, parcell of the Poſſeſſions of the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury;" mentioning the payment of ſevenſcore pounds per ann. to the two hoſpitals, out of the manors of Boughton and Reculver, appointed by Archbiſhop Lanfranc, and 20 l. per ann. more, out of Reculver, by Archbiſhop Richard.

8. Copy of an order for the continuance of the payment of 160 l. per ann. to the two hoſpitals.

By the Truſtees for maintenance of Miniſters, June 25, 1652.

WHEREAS there is due unto the brothers and ſiſters of the two hoſpitalls of St. Nicholas in Herbaldowne and St. John's without Northgate, in Canterbury, in the county of Kent, the yearely ſume of one hundred and ſixty poundes, payable by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being to the priors of the ſaid ſeverall hoſpitalls, to bee by them diſtributed among the brothers and ſiſters of the ſaid hoſpitalls, according to theire proporcons: Now, in purſuance of an act of this preſent parliament, for the ſale of gleablands of biſhops, and deanes and chapters; it is ordered that the ſaid yearly ſume of one hundred and ſixty poundes bee, and the ſame is hereby, allowed and continued to the ſaid brothers and ſiſters of the ſaid hoſpitalls reſpectively, the ſame to be accompted from the firſt day of November laſt.

JOHN THOROWGOOD.
FRA. WEST.
RICHARD YOUNG.
JO. POCOCK.

Ex. WM. STEELE.
Vera Copia.

CHAP. V.

PRIVATE DONATIONS.

Ash.

1. Grant from Thomas and John Hochon of xvi d. annual rent out of a meſſuage and one acre and a half of land at Naſh in Aſh. 25 Feb. 33 Hen. VI. 1455. (Much periſhed.)

2. Tranſlation of the ſame.

Biſhopsbourn.

3. Grant from Thomas Myles of Bourne to John Broun of Bourne of one place of a meſſuage in Biſshoppeſbourne. Apr. 11 Edw. III. 1337.

Brabourne.

4. Grant from John Schottewade to John Andrews and Bartholomew Vade of all his lands and tenements in Braborne. July, 18 Ric. II. 1394.

5. Grant from Stephen Andrewe of Braborne to Peter Tanner and others of all his lands (excepting xii acres), tenements, and reverſions in Braborne and Haſtingleghe. 8 Hen. V. 1420.

6. Grant from John Marchant of Braborne to Stephen Andrewe of one toft called Clokeſhaghe, containing half a rood. 4 Jun. Hen. V. 1421. (Much worn and torn.)

7. Grant from Elis Bakere to Stephen Andrew and others of all his lands and tenements in Braborne and Demecherche. 12 H. VI. 1433.

Canterbury.

8. St. Alphege. Copy of a clauſe in Matthew Brown's will giving x s. yearly to each of the hoſpitals of Eaſtbridge, Maynard's, St. John's, and Herbaldown, out of two meſſuages in Staplegate, dated Dec. 12, 1717, proved Aug. 26, 1721.

9. St. Andrew. Confirmation by William de Aula and Amabilla his wife of a bequeſt of William le Brewere of IV s. p ann. charged on a tenement in St. Andrews, to buy peaſe for their potage. 20 Apr. 1275. (Worn to pieces.)

10. St. George. Releaſe from Clementia widow of Stephen Merile to Thomas de Prey of all claim on a meſſuage in Bertha de Newyngate in ſuburbio, which he had bought of her huſband. March, 1 Edw. I. 1273.

11. Releaſe of all claim from Agnes daughter of John Brewere to Thomas de Percy on a meſſuage in Richerchepe in St. George's in the ſuburbs of Canterbury. 1 Edw. II. 1307.

Quod quidem meſſuagium Alicia quondam uxor prædicti Johannis le Brewere, & mater mea mihi & .... ſorori meæ in teſtamento ſuo ſecundum conſuetudinem civitatis Cantuar' legavit. (Seal very fair, round ✠ S. AL..IE FILE JOHIS BREVER.)

12. Grant from Thomas de Percy to John de Selveſton of one meſſuage in St. George's in the ſuburbs. 1313. (The ſeal is remarkable, on a field ſable two combatants with ſword and very ſmall buckler, round S. THOME HER C....

13. Grant from John Sythe to Roger Barham of a tenement in Retherchepe. Apr. 6 Hen. IV. 1405.

14. Grant from Roger Barham to Martin Cheſman of the ſame. July, 9 Hen. IV. 1408.

15. Releaſe of claim on the ſame from William Harry of Biſhoppeſbourne to Martin Cheſham. 9 Hen. IV. 1408.

16. Grant from Martin Cheſham to John Naſh of the ſame tenement. 22 July, 1 Hen. VI. 1423.

17. Releaſe from John atte Neſſche to Martin Cheſham of claim on the ſame. May, 3 Hen. VI. 1425.

18. Grant from Martin Cheſham to William Skot and others of the ſaid tenement. 20 Apr. 4 Hen. VI. 1426.

19. St. Mary at Bredene. Grant from John Ordwy of Stelling to Thomas de Wolton *, clerk, and others, of one acre in St. Mary at Bredene apud Doddiſdane. Nov. 1 Ric. II. 1377. (Seal

20. St. Mary de Caſtro. Grant from Joan wife of the late John de Selveſtone of Eaſtry, to the hoſpital of II s. annual rent out of the ſouthern part of a capital meſſuage in St. Mary de Caſtro, which John de Monck uſed to pay her. 5 Aug. 16 Edw. III. 1342.

* Thomas de Wolton was maſter of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital from 1351 to 1381.

21. Letter of attorney from Joan wife of late John de Silveſtone to William her ſon to put the hoſpitall in poſſeſſion of the above annuity of 11 ſ. 5 Aug. 16 Edw. III. 1343.

22. Releaſe from John Byrcholte of VI d. rent from a piece of land called Readacr at Reydowne, which the hoſpital uſed to pay to him. 7 Feb. 27 H. VI. 1449.

St. Martin and St. Paul. Wyke.

23. Thomas de Garwynton, Jun. to the hoſpital 32 acres, and a penſion of 15 ſ. 3 d. ob. and eight cocks and nineteen hens, with reliefs, &c. formerly belonging to the chantry of Lukedale in Littlebourn, of his own patronage: which 32 acres lay at Wyke. 11 Aug. 30 Edw. III. 1356.

24. Indenture from the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtin, permitting the hoſpital to take the aforeſaid from Thomas de Garwynton, and hold it by the ſervices therein recited: paying 13 ſ. 4 d. to the convent for the land, as lords of the fee, and doing ſervice at the court at Longe Port. 38 Edw. III. 1364. much worn. The ſeal is pretty well preſerved.

25. Edward III. Licence of mortmain to Thomas de Garwynton to make the foregoing aſſignment. 25 July, a. r. 38, 1364. Broad ſeal ſomewhat different from the others.

26. Extract from a terrier of the parſonage of St. Paul, made 5 June, 33 Hen. VIII. 1542. In the archives of the Cathedral, Canterbury, and from an exemplification under the broad Seal, 28 Jan. 8 Eliz. 1567, both to ſhew that five acres, lying in St. Paul's pariſh, were part of a Field called Brethren Field. See the Map, Ch. 6. 1.

27. A copy of the petition from the hoſpital to Archbiſhop Whitgift, touching Sir Moyle Finch's detaining Mote lands from them. Poſt. 1583.

28. Exemplification of a recovery in an ejectment between Abraham Hartwell, leſſee of the hoſpital, plaintiff, and William Brown, defendant, of 27 acres lying in St. Martin's pariſh near Canterbury, parcel of 32 acres contained in their demiſe to him, and of judgment for the defendant for the reſidue. 5 Feb. 41 Eliz. 1599.

29. Extract from the Survey of Colleges, &c. in Kent, "onerat' ſeu onerabilia ad "ſolucõnem primiciar' & decimar';" made 37 Hen. VIII. concerning the hoſpital of St. John. Extracted 11 Auguſt, 1624. It was taken to ſhew, among other particulars of their poſſeſſions, the following, "cert' terr' ibm cont' XVI "acr' terr' in tenur' Willmi Fynch, milit', jacen' juxta veñell apud Fourhede "Croſſe, XIII ſ. IIII d. & ultra redd' reſolut'."

30. Copy of a petition from the hoſpital (after being caſt in a trial at law) to Archbiſhop Abbot, to permit them to accept Lady Finch's offer of 40 l. for arrearages,

arrearages, 20 l. towards coſts, and 13 s. 4 d. annually for ever, and to permit them to releaſe all claim on the lands. 1627.

31. Archbiſhop Abbot's conſent to the petition, and decree thereupon. Signed by him, Oct. 3, 1627.

32. The petition of the prior and brethren to the Counteſs of Winchelſea, ſigned by them, and her declaration of agreement with them, according to the termes N° 31. Signed by her, 7 Feb. 7 Car. I. 1631.

33. Indenture of agreement between the Counteſs of Winchelſea and the hoſpital, by which the hoſpital renounces all claim on the lands at Moat, and the Counteſs engages for the payment of 13 s. 4 d. annually for the future, with arrears from 1564, amounting to 44 l. 13 s. 4 d. and to add 20 l. more, provided 60 l. be laid out in a purchaſe for the benefit of the hoſpital *. This agreement was in conſequence of a verdict given at a trial in the Guildhall, Canterbury, in 1616, in favour of the Counteſs, and was made with the allowance of Archbiſhop Abbott, 8 Feb. 7 Car. I. 1633. The ſeal is rubbed off. This is ſigned by the Counteſs.

34. St. Mildred. Grant from John de Pyywode to Thomas atte Hecche of a meſſuage in Stour Streate. 25 Mar. 15 Edw. III. 1361.

35. Grant from Suſan atte Bore widow, and Sibella daughter of Hugh Turnour, to Thomas Cobits and Alice Overyes his wife, of one meſſuage in Northgate: in length XLVIII feet, in breath from Broadſtreet XVIII feet, in breadth from Foſſam XVI feet. Jan. 1, Ed. II. 1308. Damaged by wet.

36. Leaſe from John Heneper and Robert Wade to the priôr, &c. of a meſſuage in Northgate, juxta regiam foſſam, for the term of 100 years. 23 Edw. III. 1349. Almoſt obliterated.

37. Leaſe by indenture from John Heneper and Robert Wade to the hoſpital of a tenement for 100 years. 23 Edw. III. 1449.

38. Grant from Robert Colt and John Tygge of Weſtgate without to Richard Dunkyn of a tenement and garden in Broadſtreet. 3 June, 14 Hen. VI. 1436.

39. Indenture of conveyance from Richard Dunkyn to John Spencer and others of one tenement and garden in Brodeſtrete. 20 Aug. 26 Hen. VI. 1448.

40. Releaſe from John Skot, Eſq. and others to Richard Dunkyn of all claim on a tenement and garden in Brodſtrete. 4 Sept. 27 Hen. VI. 1448.

41. Indenture of conveyance from John Spencer and others to Simon Bird and Thomas Hempſtede of a tenement in Broadeſtrete on payment of IV l. 14 Oct. 37 Hen. VI. 1458.

42. Counterpart.

* See p. 202.

43. Grant

43. Grant from Nicholas Churchman and others, feoffees of William Brokynden and others, feoffees of Simon Bird, to Hamo Lambard and others of a tenement in Broadſtreet. 30 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1451.

44. Grant from John Rowe to John and Joan Clerke of Lyminge of a tenement in Brodeſtrete. 3 Jun. 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

45. Indenture from John and Joan Clerke of Lymynge granting to Jacob and Alice Colyn one tenement in Brodeſtrete, reſerving a rent of VII ſ. p aun. for the term of their own lives. 4 July, 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

46. Counterpart.

47. A pair of indentures by which William Kendall, and others, confirm to John Aſbourn, R. Grove, and R. Exbregge one meſſuage and one garden on payment of the ſums therein ſpecified. 5 Nov. 21 Hen. VII. 1481. Endorſed. The upper houſe in Broadſtreet.

48. Releaſe from Alexander Bokyngham to Nich. and Ag. Wade of all claim on two tenements and gardens contiguous in Brodeſtreet. 15 Dec. 7 H. VII. 1491.

49. Indenture of conveyance from Nich. and Agnes Wade to John Wade and others of a tenement and garden, on payment of VIII ſ. XIII ſ. IV d. 24 July, 9 Hen. VII. 1494.

50. Indenture from Robert Hynkſell and others, feoffees of Nich. and Agnes Wade, granting, at the requeſt of Edmund and Agnes Wylcock, late wife of John Wade, to John Poyle and others a tenement and garden in Broadſtreet for the uſe of Johanna the wife of John Wattys and his heirs for ever. 27 June, 12 Hen. VII. 1498.

51. Releaſe from Agnes widow of Nich. Wade to Robert Hynkſell and others of all claim on a tenement and garden. 15 Feb. 12 Hen. VII. 1449.

52. Grant from James Downe, clerk, to Ralph Browne, Pargrave, and others, of a meſſuage and garden in Northgate. 14 Apr. 19 Hen. VII. 1504.

53. Grant from Ralph Browne and others to William Kendall and others of one meſſuage and garden in Northgate. End of the upper houſe in Broadſtrete. 14 Apr. 20 Hen. VII. 1505.

54. Grant from Ralph Browne and Richard Exbregge to William Michell, clerk, and two others, of one meſſuage and garden in Broadſtreet. 27 Feb. 13 Hen. VIII. 1522. Almoſt periſhed.

55. Grant from William Michell, clerk, and others, in compliance with the will of William Pargrave, to Nicholas Reynolds and others of a meſſuage and garden in Broadſtreet. 30 Oct. 21. Hen. VIII. 1530.

56. Grant

56. Grant from Thomas Laurence and others, at the requeſt of Matilda widow of William Pargrave, who ordered it to be ſold by his will, of a meſſuage and garden in Broadſtreet, to R. Reynolds, P. Richemont, R. Frognall, and R. Chaundler. 31 Oct. 21 H. VIII. 1530.

57. Warranty from John ſon of James Baker and Suſan his wife, to William and Iſabelle le Centurer, of two ſhops and a piece of land in Broadſtreet, which they had from Nicholas de Acriſe, clerk. 16 Edw. I. 1287. Seal, a ſtar of ſixteen points, s. IOHIS FIL. IACOBBII. Seal, a ſtar of ſixteen points, s. SVSANNE FIL. IOHIS.

58. Grant from John Payne to .... atte Leaſe and Thomas K'ypp̄ing, and one tenement. Endorſed. Of one of the houſes in Broadſtreet. 1 Ric. II. 1377.

59. Smith. George Smith of Chelsfield, Kent, enfeoffed John Boys, and eleven more of their heirs, of one meſſuage newly made, two dwellings backwardes, and gardens in Northgate, to pay one-fifth of the rent to himſelf during life, and to whom he ſhall appoint, end two-fifths to ten, nine, eight, ſeven, ſix, or five poor houſeholders of St. Paul's, and two-fifths to St. John's Hoſpital. This is an indenture from the feoffees empowering the prior and his four aſſiſtants, and the churchwardens of St. Paul's for the time being to appoint a perſon to receive and pay the above rents. 10 Sept. 1622.

60. New enfeoffment from Thomas Mills, Jonas Waters, and John Evernden, ſurvivors of the firſt 12 feoffees to 12 new ones, ſix of Northgate, and ſix of St. Paul's. 3 Sept. 1645. It is here ſaid theſe tenements were purchaſed of Edward Robarts, Gent. and their boundaries are deſcribed.

61. New enfeoffment by George Young, Ric. Pyſing, Nich. Fowle, and Paul Gilmer, ſurvivors of the ſecond enfeoffment, to 12 new feoffees. 17 Mar. 16 Char. II. 1663.

Shrottynton Lane, vulgo Ruttington Lane.

62. 1. Grant from Nicholas le Gardener to William de Wy of a piece of land ten feet long and ſeven feet broad. March, 8 Edw. II. 1315. Seal round, a ſtar with eight points, s. NICOLAI GARDINIR.

62. 2. Grant from Alice, widow of William de Hortone, to William de Aſkelby of a meſſuage and a piece of land. 13 Edw. II. 1320. Seal s. AINCIE UXOR WIL.

63. Grant from Clement Thomas to John Bret and John Weryn of all his lands and tenements in Throtyngton Lane. 18 Ric. II. 1389.

64. Releaſe from John Gate Wever to John Park .... of all claim on one tenement and garden. 3 Oct. 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

65. 1. Grant

65. 1. Grant from John Farinteyn of Fordwich to Sampſon Colman and John Burbage of a tenement and garden. 10 Dec. Ed. III. Much periſhed.

65. 2. Grant from Thomas Sheder to Salomon Halke of a tenement and garden. 10 Mar. 24 H. VI. 1446.

Bertha de Northgate, Ducklane.

66. Grant from Henry ſon of Thomas le Cliter, and Matilda his wife to William le Bukeler and Iſabella his wife of a meſſuage, &c. in Bertha de Northgate. 21 Edw. I. 1292. Endorſed. In Duklane. Seal round, white wax, ſtan. broken.

Le Boar.

67. Grant from Ad. Baleys to John atte Hecche of a meſſuage at Le Bor. 14 Ed. III. 1340.

68. Grant from John atte Hecche to Ric. Godeman of the ſaid meſſuage. 41 Edw. III. 1367.

69. Grant from Ric. Godeman to Thomas de Wolton and others of the ſaid meſſuage. 18 Oct. 41 Edw. III. 1367. Much periſhed.

70. Grant from John Arumper, brother of John Mylſtede, to William Wells of a meſſuage apud Le Bor. Jan. 14 Edw. III. 1340.

Froxpole Lane.

71. Grant from John Snil Chaloner, and Sarah widow of Adam Robert, to William Stabler de Stebbregge of two ſhops in Froxpole. 24 Edw. III. 1350. Much periſhed.

72. Grant from William Stabler to John and Margaret Gardiner of one ſhop and garden in Froxpole. 32 Edw. III. 1358.

73. Leaſe from the hoſpital to John Tournour of an houſe and land in Froxpole lane for the term of 100 years, rent x d. ſterling. 18 Oct. 14 Ric. II. 1390. Almoſt periſhed.

74. Grant from Patricius Clerk to Joan Byrdys, ſiſter of the hoſpital, of a ſhop and garden in Froxpole lane. 6 Hen. IV. 1405.

75. Releaſe from Joan Byrdys to John Knyght and others of all claim on the ſaid tenement and garden. Mar. 6 Hen. IV. 1428.

76. Grant from John Ledys to Thomas Feeſte of III r. in Northgate. Mar. 13 Hen. VI. 1435.

77. Letter

77. Letter of attorney from John Ledys to Thomas Sturmyn, to put Thomas Feeſte in poſſeſſion. Mar. 13, Hen. VI. 1435.

78. Grant from Thomas Feeſte to William and Robert Engelard of the ſaid 111 r. 15 Feb. 16 Hen. VI. 1438.

79. Grant from William and Robert Engelard to Thomas Palmer of the ſaid 111 r. 4 Oct. 23 Hen. VI. 1444.

Poldrefield.

80. Grant from Cecily Halcok to William Wygge, vicar of St. Dunſtan, of a piece of land at Poldrefield in Northgate. 12 June, 15 Ric. II. 1392.

Sturry Road.

81. Confirmation by Stephen Frende of the deviſe made by John Fremyngham of 11 a. 1 r.* to the hoſpital in Northgate, after the death of his wife Joan and Thomas Chyldemell. 5 May, 16 Ed. IV. 1477. Indorſed, "Juxta viam que ducit ad Sturry."

82. Grant from John Lameherſt to John Starkey and others, feoffees, of 11 a. 1 r.* in Northgate. 15 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. 1528.

83. Releaſe of claim from John de Grenehew and others to Lawrence ..... and Julian his wife, on a meſſuage in Northgate, once Walter Fryblod's. Jan. 19 Ed. II. 1326. Very much worn. The ſituation is not deſcribed.

Lexis Lane.

84. Releaſe from Dionyſia, relict of Reginald Counger, and Margaret his daughter, to Sir Andrew Byford, chaplain, of a piece of land and the buildings thereon at Lexiſlane in Northgate, xxxi feet long, xix feet broad. 24 June, 1 Edw. III. 1327. Indorſed, "De tenemento Konegh."

85. Grant from Thomas de Eſkilby to Robert and Collette Cook of two pieces of land in Northgate. 33 Edw. III. 1358.

86. Fragment of a grant of William Engelard to Roger ..... of a tenement and garden in Northgate. 24 Hen. VI. 1445. See N° 79.

87. Copy of the will of brother P. Ruſſel, bequeathing his gret houſe, after his wife's deceaſe, to the hoſpital. 20 June, 1502.

* This muſt probably be the 111 roods of meadow or paſture land now leaſed to Mr. George Frend, at a rack rent of 1 l. 10 s. as it is deſcribed in the leaſe as "bounding to the king's "highway leading from Canterbury to Sturry."

St. Paul.

88. Grant from Thomas and Agnes Yngelot of Tanet to Margery Ruſshelyn, prioreſs of the ſiſters of the Almonry of St. Auguſtin, of xii d. rent out of a tenement in St. Paul's. 25 Edw. III. 1352. Seal, virgin and child. Legend very fair.

89. Grant from John Lovel, clerk, and others, feoffees of the late Henry Webbe, to William Benet and others, of two ſhops in St. Paul's. 28 Jan. 8 Hen. VI. 1430.

90. Parcell of St. John's Jeruſalem, copied and atteſted by Mr. Somner. This is a copy of part of a rentall, by which it appears that they received from St. John's Hoſpital, for the rent of a tenement in Loderſlane, p ann. xii d.* for do of Herbaldown Hoſpital x d. and paid to both hoſpitals p ann. viii l. viii s. ii d. ob.

Weſtgate without.

91. Grant from Elueua ate Melne, late wife of Elyas Mareſcal, to the hoſpital of iii s. annually out of a tenement there. Sans date. Indorſed, "Croker Leane Ende †."

92. Grant (on payment of xv s. ii d. ſterl.) from John, ſon of Hugh, ſon of Edward, of xxvii d. annually to the hoſpital, to be paid, xiii d. by Edward Pottere out of a meſſuage, one acre of land, and wood on it, and xiv d. by Robert the carter. Sans date.

93. Another grant of the ſame annually, from John, ſon of Hugh, &c. in which the lands are more clearly ſpecified. Sans date. The ſeal is broken; the outer coat is green, the inner red wax.

94. Grant from Reginald, prior, and the convent of St. Martin, Dover, with the conſent of Archbiſhop Stephen (Langton), to Northgate Hoſpital of eight acres and a half of wood without Weſtgate, of the tenement of the Archbiſhop, which was given to them by Peter, ſon of Salomon, ſon of Ulric de Sandwich, paying to the convent xii d. annual rent. Sans date. A very fine deed. Between 1207 & 1228.

95. Grant from Richard de Berneſole, ſon of Turg' de Hyllegh, to the hoſpital of xx s. and i d. ſterling rent, and one cock and four hens, without Weſtgate and Northgate, from the perſons therein named, for which the hoſpital paid xii marks ſterling. 55 Hen. III. 1271. Seal is ſewed up in a piece of leather.

* Though no ſuch tenement or lane can now be found, this xii d. eſcheating probably to the crown, on the ſuppreſſion of the Knights of St. John, and being granted as a fee-farm rent to the Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter, is ſtill paid annually to their receiver, with iv d. for acquittance. But who pays in return the "viii l. viis. ii d. ob." alſo mentioned above?

† Mr. Tilbe now pays for a houſe in Crocker Lane a like annuity of iii s. and Mrs. Strouts, for a houſe there, x d.

96. Another copy of Richard de Berneſole's grant, of the ſame date. In this he writes himſelf "Ric' de Dovor, fil' Turgiſ' de Yllegh." In the date, "anno regni reg' Henr' fil' reg'. "Johis" is omitted. Seal oval.

97. Releaſe from Stephen de Fyndon of Canterbury to Stephen de Horſham of all claim on a rent of VIII d. out of a tenement without Weſtgate. 37 Edw. III. 1363. Almoſt periſhed. Seal, broken, has an inſcription round the arms *.

98 Releaſe from John Proude of Canterbury of ..... for which John Smyth and himſelf were made feoffees by Conſtance [Bertyn]. In part periſhed. 20 May, [1487].

99. Confirmation from William Hope, grandſon of Conſtance Bertyn, of three ſhillings annually † out of certain tenements in Crocker lane. 28 Feb. 19 Edw. IV. 1479. Tho. atte Wode [Atwood] Eſq. maior.

Priory of St. Gregory, and Archbiſhop Simon Iſlip ‡.

100. Compoſition between St. Gregory's Priory and the hoſpital concerning a ſewer going from St. Gregory's under the king's highway, and a ſhop called the Goterſhope and a curtilage of the hoſpital, going from thence in a ſtrait line to the great ditch where now clothes are waſhed, being in length from the king's highway XVIII rods, and in breadth three feet. Confirmed by Archbiſhop Simon *Iſlip*. Sealed with the ſeal of the priory, and under this ſeal, 17 Sept. 31 Edw. III. 1358. The Archbiſhop's ſeal, almoſt entire, has the Archbiſhop in the middle, over his head and under his feet broken §. Upper compartments, croſier ſide, St. Paul; other ſide, St. Peter (as legate of the apoſtolical ſee). Under, two angels, one ſupporting the arms of England ||, the other of the ſee, in which are inſerted two croſiers. St. Gregory's ſeal has in the middle St. Gregory; on his right hand St. Mildred; the other ſide is broken.

Chiſtlet. Park Street.

101. Grant from Henry Holte to Thomas Walware of one meſſuage at Park ſtreet in Chiſtlet. 12 Hen. IV. 1352. Small round Seal.

102. Anicia Hughes, widow of John Middleton, of one meſſuage here. 20 April, 10 Hen. V. 1422. The ſeal the ſame as 101.

103. Letter of attorney from Robert Holyman, empowering Thomas Deryng to put Hamon and Joan Bregge in poſſeſſion of a feeding of four cows in a marſh called

* This is the ſum ſtill paid by Mr. Tilbe.

† See N° 91.

‡ This, by miſtake, is labelled "Archbiſhop Simon Mepham."

§ See this ſeal in plate III. fig. 11. from the inſtrument deſcribed in p. 209.

|| Archbiſhop Iſlip had been ſecretary and keeper of the privy ſeal to K. Edward III.

Saltkynesbrok, and two pieces of arable. 2 April, 19 Hen. VI. 1451. Much worn.

104. Releaſe from Nicholas Gylbert to Hamo Bregge of all claim on a meſſuage, garden, and xxix a. 11 r. of land, wood, meadow, and paſture, lying ſeparately in Chiſtlet, granted to him and the late Robert Kennet by Robert Holyman. 10 Feb. 36 Hen. VI. 1457.

105. John Parſoun of Chiſtlet to Ric. Hoke of two pieces of land. 45 Ed. III. 1472.

Forſtalfield.

106. Robert, ſon and heir of Thomas Conſant, to John Ive of three acres in Forſtalfield, below the curtilage de Hacche. 8 Oct. 6 Hen. VII. 1490.

Coſmus Blean. Foxholes.

107. John, ſon of Robert Lapyn, to Thomas Braunche of a piece of land at Foxholes. 26 Nov. 22 Edw. III. 1348.

108. Thomas Adam de Helde in Hakynton to Thomas Kywhit and Peter Botevilayne, brothers of the hoſpital, of a piece of land at Foxholes in Coſmus Blean. 3 Feb. 25 Edw. III. 1352.

109. Releaſe from Thomas Adam of Hakynton to Thomas Braunche of all claim on one croft and one acre of wood-land at Foxholes. 32 Edw. III. 1359. Seal oval a half moon between two ſtars.

110. Grant from Thomas Braunche of Canterbury of one croft in St. Coſmus Blean, called Foxholes, 8 Nov. 33 Ed. III. 1360. Seal (ſee plate III. fig. 4.) round, fair, and the impreſſion from the murder of Becket.

111. Walter and Conſtance Boner and John Taborer to Sir Thomas de Wolton, clerk, and others, of a croft at Foxholes, and part of one meſſuage and one croft in Hakynton. Mar. 30 Edw. III. 1358.

112. Walter Bonere to the hoſpital of a piece of land at Lithisfelde in ſaid pariſh. 34 Edw. III. 1360.

113. William Martyn of Hakynton to John Hurtyn and others, of a piece of land at Scherthe in Coſmus Blean. 27 Dec. 11 Hen. IV. 1410.

114. Nicholas Pende to Robert Cauſton of half an acre in Coſmus Blean called Shepperdyſcroft. 18 Sept. 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

115. Robert Cauſton to the hoſpital of the ſaid half acre. 2 Jan. 24 Hen. VI. 1446.

God-

Godwynſtone. Rollyng.

116. John Stour to Simon Philpot of a meſſuage and four feet of land. 11 June, 15 Ric. II. 1392.

117. Thomas Copedok to Giles Nyker of ..... and one acre at Elmynton ..... Almoſt obliterated.

118. Thomas, ſon of Richard Sedeges, to John and Emma Sedeges of one rood of land at Heryngodes, and his part of a meſſuage, late Richard Sedeges's. 13 Edw. III. 1339.

119. John Sedeges to Thomas and Joan Copedok and their iſſue, of one meſſuage and half an acre of land diviſim; if no iſſue, to revert. 31 Edw. III. 1357. Much worn.

120. Hamo and Thomas, ſons of Stephen atte Steghele of Aſh, to Thomas Copedok of one rood and a half. 39 Ed. III. 1355.

121. Thomas Cheeſman of Bourn to Thomas Copedok of half a rood of land. 50 Edw. III. 1376. See T. Ch. 183.

122. William Tebbe to Thomas Copedok one rood at Rymerſtoun. 25 Mar. 6 Ric. II. 1383.

123. Thomas Copedok and Simon Philpot to John Copedok of two acres and one acre, in all three acres, in a field called Attemede. 10 June, 20 Ric. II. 1397.

124. William Couper to John Copedok of Sandwich two acres and one rood and a half at Northdane. 20 April, 22 Ric. II. 1399.

125. Releaſe from Alice Dowele and Conſtance Chapman, daughters and heireſſes of John Copedok, and Thomas Shereman, couſin and heir, to both hoſpitals, of all claim on a tenement and ten acres, late John Copedok's. 3 May, 4 Edw. IV. 1463. Almoſt periſhed.

126. Another releaſe from the ſame, dated 1 June 4 Edw. IV. 1463.

127. Acquittance from Thomas Sherman of London for xx s. in full payment of all demands on the ſaid tenement and ten acres. 9 May, 6 Ed. IV. 1466.

128. John Coppedok to John Frede and others of one meſſuage and garden. 6 Feb. 5 Hen. VI. 1427.

129. Henry Chapman to both hoſpitals of two acres. 10 April, 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

130. Henry Chapman's letter of attorney, empowering William Jacob to put the priors in poſſeſſion. 12 April, 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

131. Simon Leyceſtre of Sandwich to both hoſpitals of a tenement and eight acres, late John Coppedok's. 12 May, 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

132. Si-

132. Simon Leyceſtre's letter of attorney to William Jacob for livery and ſeiſin 12 May, 4 Edw. IV. 1464.

133. John Baker of Chyllendon to John Johnſon and Thomas Warde of a tenement and ten acres, late John Coppedok's. 25 July, 8 Hen. VII. 1492.

134. John Johnſon and Thomas Warde to both hoſpitals of the ſaid tenement and ten acres. 31 July, 8 Hen. VII. 1492.

135. Richard Duglas to bothe hoſpitals of two yards of land ſeparate. 2 Jan. 15 Hen. VII. 1500.

136. Releaſe from Richard Duglas of all claim on the ſame. 20 Aug. 20 Hen. VII. 1505.

137. Affidavit before the mayor of Sandwich, by Griffell Bills, that her late huſband John left to the hoſpital an annual rent goyng yerlie out of the lands of the ſaid brethren, called Taberland at Rollyng, as by dede of releaſe appears. Under the common ſeal, 21 Feb. 28 Hen. VIII. 1537.

Graveney.

138. William de Beyrdeſtone to the hoſpital of half the rent of a ſaltwork there *. 10 Edw. I. 1281. Much periſhed. Seal oval, red wax. S. IACOBI FIL' VILELMI.

Hakinton, vulgo St. Stephen's.

139. James ſon of William de Colewenewode, to the hoſpital of a tenement in Hakinton and ſome land, late belonging to Maſter Hugo de Clervans, with an annuity of XXXVII d. from different perſons, on payment of XL marks ſterling. 55 Hen. III. 1260.

140. Releaſe from John, ſon of Terric of Canterbury, to the hoſpital of all claim on ſix acres in the tenure of the Archbiſhop, which the Archbiſhop had by the feofment of Lucia de Hakinton. 4 Edw. I. 1275. Torn.

141. Margaret, daughter of Arthur atte Helde, to the hoſpital of three acres and a droveway at Stonrokks. Sept. 10 Edw. II. 1317.

142. Walter and Conſtance Bonere of Coſmus Blean to the hoſpital of one meſſuage and toft. 34 Edw. IV. 1360. (See 111.)

143. John Ropere of Weſtgate to Thomas de Wolton and others, of houſes and land at Teghelerſhelde. 28 May, 36 Edw. III. 1362.

* Now probably reduced to a penſion of 2 s. per ann. paid by John Lade, Eſq.

144. Wil-

144. William Fox to the hoſpital of two acres for xcix years by indenture. 7 Oct. (1477.) 17 Edw. IV.

145. Indenture between the hoſpital and Sir Roger Manwood, granting a water-courſe from the ſpring-head in their wood called St. John's, alias Brotherhood wood, unto his houſe at Hakinton, in a leaden pipe, on payment of vi s. viii d. annually; confirmed and ſigned by Archbiſhop John (Whitgift), and ſigned and ſealed by Sir Roger Manwood. 13 March, 30 Eliz. 1588*.

Herne.

146. Aſſignment from Thomas de Woltone to Philip de Northwode of all his lands and tenements at Henneford †, paying to this hoſpital xl s. and to Harbledown hoſpital xx s. annually. 18 Oct. 30 Edw. III. 1356.

147. Thomas Bargve and others to Richard and Joan Lucas of one acre for their natural lives. 1 Nov. 3 Ric. II. 1379.

148. Thomas Sprynget to John Barry of his lands and manor called Henneford †, and two acres at Hampton, which he had from Barry. Sept. 1 Hen. IV. 1400.

149. Releaſe from Thomas Sprynget to James Twitham of all claim on Henneford †, purchaſed of John, ſon of Philip Northwode, and of ten acres, ſix at Hares in Childe, two William at Halkes, two at Stateſlonde, purchaſed of the ſaid Northwode. 8 Jan. 12 Hen. IV. 1411.

150. James Twitham to William Benet and others, of all his three tenements, woods, &c. in Herne, which he had by feofment from John Yong, ... on ſome condition which is worn out. 6 June, 4 Hen. VI. 1426.

151. Copy of the will of Nicholas Rydere, granting to certain feoffees a capital meſſuage and lands for the term of ten years, with certain entails, paying for that term vi s. viii d. a year to the hoſpitals, and after other contingencies ſome other ſums to theſe and other religious houſes. 10 Feb. 1437. Almoſt obliterated.

152. Fragment. Thomas Nowthorpe to John Bette of a meſſuage at Onderdowne. 28 Aug. H. ....

153. Matthew Philip, alderman of London, to Henry Harder ſix acres near the rectory. 29 Oct. 30 Hen. VI. 1452.

154. Probate of the will of Johane Harder, widow, ſyſter of the hoſpital, ordering (beſide bequeſts at her funeral, &c.) her feoffees to deliver an account of her lands ‡ at Herne to the prior, and the filling up the feofment. 25 Jan. 3 Hen. VIII. 1512.

155. Feoffment from John Martin and others to John Lamberherſt and others for the purpoſes of Joan Harder's will. 26 May, 3 Hen. VIII. 1512.

* The ſame ſum is ſtill paid by Sir Edward Hales, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of the Hackington houſe and eſtate.

† Theſe are the 50 acres now let by both hoſpitals to Mrs. Tucker. See N° 216.

‡ This muſt be the land mentioned in N° 216, now let to John Hubbard, as in the leaſe it is ſtyled "Mayes, ſome time called Siſter Harding's land."

156. 1. Thomas and Charity Marten to Thomas Peeſſe of Grove of two acres of woodland, late Joan Sanders's, mother of Charity Marten. 4 April, 27 Eliz. 1585.

156. 2. Hugh Cherlton, clerk, and William atte See, to both hoſpitals of one acre called Goldhord, late Robert Byſmer's. 39 Hen. VI. 1461.

157. Conveyance from John Welby, jun. to the hoſpital of two acres and a half arable in Haweburgh, and of a tenement, garden, and two acres adjoining at Childforſtal *, alias Herſt †, near the common in Herne, for ſixty pounds. 2 April, 8 Char. I. 1632. This ſeems to have been purchaſed with Lady Winchelſea's money. See N° 33.

158. Bond from John Welby, jun. to warrant the conveyance. 2 April, 8 Char. I. 1632.

London.

159. Aſſignment from Iſabelle and Joan Lytelgram to Hugh Lytelgram of the remainder of a leaſe for fifty years, from Trinity Convent, London. 20 May, 5 Hen. V. 1417.

Littleborne.

160. Robert Couper, natural ſon of John Couper, late of Littleborne, to Andrew and Joan Mowre of St. John's Hoſpital, of one annuity of VI l. XIII s. IV d. and two quarters of wheat from lands in Littleborne for their lives. 4 May, 7 Eliz. 1565.

Reculvre.

161. John Goldyng to John Knyght and John Baldewine of two acres, three roods ‡. 23 Sept. 1 Hen. V. 1413.

162. Leaſe from the hoſpital to Robert Hunt, of Hothe in Reculver, of two acres, three roods, called Brotherynlond ‡ for ten years, rent III s. IV d. 14 Oct. 6 Edw. IV. 1466.

* "Forſtal," in the laws of King Canute, (Chron. Bromton. apud X Scriptores, 923, 51.) ſignifies "prohibitio itineris," and in Chron. Thorn, 2031, 9. "quietus eſſe de amerciamentis "de catallis areſtatis infra (Q. intra) terram veſtram, &c." At preſent it ſeems ſynonymous to "common," and perhaps may be derived from "foſter-noth, paſture grounds, or places where "cattle feed." See Somner's Saxon Dictionary. And the above poſſibly might be ſtyled "Chil-"forſtal," from the cold, that common being expoſed to the N. and N. E. winds from the ſea. D.

† Now let to Mr. Anthony Jennings, at a reſerved rent of 2 l. 12 s. per ann.

‡ Theſe together are probably the III a. III r. now let to Mr. Sennock, tenant at will, for 1 l. 15 s. per ann. and the 1 a. 1 r. called Brotherhood Cloſe in Hoath, let to Mr. Anthony Jennings at a reſerved rent of 8 s. per ann.

Rocheſter.

163. An indenture of partition between Thomas and Johanna Godet, his wife, and Mary Morel, of Rocheſter, her ſiſter; Joan to have a tenement, &c. by St. Clement's Church, Rocheſter, and Margaret a tenement bought of the Counteſs of Pembroke, and another tenement in Horſlane. 32 Edw. III. 1359.

Sellynge.

164. Indenture of exchange of five acres for five acres between Robert Morris and John Proude. Sept. 23 Ric. II. 1399.

Stourmouth.

165. William dĉs Potĩer de Beyrdeſtone to the hoſpital of four buſhels of white ſalt, which Thomas de Stagno uſed to pay him out of a ſaltwork at Stourmouth, called la Hokot. 26 Dec. 7 Edw. I. 1278. See N° 138.

Stowting. Lyminge. Storton.

166. Letter of attorney from Simon Inkepette to Stephen Andrews to deliver poſſeſſion to Henry Seymour and John Fraunceys of all his lands in thoſe pariſhes. 1 July, 34 Hen. VI. 1455.

Streatham.

167. Leaſe from the Dean and Chapter of Chriſt Church Canterbury, of the Hermitage at Streatham in Surrey for 21 years, rent 111 s̃. 1v d̃. dated Dec. 7, 1676. Deſcribed in the leaſe under the name of "All that their meſſuage or tenement "ſituate and ſtanding in Streatham, in the county of Surrey, upon the common "called Streatham Common, and commonly known by the name of The Hermi- "tage, with the appurtenances; and alſo one half acre of the ſaid common ly- "ing next the ſaid meſſuage, called The Hermitage, as it is taken in and incloſed "for an orchard by and with the conſent of the Dean and Chapter, of the tenants "of the ſaid manor of Vauxhall in the ſaid county of Surrey, whereof the ſame is a parcel." (Seal of the Dean and Chapter partly preſerved. See plate IV. fig. 8.)*

Sturresfeld.

168. Leaſe from the hoſpital to John Frymyngham of three roods for XL years, rent xx d̃. 10 Jan. 14 Edw. IV. 1475.

* The meſſuage, deſcribed as above, is ſtill held in the ſame manner, and for the ſame reſerved rent, and is now let on leaſe by the hoſpital to Mr. John Roſs, at a reſerved rent of 2 l. 3 s.

Thanyngton.

169. Gilbert and Aliſcia de Cokeryng to Thomas Pope of Winchepe of two acres at Ung hylbetel in Cokeryng borgh † for XL s. paid to them by Thomas Pope. 19 Edw. II. 1325.

170. John atte Fryth to Sir Henry de Norton, rector of St. Alphege, Canterbury, of two acres and a half in Tanington. 28 Oct. 42 Edw. III. 1368.

171. Indenture by which Henry de Norton (above mentioned), chaplain, exchanges with Thomas de Alkham de Wenchep a piece of land in Northfield, Tanyngton, lately bought of John atte Fryth, for one acre in Cokerynsfield. 44 Edw. III. 1370.

172. Thomas Alkham, baker in Wenchepe, to Walter Cours and others, of four acres apud le Sandpette. June, 3 Ric. II. 1379.

173. Another grant of the ſame. 29 June, 3 Ric. II. 1379.

174. The ſame to the ſame of two acres and a half at the Sandpette. Feb. 9 Ric. II. 1385.

175. Thomas de Merſham to Agnes Paniter of Sevenok of two acres at Shaftyndone. 20 Dec. 15 Edw. III. 1342.

176. William de Beteſhamme to John Pyk, two acres. Feb. 19 Edw. III. 1345.

177. Henry Coupere to John de Romene of one acre. 4 March, 7 Edw. III. 1334.

178. John de Romene, citizen of Canterbury, to John Pyk of one acre. 19 Edw. III. 1346.

179. John Couper of Winchep to John Pyk of one acre, three roods. 31 Edw. III. 1357.

180. Releaſe from Margery, late wife of John Couper, of Hamildown, to John Pyk of all claim on one acre, three roods. 40 Edw. III. 1366.

181. Grant from Thomas and Agnes Perot to John Pyk of three yards of land at Citeryng, 12 Mar. 32 Ed. III. 1358. Two ſeals; an elephant; and a roſe of ſix leaves, with ſix letters round it, plate III. fig. 6, 7.

182. John Pyk to William Farnham of a meſſuage and five acres, two roods, of land. 26 Nov. 46 Edw. III. 1372.

183. Thomas de Norton, chaplain, to John Cheſman of one acre at Shaftyndoun. 20 March, 47 Edw. III. 1373.

184. John Cheſeman to Thomas Broggaue and others, [brethren of the hoſpital] of four acres at Shaftindoun. 21 Sept. 1 Ric. II. 1377.

† Edward Sankey now holds on leaſe from the hoſpital XII acres of land at Cockering, at a rack rent of 4 l. 2 s. per ann.

158. Re-

185. Releaſe from John Dovor to Thomas Broggaue and others of claim on the ſaid four acres. 21 Sept. 1 Ric. II. 1377.

186. Leaſe from the hoſpital to William Arnold of XIII acres in Thanington. 16 Dec. 37 Hen. VIII. 1545. Almoſt obliterated.

Thanet.

187. John Eadmond, ſenior, of St. Lawrence, Thanet, to Walter Cours and others, of an annual rent of III d. ſterling, from one acre of land by the Forſtall * in ſaid pariſh. 5 Ric. II. 1381.

188. Laurence atte Nynne to Thomas Brokgrave and others, brethren of the hoſpital, of a rent of XII d. iſſuing out of one acre in the manor of Menſtre. 30 June, 6 Ric. II. 1382.

189. Grant by indenture from the prior, &c. to Thomas Waldyn of Eaſt Cliveſend of one acre, one rood, (which was given them by Stephen Eliſander) on payment of XII d. perpetual annual rent. 8 Feb. 3 Hen. IV. 1402. With an Engliſh tranſlation by Somner.

Monkton.

190. John Helk and John Elkyn, feoffees of John Miles, to Thomas Bergrave and others, of one acre, two roods †, in the tenure of Chriſt Church, Canterbury. Feb. 1 Ric. II. 1376.

Menſtre.

191. Matilda, daughter of John Ho, to the hoſpital of II ſ. annual rent out of a meſſuage and one rood and a half of land. 1 Edw. I. 1272.

192. Leaſe from the hoſpital to John Hamon of three yards of land in Mynſter ‡ for XL years. 5 May, 6 Hen. VII. 1492.

Sarre.

193. 1. Richard and Agnes Tayllor to Thomas Baldewyn and others of ſix acres in St. Giles's. 1 Nov. 2 Hen. IV. 1401.

194. 1. Thomas Baldewyne and others to the hoſpital of VI a. XX p. diviſim in St. Gyles's. 1 Nov. 3 Hen. IV. 1402.

* See note * p. 272.

† 1 a. III r. at Monkton are now held by the heirs of Sir John Sabine, at 1 l. per ann.

‡ Whether this be the land now let on leaſe to the Rev. William Byrch, at a reſerved rent of 10 s. per ann. or that called Culverhouſe Garden, let to Mary Wotton for 6 s. 8 d. cannot eaſily be aſcertained, as the quantity of both is the ſame, viz. three roods.

Weſtbere.

193. 2. Laurence and Joan Menchar to William and Mary Carpenter of a piece of land. Sept. 10 Ric. II. 1386.

194. 2. John Herryng to John Soklyng of three roods. 16 Ric. II. 1393.

195. William Haute and others, feoffees of John Helar, to Richard Michell of two acres. 7 April, 13 Hen. VIII. 1522.

196. Richard Michell, brother of the hoſpital, to Peter Pemble and others, of the ſaid two acres. 5 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII. 1545.

Wye.

197. Releaſe from Thomas Kempe of Wye to William Smith of claim of a meſſuage in Wye. 9 Jan. 14 Ric. II. 1391.

Wickhambreux. Mr. Snowe's Benefaction.

Ralph Snowe of Lambeth, Gent. left by will, dated 13 June, 1707, 200 l. to be laid out for the benefit of St. John's Hoſpital by the Lord Archbiſhop. Archbiſhop Teniſon bought with 170 l. of this money XIV acres of marſh-land in Wickhambreux, 20 Aug. 1714, and aſſigned it to Archdeacon Thomas Greene, Dr. G. Thorpe, Dr. Elias Sydall, Prebendaries of Canterbury, Dr. T. Wiſe, Rector of St. Alphage, William Turner, Eſq. William Deedes, M. D. and Paul Lukyn, Gent. of Canterbury, for the benefit of the Hoſpital, with directions to the four ſurviving truſtees always to chuſe three more. Dr. Greene, then Biſhop of Ely, Dr. Sydall, then Dean of Canterbury, and Dr. Deedes, 2 Feb. 1730, made a new feoffment, and put in as feoffees, Dr. J. Lynch, afterwards Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Julius Deedes, afterwards Prebendary, William Crayford, Eſq. recorder of Canterbury, and Samuel Norris, gent. auditor to the Dean and Chapter. The title-deeds of this eſtate are as follows:

198. Conveyance from George Auſtin of Canterbury, to Valentine Auſtin of Adiſham, of XIV acres of freſh marſh-land in Wickhambreux, with the boundaries deſcribed. 20 Dec. 1628.

199. Conveyance from Valentine Auſtin of Upper Hardres to Robert Auſtin of Adiſham. 20 A. 1631.

200. Probate of Robert Auſtin's will. He gives (inter alia) theſe lands to his ſon Michael Auſtin; made 7 April, 1653; proved 2 Sept. 1653.

201. Deed of gift from Michael, ſon of Robert Auſtin, to his brother William of the ſame. 29 Dec. 1664.

202. Mort-

202. Mortgage of the ſame from William Auſtin to Thomas, afterwards Serjeant, Hardres. 9 Dec. 1668. Within it a bond to perform covenants.

203. Aſſignment of William Auſtin's mortgage from Serjeant Hardres to George Gilbert Pierce. Aug. 26, 1671. Signed by William Auſtin, with his bond to perform covenants within it.

204. Copy. Aſſignment of William Auſtin and other mortgagees, from George Gilbert Pierce to Serjeant Hardreſs. 1 Feb. 1671-2.

205. Conveyance of theſe lands from William Auſtin to John Enſett of Sturry. 26 Feb. 1680-1. Within it are put, 1. William Auſtin's Affidavit of his title. 2. Covenant to ſell. 3. Bond to perform covenants; and, 4. His receipt for 180 l. the purchaſe money.

206. Aſſignment from Serjeant Thomas Hardres of the mortgage N° 203. to Alexander Enſett. 11 Aug. 1681. It is endorſed on N° 203.

207. Aſſignment from Alexander Enſett to John Enſett of the ſame mortgage. 11 Aug. 1681.

208. Probate of John Enſett's will, giving (inter alia) his lands in Wickhambreux (and elſewhere) to his ſon William and his heirs; on failure, to his brother Alexander and his heirs for ever. 26 May, 1695. Proved 8 June, 1695.

209. Mortgage from Alexander Enſett to Ed. Gibbs for L l. 24 Jan. 1704.

210. Releaſe from Alexander Enſett to the Lord Archbiſhop [Teniſon] of thoſe lands. 20 Aug. 1714. Within it is the leaſe for a year. 19 Aug. 1714.

211. Aſſignment of Ed. Gibbs's mortgage to Dr. Sydall, in truſt to attend the inheritance. 20 Aug. 1714.

212. Aſſignment from Dr. Sydall to Mr. Sawkins, to attend the inheritance. 10 Sept. 1714.

213. Releaſe and conveyance from the Lord Archbiſhop to Dr. Greene and others, in truſt for the hoſpital. 8 Oct. 1714; and leaſe for a year. 7 Oct. 1714.

214. Releaſe and conveyance from Dr. Greene, Biſhop of Ely, to Dr. Lynch and others. 2 Feb. 1730.

215. Releaſe and conveyance from William Lynch, Eſq. (now Sir William, K. B.) eldeſt ſon and heir at law of Dr. Lynch, to Dr. Head and others, in truſt. 17 July, 1767. (Copied into the hoſpital account book.)

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

MAPS, TERRIERS, RENTALS, BOOKS.

MAPS.

212. THE platform of a parcel of land lying before the gates of the Moate Houſe, neere Canterburie in Kent, called the Brotherhoode Lande.
It is on parchment, two feet ſquare, coloured, and contains the land (as it ſeems) given by Thomas de Garwyntone, ſee N° 23, &c. Wyke, and ſhews the boundaries of the pariſhes of St. Martin and St. Paul. It ſeems to have been drawn in the time of Henry the Eighth.

213. A ſketch on paper of part of the ſame lands by William Boycote, who mapped the Moate eſtate about 1620.

Rollyng.

214. Map of a tenement and 21 pieces of land at Rolinge in the pariſh of Goodneſton, containing LXXX a. II r. XXIII p. at XVI ft. VI in. to the rod, or LXXXIII a. XXIII p. by the ſhort rod of XVI ft. (See N° 116, &c.) By William Boycote, 1617*.
It is on parchment, XX inches by XI.

Chiſtlet.

215. Ruſhley Wood, contayne VIII a. III r. XXX p†. By William Boycote, 1639.
It is on parchment, XIII inches and a half by V inches.

Herne.

216. The deſcription of XV pieces of land in the occupation of John Nottingham, contayning LVI a. I p‡. whereof Th. Smith claym..... *The reſt is torn off.*
On the ſame parchment is the deſcription of three pieces of land called Mayes, in the occupation of G. Hellet, contayning XXXI a. II r. XIV p. whereof, in the field, having this mark ⚷, Sir James Oxenden claymeth two acres; the bothers of Herbaldown claym three acres; the reſidue (being) XXVI a. II r. XIV p. (belong) only to the hoſpitale§. Sans date. It is on parchment, XXII inches by XIV and three quarters. See N° 154.

* Now let on leaſe to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart.

† Now let on leaſe to Mr. Anthony Jennings at a reſerved rent of 1 l. 12 s. per annum.

‡ Now eleven pieces, containing 50 acres, let to Mrs. Jane Tucker for 14 l. per ann. two-thirds to this hoſpital, and one third to Herbaldown, and known by the name of Hensford.

§ Now XXVIII a. II r. belonging ſolely to this hoſpital, and let on leaſe to John Hubbard for a reſerved rent of 6 l. 11 s. per ann.

217. A map of nine pieces of arable land demiſed to Mrs. Mildred Knowler, widow, by the two hoſpitals, contayning LIII a. 1 p. by Henry Maxted and Edward Randall, 1729. It is on parchment XXVII inches by XVIII. It is of the land in the occupation of Nottingham in the former map. N° 216.

TERRIERS.

Rollyng.

218. A terrier of Tabeder's land, belonging to the brothers of St. John and Herbaldown, made July the 20th, 1674. It is a parchment roll, containing XXVIII articles; the ſum total is LXXXVIII a. XIX p. [It is now let to Sir Narborough D'aeth.]

219. A true and perfect terrier of ſeveral pieces and parcels of land lying in Roling in the pariſh of Goodneſtone in the county of Kent; belonging to St. John's Hoſpital, and St. Nicholas Herbaldowne, containing LXXX a. II r. XXIII p. It is a parchment roll, and has XXI articles. No date. Between 1674 and 1706.

220. Another terrier, exactly the ſame as N° 219, excepting the alterations of occupiers names. Made the 24th day of July, 1706.

RENTALS.

221. An old prior's rental beginning, "Itm, three tenements in Ivy Lane.

222. The janitor's accounts of repairs from Michaelmas 1462 to Michaelmas 1463, in Latin.

223. Another. Sans date.

BOOKS.

224. The Chapel Regiſter, containing five baptiſms, from 1635 to 1698-9; XIII marriages, from 1638 to 1676; and CIX burials, from 1635 to 1689. On ten folio pages.

225. Regiſter of admiſſions, from March 26, 1559, to May 12, 1658.

226. The prior's accounts of the pittance-money; beginning 1521, ending 1549; and the prior's admonitions.

227. The prior's accounts from Michaelmas 1510 to 1563.

228. The prior's accounts from 1605 to Sept. 14, 1647. Mr. Somner's petition is at the end in his own hand writing. (See it in Chap. IX. p. 281.)

229. The prior's accounts from 1701 to Michaelmas, 1727.

CHAP. VII.

An Account of Mrs. Lovejoy's, Mrs. Masters's, and Mr. Brown's Legacies.

Mrs. Lovejoy.

ELIZABETH Lovejoy, widow, by her will, proved about April 1695, gave to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury the leaſe of the parſonage of Callis Grange in St. Peter's Thanet, holden from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, Canterbury, charged with the payment (inter alia) of one annuity of ten pounds to St. John's Hoſpital.

Mrs. Masters.

Mrs. Mary Maſters, formerly of the city of Canterbury (ſpinſter), by her laſt will, dated 11 Jan. 1711, appointed Sir Harcourt Maſters her executor; and by a codicil gave five pounds a year to each of the poor hoſpitals in Canterbury.

By an act of parliament 7 Geo. I. Sir Harcourt Maſters's eſtate was forfeited to make good the loſſes of the South Sea Company, of which he was a director; and all who had claims on his eſtate were directed to claim before Dec. 5, 1721.

Sept. 14, 1721, the ſix hoſpitals in Canterbury and its ſuburbs, by a letter of attorney, empowered Richard May, Gent. to claim for them, which he did Sept. 21, 1721, which claim was allowed; and the ſaid yearly ſum of five pounds to each hoſpital were valued by Mr. Borrett, a maſter in Chancery, at DCLX l. But Sir Harcourt Maſters's eſtate being not ſufficient to anſwer all the claims thereon, was found able to pay but VI s. VI d. in the pound.

May 13, 1735, The hoſpitals petitioned to have their dividend of the DCLX l. which was granted.

July 4, 1735, They impowered the ſaid Richard May to receive it.

July 22, 1735, He accordingly received for the ſaid hoſpitals CCXIV l. X s. out of which was deducted a bill due to him for charges and trouble, XXXI l. VIII d. and there remained in his hands CLXXXIII l. IX s. IV d.

October 23, 1736, The hoſpitals, by a letter of attorney, empowered Dr. Lynch, Dean of Canterbury, and John Knowler, Eſq. recorder of Canterbury, to receive the ſaid CLXXXIII l. IX s. IV d. and to place it in the public funds, which they did Jan. , 1736, and with it purchaſed CLXIII l. XVI s. III d. capital ſtock in old South Sea annuities, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpitals.

At Michaelmas, 1737, the annihilation on VI l. XVI s. VIII d. was paid to the truſtees, and at Michaelmas 1740 they repurchaſed the ſame ſum. So that the capital is ſtill CLXXXIII l. IX s. IV d. old South Sea annuities.

Mr.

Mr. Knowler, the ſurviving truſtee, transferred the truſt to the mayor and aldermen of the city of Canterbury; and the chamberlain regularly pays the dividends to the hoſpitals. They are Eaſtbridge, St. John's, Maynard's, Jeſus, Cogan's, and Smith's.

MR. BROWN.

Matthew Brown, by his will, dated 12 Dec. 1717, and proved 26 Aug. 1721, gave to the hoſpitals of Eaſtbridge, Maynard, St. John, and St. Nicholas; to the charity ſchool in Canterbury, and to the pariſh of Weſtgate for two poor people, to each of them reſpectively ten ſhillings, to be paid to them on the 10th of March yearly for ever, iſſuing out of two houſes in the borough of Staplegate, at that time in the occupations of Paul Whitehurſt and Matthew Derby, with power to enter and diſtrain: xvi s. is to be paid to Weſtgate yearly.

But theſe houſes not being ſufficient for the payment of theſe ſums, they are untenanted *.

* This is not the caſe at preſent, the ſtipends above mentioned having been regularly paid for ſome years paſt to each of thoſe charities. D.

CHAP. VIII.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THIS HOSPITAL, 1765.

[THIS chapter is omitted, as the ſtate of the Hoſpital in the preſent year (1784) has been already given in p. 197.]

[*Here ends the MS. of Dr.* BEAUVOIR.]

CHAP. IX.

The Caſe of the Hoſpitalls of Herbaldowne and Northgate neer Canterbury, concerning their Annual Penſion of 80l. apiece from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtated.

[Drawn up by Mr. Somner (ſee p. 279.). The notes in the margin are the Author's.]

I. THAT the ſaid hoſpitalls were reſpectively founded more then 500 yeares ago, by Archbiſhop Lanfrank, in the Conqueror's dayes (1), and that their ſaid founder endowed [them] with maintenance for poore, aged, and diſeaſed people of both ſexes †, is clear by the teſtimony of Eadmerus, a monke of the cathedral at Canterbury of the very ſame time (1), in the hiſtory which he wrote of his owne times, called "Hiſtoria Novorum," pag. 9. where, relating their foundation, he ſayes of the one (Northgate), "Ordinavit etiam eis de ſuo veſtitum & victum quotidianum;" that is, "he allotted to them, out of what was properly his owne, dayly food and rayment:" of the

† 60 in each houſe, 120 in both.

(1) Viz. about 1084.

other (Herbaldowne), "His pro qualitate ſui morbi **omnia quibus** egerent de ſuo "miniſtrari conſtituit;" that is, "to theſe, according to the quality of their diſeaſe (which was the leprofy), "he aſſigned, of his owne, what might ſupply them with "all neceſſaries." Thus Eadmerus*; who gives no further account of their endowment, what it was, either in groſſe, or in particular.

* Of late yeares ſet out by Mr. John Selden.

II. But within, or neer upon, 100 yeares after, to wit, in Hen. II's, or Rich. I's time, a ſucceſſor of Lanfrank, one Richard (1), taking into conſideration and commiſeration the great indigence of the ſaid hoſpitalls, for want of competent endowment, for remedy thereof, by his deed or charter, yet extant (2), under his archiepiſcopal ſeale (after recitall therein made of the ſaid hoſpitalls endowment with 140 l. ſterling per ann. by his predeceſſor Lanfrank their founder, payable out of his manours of Reculver and Boughton in Kent), grants them an augmentation of 20 l. per ann. payable out of the parſonage of Reculver.

III. From and after which time of augmentation the ſaid hoſpitalls, for about 100 yeares together, conſtantly received the ſaid 160 l. accordingly, namely, untill the time of Archbiſhop Kilwardby (3) in Edward I's dayes, who, in lieu thereof, granted unto them the whole parſonage of Reculver; which grant his next ſucceſſor Archbiſhop Peckham (4) (in regard of ſundry inconveniences by experience founde to follow thereupon), taking along with him the conſent of the Pope, the Prior and Convent of Chriſt Church, and the reſpective governors of each hoſpitall, revoked, charging the ſee with the payment of the wonted maintenance, as by his charter, alſo extant (5), will further appeare.

IV. And thus it continued untill Archbiſhop Stratford's time (6), who, in Edw. III's dayes, finding the hoſpitalls defective of ſecurity by writing for their ſaid penſion of 160 l. per ann. and being minded to ſuccour them with better ſecurity for time to come, obteened an appropriation of the ſaid parſonage of Reculver to him and his ſucceſſors, annexing it "menſæ archiepiſcopali," or "to the archbi-"ſhop's table;" from and out of the fruits of which parſonage ſo appropriated the ſaid hoſpitalls penſion ſhould afterwards ariſe; but the ſaid Archbiſhop dying ere the perfecting the ſecurity intended, his ſucceſſor, Simon Iſlep (7), by his charter (8), charged himſelfe and his ſucceſſors, and in the vacancy the collectors of the profits of Reculver parſonage, with the ſaid penſion, during the continuance of the ſaid appropriation; which if at any time ceaſing, the penſion to be afterwards raiſed out of the Archbiſhop's temporalities; as by his ſaid charter (8), and the charter under the broad ſeal of Edw. III. in confirmation of the forementioned appropriation, yet extant (9), will further appeare.

V. And accordingly (for ought appeares by any recorde in either of the ſaid hoſpitalls, or elſewhere, now extant, to their knowledge), the matter ſtood with

(1) Archbiſhop Richard was archbiſhop from 1174 to 1184.
(2) See it in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 129. (3) 1272—1278.
(4) 1278—1294. (5) See it in the Hiſt. of Reculver, p. 131. (6) 1333—1348.
(7) 1349—1366. Iſlip was not Stratford's immediate ſucceſſor. Bradwardin and Ufford intervened. (8) See it in the Hiſtory of Reculver, p. 148. (9) Ibid. p. 141.

the

the ſaid hoſpitalls in point of maintenance untill the time of the diſſolution of religious houſes by Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. At that time the ſaid hoſpitalls were both kept up undiſſolved, and their ſaid maintenance, according to their charitable foundation, continued, as by the ſurvey taken of either, and recorded in the Court of Augmentations (1), whereof they have copies ready to produce, appeares: wherein (amongſt other things) expreſſe mention is made of a penſion of 80 l. per ann. due and payable unto each of them by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, which indeed they have ever ſince conſtantly received from the Archbiſhop's receiver generall, or his aſſigne authoriſed from time to time to pay the ſame out of the rents due to the Archbiſhop from St. Gregorie's neer Canterbury, the demeſnes of Chiſtlet manor, and the parſonage of Reculver, quarterly, as the ſaid rents come in.

VI. Truth is, the ſaid ſurvey intimateth the one (that of Northgate) to be payable out of the Archbiſhop's coffers, the other, from the manors of Reculver and Boughton, and the parſonage of Reculver. But this difference in their pay at that time how it came to paſſe, or by what meanes afterwards the ſaid rents of St. Gregorie's, Chiſtlet, and Reculver, became charged with it in ſpeciall, they are altogether ignorant. For, being poore, ſimple people, they alwayes thankfully received it, without regard or queſtion from whence it roſe; being never driven, for lacke of payment, either to conteſt for it, or to ſhew any evidence to juſtify their claime thereunto; ever peaceably enjoying it without any interruption. Howbeit, by what is prealleaged, they conceive their claime and title to the ſaid perſion to be ſo fully and ſufficiently cleared and aſſerted, and the archbiſhopricke ſo apparently liable unto it, as they ſhall not neede to doubt of a confirmation and ſettlement thereof, by authority of parliament, upon them and their ſucceſſors to all perpetuity, according to the laudable intention of their pious founder, and for encouragement of others in like acts of charity.

The ſeverall particulars in this caſe are truly and faithfully alleaged.

WILL'M SOMNER, Notary Publicke.

This caſe was drawne and preſented, with a copy thereof, to the ſurveyors of the Biſhops, &c. lands in the yeare 1646 (2), to the end they might take notice of the hoſpitalls right and claime to that penſion of 160 l. per ann. out of the Archbiſhop's revenews, and might certify the ſame to the truſtees, whereby ſome timely proviſion might be made for the conſtant payment thereof in time to come, by reſerving ſo much of the yearly revenew from ſale, or otherwiſe.

(1) In the Prior's Diſburſements for 1647 is this article,

"Item, laid out for the ſurvey which wee had out of the Augmentation Courte, xxiiii s. vi d.

(2) And in thoſe for 1646, are the following:

"Spent when wee went to Wingham to preſent a pettition to the deputie leiuetenants, ii s. iiii d.
Item, paid for hors hire when wee went to the lords, v s.
Item, paid for a pettition to ſend to London, ii s.
Item, paid for writtinge of a pettition to preſent to the lords, ii s.
Item, paid to George for his journey to London, v s.
Item, paid for two other petitions which were ſent to London, vi s. iii d."

With ſeveral other charges of journeys to London, and elſewhere, "about getting off their ſeſſes."

CHAP. X.

The MOAT LANDS, or WYKE; Suit concerning them.

THE ſtate of the controverſy relating to the Moat Lands, or Wyke (briefly mentioned, p. 260.) will appear from the following petition, which was preſented to Archbiſhop Whitgift ſoon after 1583.

"To the moſt Reverend Father in God and our dreade patron, the Lorde Archbiſhoppe of Canterbury his Grace, Primat and Metropolitan of all Englande, and one of his Majeſtie's moſt honourable Pryvie Counſell.

IN moſt humble and lamentable wiſe ſhewethe and enformeth your grace your poore bounden orators and dalie beadmen, the brothers and ſiſters of your grace's hoſpitall of St. John the Baptiſt nere Canterburye; that whereas your ſaide orators and there predeceſſors ever ſince the foundation of the ſaide hoſpitall were feaſed in there demeaſne, as of fee, as in the righte of the ſaide hoſpitall, of certen lands called the Moat Lands, containing xxxii acres lyinge at the Moat nere Canterburye, worthe per ann. xvi l. nowe in the occupation of Sir Moyle Fynche, knighte *, for whiche lande your ſaide orators have bin yerelie anſwered for the farme thereof xiii s. iiii d. by Sir Thomas Fynche, Sir William Fynche deceaſed, and diverſe, whoſe eſtate they had, without deniall, untill about xxi yeres paſt the gardaines [guardians] of the ſaide Sir Moyle Fynche, in his minoritie, felled the tymber trees growinge uppon the ſaide lande, which your ſaide poore orators perceyveinge, caryed awaye parte thereof; whereuppon your ſuppliants exhibited a ſupplication unto the Lorde Archbiſhoppe Parker's grace, who, by aſſent of the ſaide Sir Moyle Fynche, referred the judgemente of the righte thereof unto Sir Roger Manwood, knighte, now L. Chiefe Baron, who, upon the ſighte of our evidence, willed Sir Moyle Fynche to ſatisfie the arrerages of the rent, but made no finall end, for that the ſaide L. Archebiſhoppe died †, ſince whoſe deathe the ſaide Sir

* Sir Moyle Finch was afterwards a baronet, being advanced to that title 9 Jam. I. but he did not long enjoy that and his ample fortune, as he died in December, 1614, while this ſuit was litigating. Eaſtwell houſe and manor, &c. was derived from his mother, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Moyle; the Moat from his father Sir Thomas Finch, as deſcended from Philip Belknap.

† In 1575.

Moyle

Moyle Fynche hathe denyed and yet dothe denie to paie the ſame, unles your ſaide orators will receave the ſame as a drie rent out of the ſaide lande, whereby the fee ſymple thereof ſhoulde be in him and not in your ſaide orators, who have verie ancient evidence to prove the ſame. Since which your ſade orators exhibited one other ſupplication to the late L. Archbiſhoppe Grindall his grace touchinge the premiſſes, who, by aſſent of Sir Moyle Fynche, appointed Mr. Redman now archdeacon of Canterbury, and Mr. John Boys, eſquire, to here and determine the cauſe, who, perceyveinge a manifeſte righte in your ſaide orators, required him to paye the rent and the rerage, and he ſhoulde have ſuche leaſe for terme of yeares as they coulde make, but he refuſed to paye it but as drie rent, and ymediately the ſaide Archbiſhoppe died †. Foraſmuche, therefore, as the arrerage of the ſaide rent of the lande dothe amount unto xiiii l. or thereaboute, and yerelye increaſethe, to the greate impoveriſhinge of your ſaide poore orators, beinge parte of theire ſtipend, and prejudice of there inheritaunce, if it ſhoulde thus longe continewe litigious; and foraſmuche as your ſaide poore orators have no other to appeale unto, but only to your grace's ayde and defence in there juſt quarrell, beinge of themſelves aged, impotent, and poore, unable any waie to releve themſelves, muche leſſe to mayntaine ſutes with ſuche a perſon; moſt humblie beſeche your grace of your accuſtomed clemencye to have ſome commiſſeracion uppon your ſaide poore orators, to take there cauſe into your grace's protection, to order and decide the ſame accordinge to your orators' righte, as beſt ſhall ſeme to your grace's moſt approved wiſdome. Or ells, that, with your grace's aſſent, to whome we humblie ſubmitt ourſelves, your ſaide poore orators maye take ſuche courſe by lawe for tryall of the title thereof as to your grace ſhall ſeme expedient. And your ſaide poore orators ſhall accordinge to our bounden dutie praye unto God for your grace longe to contynewe in moſt happie eſtate."

By the petition inſerted p. 290, they ſeem in 1596 to have had a verdict in their favour. It came to a trial, however, again in 1615, of which the progreſs and event will beſt appear by the following extracts from the Prior's books, which are alſo curious as they give the particulars of law-charges 170 years ago.

"Here begineth the charges of the ſewt between Sir Moyll Fynche, Knight, and his hayres, and our Houſpetall of St. Johne's; fyrſt Markes Hyſoll, pryor, in the yeare of our Lord God 1614, and continuing in Renell Bourn's tyme, being pryor in the yeare 1615, and ending in Jeſper Wreeke's tyme, being pryor in the ſame yeare 1615, being the xviiith of September, with theſe charges that foloweth, all for our land at the Mott [Moate] before the gatt.

* 1583.

"In

" In Markes Hyffol's tyme.

Itm, payd for a horſſe hyre for on of our brethren to Eyſtwell,	II ſ. VI d.
——— to Maſter Groves our atorny,	IV ſ. II d.
——— for the ſeeking out of the prambulatyon of St. Paulle's,	VI d.
——— for a copy of the juryes names,	IV d.
——— unto Strydicke * going to Loundon to my Lorde's Grace with a petityon,	XVII ſ.
——— unto Maſter Denn [counſellor] for his fee,	X ſ.
——— for the making of the petityon,	IX d.
	XXXV ſ. III d.

" In Renold Bourne's tyme.

——— for a ſupyne [ſubpœna] to fetche in III witneſſes,	II ſ.
——— for the ſarving of them upon three of them, VI d. apiece,	XVIII d.
——— unto Kellſo for him and his horſe to Lydd unto Maſter Henden the counſelar's,	VI ſ.
——— for a quart of wynne [wine] opun the layyours [lawyers] at their metyng at Maſter Dennes,	XII d.
——— for two ſupynes [ſubpœnas] for ſix witneſſes,	VI ſ. VI d.
——— for Thomas Taylore and the brothers that kept him company the XVIIIth daye of September for their dynors,	III ſ. VIII d.
——— for his ſupper the ſame daye at nyght,	II ſ. II d.
——— unto Maſter Henden the counſeler,	XX ſ.
and for a quart of ſacke,	XII d.
——— unto Maſter Pebett the counſeler the XIX of Sept. for his fee,	X ſ.
——— for our drinking for the company when they came from the court, being in number tenn of our brethren,	XXII d.
——— the XIX daye of September at nyght for Thomas Taylor's ſupper and the reſt of our brethren at the requeſt of him,	IIII ſ.
——— unto Thomas Taylor the XX daye of September in recompence of his gorny [journey] commyng and going home agayne [to Lambeth],	XVI ſ.
——— unto Maſter Dennes man for making out the learſees [leaſes] and the letter of atorny,	VIII ſ. II d.
——— unto Maſter Leder our atorny his fee in the ſeut at Loundon agaynſt Sir Moyll Fynche, knyght,	III ſ. III d,
——— at the takinge of the newe poſeſion the tenth of October to a man for a witneſs at the ſam tyme	VI d.
——— for the executyon that was ſarvid upon Strydick * touching the nonſuting of our ſeut,	XXXIX ſ. VII d.

* See p. 288, laſt note.

" Here

" Here begineth a newe ſeutte for our land nere the Motte.

Itm, payd unto Andrew Banke for his paynes at the taking of the newe poſſeſion, vi d.
——— unto Banke and Bourne on another daye to pout off the catell from the groune, ii s.
——— for the areſting of the tenant, xvi d.
——— the atorney's fee, ii s. vi d.
——— for the letter ſending to Lambeth to Thomas Taylor, vi d.
——— for the mappe of the groune, ii s. vi d.
——— for mending of it, to Maſter Ryder, iiii d.
——— for bread and drinke for our brothers for twiſs going to Herbouldowne and their comyng hyther, viii d.
——— for the makyng of too petityons, the fyrſt not too our maſter's licking, wherefore we were dreven too make another to ſend unto my Lordes Grace, xvi d.
——— for the making a new petityon the iii daye of Aprell, xii d.
——— for removing of Carpenter to St. Nycoleſſe, iii s.
——— unto Martaye for his going to Loundon for the Coredes [Corrodies] for the removing of the brothers, vi s.
——— unto Maſter Leder for ſerching out of the Court Bookes at Loundon, iii s. vii d.
——— unto Maſter Ryder for the making of a petytyon to deliver unto my Lordes Grace, vi d.
——— unto Maſter Smyth, my Lordes Graces ſecrotory, for a letter to ſend unto Maſter Scot, and to Richard Smyth, and to the other exectors *, and to his mane [man], vii s.
——— unto Maſter Groves for warring [warning] of the jury, viii s.
——— unto Maſter Leader for the ſearching out of other Court Rowlles at Loundon and bring' home of them, ii s. vi d.
——— for the taking out of nottes out of a regiſter book, and for paper, iiii d.
——— ſpent about buſines of our ſeute, vi d.
——— for ſending a letter unto Thomas Taylor, xii d.
——— unto John Groves for making of a letter, xii d.
——— for the carring of a letter unto Maſter Henden [counſellor], ii s. vi d.
——— unto Maſter Hendry Halle, xx s.
——— for another letter ſending unto Thomas Taylor the xi of September, xii d.
——— unto Maſter Denn the counſeler for his fee, x s.
——— unto Maſter Pettet for his fee, x s.
——— unto Maſter Leder for his fee, v s.
——— unto the ſargant † for his fee, ii s.
——— ſpent in ſeeking out of witneſſes, ii d.

* Of Sir Moyle Finch, no doubt.
† The town ſerjeant, probably, as the trial was in the Guildhall of Canterbury.

" In

"In Jeſper Wreeke's tyme being pryor.

Itm, payd for too ſubpines [ſubpœnas] to fetche ſartayn witneſſes for our ſeute, that is to ſaye, Adam Bourcke [and ſeven more], IIII s.
——— for their charges, IIII s.
—— ſpent upon Maſter Halle at his comyng, for his welcom, in wine and cakes, XVIII d.
—— payd unto Maſter Hennden for his fee, XX s.
——— unto Thomas Tayllor for his commyng doune, XX s.
——— his charges at Thomas Bourne's, III s. X d.
——— unto Andrew Rouke for his going to the Motte [Moat] to know of my ladyes * going awaye, IIII d.
——— at the tryall daye for beere for the gentellmen, VI d.

"Here endeth the charges of our houſpetall in the ſeut agaynſt Sir Moyll Fynch, knyght, in his liff tyme, and his lady * after his deſeeſs, for too yeares ſeut, being in thre pryeres tyme, as is to ſaye, Markes Hyffold, pryor, Renold Bourne, Jeſper Wreeke, pryor, ended the XVIII of September, 1615, with this ſom as foloeth, to our ouſpetall's loſſe and henderance.

"The holl ſom of this laſt charges of ſeut, XV l. XI s. VI d †."

This ſuit, however, did not end here; for in a ſubſequent account are the following articles:

1618. "Itm, payd for making of a peticion, XII d. and for another petion to delyver unto my Lordes Grace the VI of Auguſt, againſt our Lady Fynche conſerning our land at the Mott in her wrong delyng to the Houſpetall, XVIII d. II s. VI d.

And on September 20, 1620 (17 Jam. I.), the prior (George Stredwicke ‡), brothers, and ſiſters, gave a leaſe (ſtill extant) for 21 years of the 32 acres in queſtion (deſcribing them as "lyeing and beeing at or neere a place called the "Mote, and in the piſhes of St. Marten and St. Paule neere the cittie of Canter-"bury, or elſewhere, nowe or late in the occupacon of Sir Moyle Finche, knight,

* Elizabeth ſole daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Heneage, knight, advanced by James I. in 1623 to the dignity of Viſcounteſs Maidſtone, and by Charles I. in 1628 to that of Counteſs of Winchelſea. From her fourth ſon by Sir Moyle Finch are deſcended the preſent Earls of Winchelſea and Aylesford.

† I make this total rather leſs. Be that as it may, ſmall as it may now ſeem, it was a large ſum in thoſe days for the hoſpital to pay, added to the loſs of their ſuit and land. It is obſervable that theſe paupers, as they might juſtly be deemed, did not ſue, however, *in formâ pauperis*, as in particular 20 s. to each of their counſel, and 5 s. to their ſolicitor, may be deemed equivalent to the fees that would be paid on the like occaſion at preſent—though I hope that in ſuch a caſe counſel might be found to plead without a fee.

‡ This prior gave no account either of his receipts or his payments. And in 1621 is this article, "Payd unto Mr. Courtet for writing of ſartayn artickelles againſt Strydwicke, Apprill 2, VIII d."

" and baronet, or of his tenants, farmers, or officers"), to Edward Norris for the annual rent of XIII s. and IV d. the ſame to be void on their paying or tendering to him or his aſſigns, &c. the ſum of VI d. And accordingly, on September 27, John Claringbell, by virtue of a letter of attorney from the prior, brothers, &c. entered on the premiſes, and delivered them to the ſaid Edward Norris, who on Aug. 7, 1623, on the receipt of VI d. (covenanted as above) ſurrendered up his rent and intereſt in them to the prior *, &c.

This was followed by another trial that year, as appears by theſe entries:

1623. " Itm, ſpent when we meaſured our land at the Moat,	II d.
—— ſpent when we gave inſtructions to the jury at the court-hall in Canterbury,	II d.
—— paid to William Boycott † for meaſuring of our land at the Moat, and plotting of yt oute,	II s. VI d.
—— ſpent when we went to informe the jury concerning the Moat land,	II d.
——— when we went to the court-hall to give our attendance upon the ſaid jury,	IX d.
—— paid for waxe to ſeale the letter of attorney and the leaſe for the Moat,	II d.
——— to the two witneſſes for their traveil to the Moat to ſee the leaſe ſealed,	XII d.
—— —— to Richard Marble for his traveile to the Moat to take the ſaid leaſe,	VI d.
—— ſpent when we went to the Moat aboute the ſaid buſines,	IIII d.
—— paid for making a peticion to Mr. Serieant Henden, and for writing of a coppy of the record out of the Court of Augmencon to ſend to our Lords Grace,	VI d.
——— to Mr. Denn's clerke for making the letter of attorney and the leaſe for the entry uppon our land at the Moat,	V s.
——— for a ſugar loafe weieng IX lb. at XI d. the pound ‡, which was given to Mr. Denn for his counſell,	VIII s. III d.
——— to our brother Norton for his expenſes and his leyinge out in a jorney to London to the Court of Augmentacon about the houſe buſines,	XX s.

* This appears by an endorſement, and alſo by the following entry: " Paid to Edward Norris for to redeem a leaſe which he " had of our lands at a place called the Moat, in the pariſhes " of St. Martin's and St. Paule's, VI d."

† See an account of this map, p. 278.

‡ This ſhews the comparative dearneſs of ſugar in thoſe times, and would be thought an uncommon fee to counſel in theſe days.

In 1627 alſo ſome other expences occur, of "going to Foorde to my Lord's Grace," and "to the Lady Fynche aboute our buſineſſe," &c.

For in this year her ladyſhip having offered to pay them XL l. for arrears, with XX l. more towards their coſts, &c. the hoſpital preſented the following petition to Archbiſhop Abbot:

To the moſt Reverend Father in God, our Right Honourable good Patron, the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterburie his Grace, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.

The humble Petition of your Grace's Almeſmen and Almeſwomen, the Brothers and Siſters of your Grace's Hoſpitall of St. John neere Canterburie.

SHEWETH, That whereas in a tryall concerning a ſuite for certayne lands, betweene your graces petitioners and Sir Moyle Finch, knight, the veredict of XII ſufficient jurors paſſed on the behalfe of your petitioners the ſeaventeenth day of July, in the 38th yeare of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth *. And where your graces petitioners being fruſtrated, by ſiniſter meanes, of the poſſeſſion of the ſayd lands, then adjudged them by the ſaid veredict, were conſtrained to commence a new ſuite, which received a tryall in Canterburie † at your grace's being there, at which tyme the ſayd ſuite paſſed againſt your petitioners: nevertheleſſe, ſo it is, if it may pleaſe your grace, that, ſince the ſayd tryall, the Lady Finch ‡ hath offered unto your petitioners, in lieu of their arrerages of thirteene ſhillings and four pence per annum, by them heretofore received, to give them fourty pounds, and twenty poundes towards their coſte and charges diſburſed, together with a graunt and confirmation of the ſaid annuall rent of thirteene ſhillings and four pence to the ſaid hoſpitall for ever, ſo as your grace's petitioners will releaſe the land formerlie queſtioned, to the ſaid Lady Finch, and to her heires for ever, under their common ſeale; which to doe your petitioners utterlie refuſe, unleſſe it may ſtand with your good pleaſure and liking to give approbation thereunto. Your grace's petitioners therefore doe moſt humblie beſeech your grace to ſignifie your pleaſure, whether you will vouchafe to ſtand their gracious patron, in caſe they ſue for the ſaid lands againe, or that they ſhall accept of the ſaid motions and offers of the ſaid Lady Finch, and doe as ſhee requireth, as above. And your grace's petitioners ſhall (as in dutie they are bounden), continue their daylie prayers for the right honorable proſperitie of your grace in this life, and for your eternall happines in the life to come.

* In 1596. See p. 285.

† Probably in 1615, as it appears, p. 293, that the archbiſhop was that year at Ford.

‡ She was then Viſcounteſs Maidſtone, being ſo created in 1623. See p. 288, note †.

To

To this the Archbiſhop returned an anſwer, with his conſent and decree, as is here expreſſed:

THAT the brothers of St. John's Hoſpitall doe accept of my Lady Finch * hir offer, in ſuch manner as hath bin repreſented unto mee by theire petiçon, that is to ſay, of fortie pounds, in leiu of theire arrerages of thirteene ſhillings and foure pence per annum, by them heeretofore receyved. And twenty pounds towards their coſts and charges diſburſed in theyre ſuite. Together with a grant and confirmation of the ſaide annuall rent of thirteene ſhillings and foure pence to the ſaide hoſpitall for ever, ſo that the brothers and ſiſters of the ſaide hoſpitall doe releaſe the lands formerlie queſtioned to the Lady Finch * and to hir heyres for ever, under theire comon ſeale. And I doe further decree, that theſe ſommes of monny thus receyved ſhall not paſs into a divident among the brothers and ſiſters now in beeing; but that, for the good of them and theire poſteritie, it be imployed in ſome purchaſe. By meanes whereof they ſhall not only have their former rent of xiii s. iv d. per annum; but an addition and increaſe alſoe of three pounds by the yeare accordinge to twentie yeares purchaſe.

So that theſe conditions bee performed by the adviſe of learned counſell, that there may be no further queſtion heereafter, I give my conſent that all thinges ſhould be effected as heere is ſpecified. October 3, 1627.

G. Cant.

Yet after this, it ſeems, there was another trial at the Guildhall of Canterbury, as it appears to have been after the Counteſs was ſo created, which was in 1628. And then, in 1631, the prior, &c. preſented to her ladyſhip the following petition:

To the Right Honorable the Counteſſe of Winchelſey, widdowe, late wiefe, of Sir Moyle Finch, Knight and Baronett, deceaſed.

The humble Petiçon of the Pryor, Brothers, and Siſters †, of the Hoſpitall of St. John the Baptiſt neare and without the Walles of the Cittie of Canterburie.

WHERAS wee have heeretofore brought ſeveral ſuits againſt your honour's ſaid husband in his liefe tyme, and one ſuite in your honour's widdowhood, for certeyne lands, parcell of your mannor or lands called the Moate, neare Canterburie, which ſuits wee were induced to comence and proſecute by ſome entries in our bookes, and by ſome other evidences. Nevertheles, upon the late long tryall of that ſute brought in your widdowhood, after ſeaven or eight houres ſpent in deliverie of the evidence on both ſides the verdict was on your honour's parte. And it then appeared, and our councell at lawe and wee reſt ſatisfied, that wee have onlie right to a rent of thirteene ſhillings, and fower pence per annum, iſſu

* That the archbiſhop ſhould not give this lady her proper title of "Maidſtone" is a little ſurpriſing. See p. 290, note ‡.

† No "ſiſters," however, have ſigned it.

inge out of Moate lands, and noe tytle at all to any the ſaid lands, which rent hath not been payed ſince Michaellmas one thowſand five hundred ſixtie and fower, which was in the ſeaventh yeare of the raigne of the late Queene Elizabeth. We, therefore, by the advice of our counſell, and by the good liking and approbation of the moſt reverend father in God, the lord's grace of Canterburie, our moſt honorable patron, humblie beſeech your honour, that the ſaid arrerages may be paid unto us, and the ſaid rent of thirteene ſhillings and fower pence may for ever, from henceforth, be yeerlie payed unto us and our ſucceſſors out of the ſaid lands. And wee ſhall be reddie to doe any acte that your honour ſhall require for the releaſinge and renouncinge all pretence of clayme or tytle to any of the ſaid lands, other then the ſaid annuall rent of thirteene ſhillings and fower pence. And wee ſhall daylie praye for your longe lief with increaſe of honour and all happines.

The marke of
John Carr ✝ prior.
James Coppen.
The marke of Adrian Mighell.
The marke of A Adam White.
The marke of ⅄ William Rooke.
The marke of William Rude.
The marke of ⁀ John Berte.
William from Fryps.
Joh. Halte.
Joh. Flactun.
The marke of V Henrye Pribles.
The marke of ✝ Reynold Shipleye.
William Barles.
Joh. Blowfeild.
Joh. Harward.

To which the Counteſs returned the following anſwer :

THE proſecution of this cawſeles and uniuſt ſuite I doe willingly paſſe by, and ſhall willingly from henceforth pay the thirteene ſhillings and fowre pence rent annually to the brothers and their ſucceſſors, the non payment of which hath bene occaſioned by their pretence of tytle to the land. But the . . . . . * moſt of them incurred before the tyme of theis petitioners, of which it is no reaſon they have the benefitt; but, upon conferring with my lord's grace, I am willing the money behind be layed owt in buying landes or rent in perpetuity to the peticōners and their ſucceſſors; and at my lord's grace his requeſt, I am alſo content to geve twenty poundes more to the peticōners, ſo as with the ſaid twenty poundes and forty poundes of the arrerage ſome fitt landes of the yearely valew of three poundes be purchaſed for the brotherhood to continew for ever to the hoſpitall, and the reſidew of the arreres may goe to the peticōners towards their charge.

Secundo die Februarii, anno regni Caroli ſeptimo, 1631. E. WINCHELSEY.

* Worn and illegible in the MS.

With

With this ſum the four acres and a half on Herne Common, or Childforſtall, and probably ſome land at Hoath, were purchaſed, now let (together) to Mr. Anthony Jennings for II l. XVIII s. per ann. and thus the matter ended. The firſt mention of "an annuity from the Counteſs of Winchelſea of XIII s. and IV d. out of "certaine lands at the Moate, due at Michaelmas, which is yeerly paid than to the "pittance," is in 1632.

In 1643 they delivered a note to Mr. Maior and Sir William Man "for to receive their money due out of the Mott lands." But it has been regularly paid ever ſince.

CHAP. XI.

FARTHER EXTRACTS from the PRIOR'S and REPARATIONER'S ACCOUNT BOOKS.

"1615. Payd unto the payntors for [archbiſhop] Lanfranck's armes, III s. IV d.
Item, payd unto Wickel for the Denne's* armes, planing of the bourd, and making the verſe, VIII d.
——— unto Maſter Drury for his paines in helping us to Lanfrancke's armes, XII d.
——— unto Andrew Rouke [clerk] for ringeng twiſs at the going of my lorde's grace † to Fourd, VI d.

The ſucceeſſion of maſters in this century was Dr. Martin Fotherby (biſhop of Sarum, 1618), Dr. Clarke, Dr. Jackſon ‡, and Mr. Somner (the antiquary), 1660, but when the others ſucceeded I cannot aſcertain. It appears that in the laſt century the hoſpital had two feaſts, one at Chriſtmas, and the other at Midſummer, towards the former of which was paid in 1638, II l. V s. VI d.
Expence of it, III l. X s. X d.
Towards the latter, II l. IX s. VI d.
Expence of it, III l. VI s. X d.
The latter bill, to ſhew the price of proviſions at that time, ſhall be added.
"Payd to the woman that helped in the kitchen, VI d.
——— to the two turnſpets, VIII d.
——— for beere at diner, IIII d.
——— for beere to make the ſerveing men drinke that brought meat to our feaſt, II d.

* Dean's, then Dr. Charles Fotherby.

† Archbiſhop Abbot.

‡ Thomas Jackſon, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, 1614, and rector of Ivychurch in Romney Marſh. He died in 1646, in which year is this article, "Spent upon the ringers when Dr. Jackſon was buried, 1 s. 1 d." though he does not appear to have been buried in the hoſpital church.

"Payd for 80 pound * of beefe at v s. the ſcore,	1 l.
——— for a calfe,	xviii s.
——— for two lambs,	xviii s.
——— to the cooke for driſſing of diner,	iiii s. †
——— for beere for the kitchen,	iiii d.
——— for putter wee borrowed,	vi d.
——— for a gallon of ſacke,	iiii s. iv d.
——— for a pottle of claritt ‡ and a pottle of white wine §,	ii s. viii d.
——— for a buſhell and a pecke of meale,	v s.
——— for halfe a barrel ‖ of beere,	iiii s. ii d.
——— for three coople of chicken,	ii s. vi d.
	iiii l. vi s. x d.

They had alſo at that time three communions in the year, viz. at Eaſter, Lammas, and Chriſtmas, beſides one occaſionally "for thoſe of St. Gregories;" at each of which the uſual expence of "three quarts of muſcadell" was "iii s. vi d. bread ii d." That there were alſo ſermons occaſionally, appears from the following entries:

1642. "Payed for a pinte of ſacke when Dr. Peake ** did preach, March 12, vii d. Item, for a pinte of muſcadell and a biſcett, when our maſter did preach, viii d. ††

1647. "Spent upon Mr. Lovell when he gave us a ſermon, i s. iv d." which by a ſubſequent account ("when Mr. Dellmay preacht"), ſeems to have been "for a quart of ſacke and biſcetes." But when Mr. Lovell gave them a ſermon again, the expence "in cakes and beere" was only x d. At preſent their communion-table and their pulpit are never uſed.

* This in 1642 was increaſed "to 177 pounds, ii l. i s. iv d."

† This expence the year before was only ii s. and in 1634 only xii d.

‡ That all red wine was at that time called "claret" is pretty certain, and that the "ſack" was not canary, but rheniſh, is as evident, if it were the ſame wine with which Falſtaff thought it no ſin to mix ſugar. Even when they agreed with a carpenter to repair their church ſteeple in 1640, their beverage was "a pint of ſacke, viii d." Thus theſe hoſpitallers were more expenſive than their ſucceſſors, who are contented with one feaſt in a year, and with beer only at that; and even this the increaſed price of proviſions, and the decreaſed value of money, the feaſt-rents ſtill continuing the ſame, would render "more honoured in the breach than the obſervance."

§ This in 1642 was increaſed to "three quarts of ſacke, a gallon of claret, and a gallon of white wine, viii s. ii d."

‖ And this to a "barrel of beer, ix s."

** Humphry Peak, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, 1632.

†† This on the ſame occaſion in 1643 was "a quarte of ſacke, i s. iv d."

In

In 1609 is this entry: "Payd unto Maſter Edwards for wryting out of our Laten rentoll into Eynleſh [Engliſh], 11 s. VIII d."

"In the yeare of our Lord God 1611 the Porter's Logge [Lodge] was newe built in the month of September and October by the pryer and his fouer aſſiſtants, not only by the charges of the Hoſpetall, but only the greter part by the Right Worſhepfulles and other well deſpoſed peopell.

"The names of the gyvers.

Sir Peter Manod *, knight.
Sir John Boyſſe †, knight.
Sir William Lovleſs ‡, knight.
Sir Thomas Hartlei, knight.
Docter Fothersbe §.
Docter Newman.
Maſter William Man, Counſeller.
Maſter Edward Gardner, Eſquyre.
With many other gentellmen more."

In 1631 Sir Peter Hayman gave x s. "towards the repayringe of the greate windowe in the churche," and in the ſame year his daughter and afterwards others of his family were buried there.

In 1636 is a diſburſement "for wine, when our church-yard was conſecrated, xx d."

In 1637 is another "for pitch and terr to burne in the church, and about the houſe, VII d." and in 1641 "for frankenſence about our church and hall, 1 d." This, I ſuppoſe, muſt have been from an apprehenſion of the plague ‖. In 1643 they ſeem frequently to have attended "the committee," to get off their ſeſſes, for the writtinge of a releaſment for their lands laid out," &c. In 1646, is this article, "Spent when wee runge for ioy of the king's cominge to London, 1 s. 11 d."

In the ſixteenth century are ſeveral entries in a book for that purpoſe of purgations before the prior and his aſſiſtants, puniſhments by the ſtocks, and expulſions for fornication and other crimes, according to the ſtatutes; but ſcarce any of theſe occur ſince. The Regiſter-book of the laſt century has ſeveral baptiſms and marriages, as well as burials, both of the hoſpital and the liberty of St. Gregory's, &c. Among the burials is that of "Mr. Ralph Groves, towne-clarke of Canterbury, Dec. 23, 1635." And June 15, 1648, is the following entry, "That fatal yeare was the beſt of kings taken from off the earth, and by cruel hands ſuffered martirdome, being falſly accuſed, declared, and judged."

* Manwood, of St. Stephen's, keeper of Ford Park, &c.

† Boys, recorder of Canterbury and founder of Jeſus Hoſpital.

‡ Lovelace, of Biddenden.

§ Martin Fotherby, maſter of the hoſpital, prebendary, 1596, biſhop of Salisbury, 1618.

‖ "This year" (1636), ſays Echard, "proved calamirous by the plague, which broke out at London in the beginning of it, and reigned in ſome meaſure the whole ſummer and autumn."

The

The following letter was from Henry Grey, ſeventh Earl of Kent, who died without iſſue in 1615.

To my very loving frends the Prior of the Hoſpitall of St. John's in Canterbury, and his Colleagues there. Thees.

AFTER my very hearty comendacons. Whereas one John Kite*, a poor old man, who by the guyft of doctor Mathew Parker, late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to whom he was ſervant, had graunted and confirmed unto him out of your howſe for tearme of his lyfe an annuity or penſion of foure nobles per ann. which for a long tyme has been neglected and not received, is now dead: I have therefore thought good in his behaulf, having lyved in my ſervice for more then xxx yeares paſt, to certify that he departed this world the xxiiiith of this inſtant month of September at my howſe in Beddfordſhire, to the ende that ſuch order may be taken with thoſe arrerages of his ſayd annuity or penſion which upon accompt ſhall appeare due, as may beſt ſtand with charity and good conſcience, and the entent of the ſayd guiver and guifte, which alſoe I could not but commend to your good and Chriſtian conſiderations. And ſoe, not doubting of that good care to be had therein which is meete in that behaulfe, I bid you hartily farewell, reſting your very loving frend,

Wreſt, 27 Sept. 1610. H. KENT.

I doubt not, but in your Regyſter Booke it will appeare how long ſince John Kite was admitted into that ſociety, and that from the tyme of his admittance for how many yeares his penſion hath been anſwered, and to whoſe hands, and thereupon what was remayninge in your cuſtodye as due unto him unto the tyme of his deathe, which ys to be ſatysfyed accordingly.

* It appears by the appointment of his ſucceſſor that this John Kyte was an out-brother. In the prior's account-book is the following entry, made probably as ſoon as Kite's death was known: "1610. Delyvered unto the brotheres and ſiſteres the xiii daye of Deſember of John Kytte's mony the ſom of xiii l. xii s." which to 34 perſons, whoſe names are added, was 8 s. each. "Remaynyng to the Reperatyon the ſom of vi l. xii s. vi d." But annexed is the following order of the then maſter:

"Whereas there hath been taken out of the coffer 13 l. 12 s. and divided amongſt the brothers and ſiſters above named, being part of the wages of one John Kyte, which had bene reſerved in the coffer untill it aroſe unto the ſumme of twenty fower pounds: foraſmuch as the brothers aforeſayd had noe right unto the ſayd mony; therefore it is by me ordered, Auguſt 25, 1612, that ſo many of the brothers and ſiſters as be yet living ſhall pay back their eight ſhillings a piece which they had received, by two ſhillinges a quarter. And that the reſt of the mony (which they have taken out upon prætence of reparations and jorneys to London) ſhall be made up, untill it come to twenty fower pounds, out of the yerely rent of a howſe in Ruttenton lane, now in the occupation of William Baker, renting yerely 3 l. 6 s 8 d. And that this mony ſhall be putt into a box with three locks, wherof one key ſhall remaine with myſelfe, and a note truly kept what mony is quarterly putt into the box, untill the whole ſumme be againe ſupplyed. MARTIN FOTHERBY."

This probably might be owing to the powerful interference abovementioned. At 1 l. 4 s. per ann. the arrears muſt have been accruing twenty years, viz. from 1590. Archbiſhop Parker died in 1575. And Kyte had been in Lord Kent's ſervice from 1580.

EAST-

Raymond del.

A View of East Bridge Hospital, Canterbury, taken from Kings Mill.

A. *The Chapel.*
B. *The School Master's House*
C. *Kings Arms.*
D. *Tablet of the late Arch Bishop's Arms.*
E. *Ditto of A B. Jacon's.*
F. *Kings Bridge*

The ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the HOSPITAL of EASTBRIDGE, in the City of CANTERBURY.

Collected chiefly from the Records and other Writings now remaining in the Cheſt of the ſaid Hoſpital, &c.

By NICHOLAS BATTELY [1], M. A.

THE DESIGN OF THESE COLLECTIONS.

IN the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, there was a leiger-book, containing an account of the whole ſtate of the ſaid hoſpital, in which were written at length all the ſeveral grants, donations of lands and benefactions, anciently given to the ſaid hoſpital, &c.

This book Mr. Somner uſed, and frequently mentions it, in his Treatiſe of the Antiquities of Canterbury, by the name of *Liber Hoſpit. de Eaſtbridge.*

But this book is now loſt, and thereby many things belonging to the ſaid hoſpital may be alſo loſt.

[1] Vicar of Beakſbourn, 1685, editor of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, 4to, 1703, and brother to the Rev. John Battely, D. D. Maſter of this Hoſpital, archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury, and author of *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*. Mr. Battely died in 1704.

The loſs of this book makes me ſuſpect, that ſeveral records and other writings belonging to the hoſpital may be alſo wanting, eſpecially becauſe the maſters of the hoſpital have from time to time taken the liberty to keep in their private libraries ſuch writings concerning the hoſpital, as they choſe; and it is a queſtion whether their executors have been as careful to reſtore all thoſe writings to the ſucceeding maſter, as they were to preſerve and keep them ſafe: Alſo ſuch writings as the ſeveral maſters did not care to preſerve in their own cuſtody, are kept in a publick cheſt belonging to the hoſpital, and ſtanding in the chapel there. The key of this cheſt hath been uſually kept by the reader or ſchool-maſter; and of his care or faithfulneſs there was not ſuch ſecurity as there ought to have been.

By this means it is more than probable, that ſeveral records and writings are at this day miſſing: for I cannot now find ſome leaſes, which I ſaw in the cheſt within leſs than ſix years laſt paſt.

Hereupon I was firſt inclined to make theſe collections, to preſerve ſuch writings as are ſtill extant from being loſt for ever.

THE SITUATION, NAME, AND FOUNDATION, OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE river Stour runs through the city of Canterbury in two branches [1]; the leſſer of theſe branches runs juſt by Weſtgate, and the bridge over it is called Weſtgate-bridge.

The larger branch runs eaſtward of the former, and more in the middle of the city, and the bridge over it is called Eaſt-bridge; upon which bridge, and on each ſide of it [2], is ſituated the ancient hoſpital, commonly called *The Hoſpital of Eaſtbridge*; which was the firſt name by which this hoſpital was called: for ſo I find it named, in ſome of the moſt ancient writings, *Hoſpitale de ponte de Eaſtbridge*, before ever it was honoured with the addition of St. Thomas the Martyr.

[1] Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 37, 38.
[2] Rather "at each end of it." On the north ſide is the mill. D.

The

J. Priddon del.

South View of Kings-bridge and Mill, and of the Church of All saints at Canterbury, according to the late improvements taken (from the Parlour window of the Kings head inn) March 11. 1780.

The bridge is ſometimes called *King's Bridge* [1], and the mill, which ſtands by it, *King's Mill*, becauſe it was ſome time *The King's*: In particular, Thorn relates a remarkable ſtory concerning it [2], That king Stephen being in great ſtraight at Lincoln, where he was ſurprized and taken priſoner by Robert earl of Glouceſter, and put to a great fine for his ranſom, towards his relief in that neceſſity, borrowed of Hugh, the ſecond of that name, Abbot of St. Auguſtine, one hundred marks, and in conſideration thereof, by his charter, gave to the monaſtery this mill. Concerning this, ſee more in Mr. Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 43. It was called *Molendinum de Eaſtbridge*, aliter *King's-mill* [3]. From hence the hoſpital hath been commonly called *King's bridge Hoſpital.*

It was alſo called the *Hoſpital of St. Thomas the Martyr*; the reaſon of which name will ſufficiently appear from the following collections.

It ſtands in that diviſion of the city, which is called *The Ward of Weſtgate.*

By whom, and in what year this hoſpital was founded, is altogether unknown.

Archbiſhop Lanfranc (who founded the hoſpitals of St. John the Baptiſt without Northgate [4], and St. Nicholas Herbaldown without Weſtgate [5], and the Priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury,

[1] Somner, p. 42.

[2] Thorn, in vitis Abbatum Sancti Auguſtini.

[3] A view of this mill and bridge, taken by the Rev. Mr. Pridden in 1780, is here annexed. See plate VII. The following inſcription is copied from a ſtone now on this bridge:

"For the greater ſafety and convenience of paſſengers, this bridge was widened x feet, in the year MDCCLXIX, Joſeph Royle, Eſq; being mayor.
The expence was ſupplied by voluntary contributions from the city and its neighbourhood. Fifty-five miles, ſix furlongs, from London-Bridge."

[4] The late capt. Stephen Riou was the architect. Eadmer. Hiſt. Nov. l. I. p. 9.

[5] See the Hiſtories of thoſe Hoſpitals.

and endowed the ſame bountifully out of his own revenues) is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been the founder and endower of this hoſpital alſo [1]. This archbiſhop Lanfranc is famous for his great buildings and works of piety; which are at large recorded by Eadmer, in Hiſtor. Novor. l. I. and in the book called, *Dies obituales Archiepiſcorum Cant.* But the hoſpitals which he built, are ſaid to be *extra civitatem* [2]; of which thoſe two above-named, the hoſpitals of St. John the Baptiſt and of St. Nicholas Herbaldown, continue to this day monuments of his excellent piety and charity; but that he built the hoſpital of Eaſt-bridge, I never could find mentioned by any writer. Lanfranc died 1089. The forenamed *Dies obituales Archiepiſc. Cantuarenſium* ſays of him, "*Memoratur, quod multas et honeſtiſſimas domos præpa-*" *ravit* [3];" which is the moſt, that I can find, why he ſhould be ſuppoſed the founder of this hoſpital, and this at beſt is but a weak conjecture.

The next four archbiſhops, Anſelm, Ralph, William, and Theobald, have not left us any grounds to ſuppoſe that any of them erected this building. To theſe ſucceeded Thomas Becket, by whoſe name this hoſpital was called; but whether becauſe it was built by him, or whether becauſe it was dedicated to him after his martyrdom (which was A. D. 1170), is ſtill a great queſtion; for it is not improbable, that this hoſpital was built before his time, and afterwards dedicated to him: if it was not built by Lanfranc, yet it was certainly built before or at leaſt about the time of Thomas Becket; for ſome time after his death, we have records, ſtill extant, of grants made to this hoſpital, as will appear afterwards.

[1] Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 82, 83.
[2] Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 55.
[3] Ibid.

Mr.

Mr. Somner is of opinion, that it was "firſt erected and endowed by the charity and piety of St. Thomas Becket, in the time of Henry II. and that from thence it was called *The Hoſpital of St. Thomas, the Martyr, of Eaſtbridge.*"

His opinion is grounded on the ordination of archbiſhop Stratford (dated A. D. 1342), which was 172 years after the martyrdom, and 121 years after the tranſlation, of St. Thomas, in which ordination are theſe words:

Hoſpit' de Eſtbreg per beatum et glorioſum martyrem Thomam olim Cant' archiepiſcopum, predeceſſorem noſtrum, fundatum antiquitus et dotatum, &c. — idem hoſpitale per beatum martyrem antedictum, pro pauperum peregrinorum Cantuar' confluentium receptione nocturnâ, et ſuſtentatione aliquali ab olim, et pro jam incumbentibus eidem oneribus dotatum exiliter, &c.

And this is certainly the beſt evidence we can find for the foundation of the hoſpital, it being given by an archbiſhop within 172 years after Becket's death: and it ſeems, the other records, either of the foundation or of the inſtitution thereof, could not be found in his days. Hereupon,

This return was made by the commiſſioners to queen Elizabeth, of her writ touching this hoſpital [1]:

"Imprimis. Quod reverendiſſimus pater et dominus dominus Thomas Becket Hoſpitale de Eſtbrig in civitate Cant' inſtituit et fundavit pro receptione pauperum peregrinantium et Cantuariæ confluentium, &c." [2]

But when he founded, or how he endowed, this hoſpital, we know not. Neither do I find any writer of his life who makes mention of his founding this or any hoſpital. His troubles and baniſhment ſeem to give him no time to erect ſuch a building.

Archbiſhop Whitgift doubted, whether Thomas Becket founded the hoſpital [3]; for when the lawyers (whom he employed to that

[1] Somner, p. 111.
[2] A paper in the hoſpital cheſt.
[3] A writing in the hoſpital cheſt.

purpoſe)

purpoſe) had drawn up the beginning of the act of parliament for the better foundation of this hoſpital (in the time of queen Elizabeth), and had put theſe words into the beginning of the bill, *The Hoſpital of Eaſtbridge*, alias *the Hoſpital of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded, as yt ys reported in ancient writings, by Thomas Becket, ſometime Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, &c. he altered this paſſage with his own hand, and inſerted theſe words, *The Hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, founded and endowed, as it is alledged, by certain Archbiſhops of Canterbury*, &c.

But probably this alteration was not ſo much becauſe he doubted whether Thomas Becket founded the hoſpital, or no; but rather to eraſe the name, and to eclipſe the memory, of one who at that time was held in too much honour and veneration, and even adored and worſhiped by the people.

I have ſeen the regiſter of Arundel cited, That the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge was founded by archbiſhop Becket [1], &c.

Of the Endowment of the Hospital, &c.

Mr. Somner, Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 120, declares, that "he will not ſpeak much of the endowment of the hoſpital."

The firſt endowment, to which I can fix any date [2], was beſtowed in king John's time, by archbiſhop Hubert, who died, A. D. 1205. He gave it the tithes of Weſtgate-mill, of a mill and two ſalt-pits at Herewick (which Mr. Somner ſuppoſeth to be in or near Whitſtable), of a windmill in Reculver, and of another windmill in Weſthalimot, in Thanet.

[1] Reg. Arundel, Part II. fol. 16.
[2] A. D. 1193.

The

The words of his grant are theſe:

" Hubertus, Dei gratiâ, Cant' Archiepiſcopus, totius Angliæ primas, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, æternam in Domino ſalutem. Ad omnium notitiam volumus pervenire nos, divinæ pietatis intuitu, et conſideratione neceſſitatis et egeſtatis quâ dilecti filii noſtri fratres hoſpital' Sancti Thomæ de Eſtbruge noſcuntur laborare, conceſſiſſe et dediſſe eidem hoſpitali in ſubſidium ſuſtentationis fratrum ipſius decimam molendini, de Weſtgate in Cant' et decimam molendini et duarum ſalinarum de Herewick. et decimam molendini ad ventum in Raculfre, et decimam molendini ad ventum in Weſthallimot in Tenet; quas decimas nuper conſueverunt eccleſiis dari. Quare volumus et precipimus ut idem hoſpitale Sancti Thomæ eaſdem decimas integre habeat, precipiat, et poſſideat. Quod ut ratum in perpetuum permaneat et inconcuſſum, hac preſentis ſcripti ſerie et ſigilli noſtri appoſitione duximus confirmandum. Hiis teſtibus, magiſtro Ric' Cancell' noſtro, Rann' Theſaurar' Sarum, Galfrido de Bocklande, Magiſtro Symone de Sywell, Magiſtro Willielmo de Calne Decano de Codenham, Magiſtro Willielmo de Summercote, Magiſtro Reiſero, Magiſtro Fulcherio, et multis aliis."

Copia vera, ex ipſo originali, per me Nic' Battely.

This grant was confirmed alſo by the then prior and chapter of Chriſt-Church, in theſe words:

" Univerſis Sanctæ Matris eccleſiæ filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, J. Prior [1] humiliſque conventus eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuar' ſalutem in Domino æternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos chartam venerabilis patris Huberti, Dei gratiâ, Cant' archiepiſcopi, totius Angliæ primatis, inſpexiſſe ſub hac forma, " Hubertus Dei gratia," &c. [ut ſupra] Nos igitur dictam conceſſionem et donationem, ſicut juſtè et rationabiliter facta eſt, quantum in nobis eſt, ſalvo jure cujuſlibet, confirmamus. In hujus rei teſtimonium preſens ſcriptum fecimus fieri, et ſigilli noſtri appoſitione ſignari. Valete.

[1] This " J. Prior" muſt be John de Chetham, who was prior in archbiſhop Hubert's time. And hence Mr. Somner muſt be miſtaken, who gives a true account of the death of archbiſhop Hubert; viz. in July, 1205; but, in his relation of the priors, makes John the prior to ſucceed Galfridus, A. D. 1206; for this confirmation of John, the prior, and convent of Canterbury was before the death of Hubert, otherwiſe it would have called him *nuper Archiep'*. See this at large conteſted in the hiſtory of the priors of Canterbury, in Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 140. et 797.

I have tranſcribed this charter of Hubert, and the confirmation of it by John, prior, and the chapter of Chriſt-Church, partly to correct the miſtake above-named in the year when John ſucceeded Galfridus, and partly to prove, that this grant and the confirmation of it was made, A. D. 1205, a little before the death of Hubert; but chiefly to take notice, that all the benefactions conveyed to the hoſpital by this firſt benefactor are at this day alienated; and hence I will further ſearch, what is become of theſe gifts, when they were alienated, and whether it be poſſible to recover them again.

COKYN'S HOSPITAL ANNEXED TO THE HOSPITAL OF EASTBRIDGE, IN THE TIME OF ARCHBISHOP HUBERT.

NEAR to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge was another hoſpital, built and founded by one William Cokyn, a citizen of Canterbury, and from him called Cokyn's Hoſpital [1]. This hoſpital was dedicated to St. Nicholas and to St. Catherine the Virgin and martyr; and ſtood in the pariſh of St. Peter's, almoſt directly oppoſite to the Black-Fryers gate; having had a lane by it aforetime called Cokyn's-lane, but now ſhut up and built upon. This lane is often mentioned in the writings of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge.

William Cokyn, for 18 marks *de gerſumâ*, or for the conſideration of 18 marks, purchaſed of Stephen the prieſt, and Godeſman, the ſons of Richard Mercer, of Canterbury, with the conſent of their widow-mother Cicely, a meſſuage next adjacent to his own; thus in the deed or charter deſcribed:

"Totum illud meſſuagium, cum oĩbs pertinentiis ſuis, quod habet in latitudine verſus cheminium domini regis 42 pedes, et in longitudine quantum extendit a cheminio domini regis uſque ad aquam que dicitur Sture. Quod vero meſſuagium adjacet proximo meſſuagio lapideo predicti Willielmi et meſſuagio Walteri mercatoris in parochiâ Sancti Petri."

This meſſuage was either converted into an hoſpital, or elſe he built an hoſpital upon the ground where it ſtood.

This done, Godeſman, one of the ſons of Richard the merchant, claiming an intereſt in the ſoil where this hoſpital ſtood, was bought out of it for the conſideration of 7 s. And he made a charter to archbiſhop Hubert, acknowledged in a full burghmote of the city, of releaſe of all his right to it. The words are theſe:

[1] Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 116, 117.
This muſt be diſtinguiſhed from a houſe in the ſame ſtreet, ſituated alſo on the ſouth ſide, deviſed in 1657 by Mr. Cogan, its owner, to the uſe of ſix clergymens widows, which, from the ſimilarity of its name and ſituation, has been confounded with the other, even by Mr. Goſtling, in his intelligent "Walk," but corrected by another able hand (Dr. Beauvoir) in the Addenda to the ſecond edition. D.

"De

" De terrâ in quâ hoſpitale fundatum eſt, quod Willielmus Cokyn fecit, quæ jacet inter terram quæ fuit Willielmi Cokyn et terram Thomæ Mercatoris, ſc. a magna via regali uſque ad Sturam [1]."

The prior of St. Gregory alſo had ſome intereſt here; for Robert the prior of St. Gregory, and his convent, did by their charter confirm

" Donationem quam Willielmus Cokyn fecit fratribus hoſpitalium Sancti Nicholai, et Sanctæ Katharinæ, et Sancti Thomæ Martyris de Eaſtbridge, de illo meſſuagio quod eſt in parochiâ Sancti Petri proximè adjacen' hoſp' Sancti Nicholai et Sanctæ Katharinæ verſus Weſt, quod eſt in tenura noſtrâ," &c.

on conſideration of paying yearly 18d. to the ſaid priory of St. Gregory [2].

This hoſpital was united to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge in the time of archbiſhop Hubert, and probably by his conſent: And this union was confirmed by a bull of pope Innocent III. which bears date " 16to kalend' Februar', pontificat' anno 6to," which was in the year 1203.

The words of the bull are theſe:

" Innocentius [3] Eps, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis rectori et fratribus hoſpitalis Sancti Thomæ Cantuarienſ' ſalutem et apoſtolicam benedictionem. Cum a nobis petitur quod juſtum eſt et honeſtum, tam vigor æquitatis quam ordo exigit rationis, ut id per ſolicitudinem officii noſtri ad debitum perducatur effectum: Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulationibus grato concurrentes aſſenſu, hoſpitale ipſum in quo divino eſtis obſequio mancipati, cum iis quas impræſentiarum rationabiliter poſſidetis, aut in futurum, Deo propitio, juſtis modis poteritis adipiſci, ſub beati Petri et noſtra protectione ſuſcipimus. Specialiter autem hoſpitale Sancti Nicolai et Sanctæ Catharinæ, poſſeſſiones et terras pertinentes ad ipſum, ſicut eas juſtè et pacificè poſſidetis, vobis et per vos eidem hoſpitali autoritate aplica confirmamus et preſentis ſcripti patrocinio communimus. Nullo ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam noſtræ protectionis et confirmationis infringere, vel ei auſu temerario contraire: ſi quis autem hoc attemptare preſumpſerit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli, apoſtolorum ejus, incurſurum ſe ſciat. Dat' Anagniæ [4], xvi kal' Februarii, pontificatus noſtri anno ſexto."

[1] The Hoſpital writings.

[2] The charter is ſtill extant.

[3] This pontiff was only 37, and a deacon, when he became pope, on Jan. 8 or 9, 1198. He held the general council of Lateran, at which he preſided, 1215, and died at Perugia in 1216. He wrote ſeveral works, enumerated by Moreri and others.

[4] A city in the *Campagna* of Rome, of which this pope was a native, formerly the capital of the Hernici, whoſe country was very fruitful; whence *divis Anagnia*, Virg. Æn. VII. 684.

Afterwards William Cokyn, by his charter (wherein he mentions the union of theſe hoſpitals) entitles the ſaid hoſpitals to all his lands, poſſeſſions, and chattels, and makes them his heirs.

The words of the ſaid charter are theſe:

" Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit: Willielmus Cokin, civis Cantuarienſis, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me pro ſalute animæ meæ, et pro animab' parentum meorum et benefactorum et omnium fidelium, Dominum noſtrum Jeſum Chriſtum et membra ejus, videlicet, pauperes et infirmos fratres hoſpitalium Sancti Nicholai et Sanctæ Katherinæ, et Sancti Thomæ martyris de Eſtbrigge in Cantuaria, quæ ſimul ſunt unita, et a felicis recordationis papa Innocentio confirmata, omnium terrarum et poſſeſſionum ac catallorum meorum, ſalvo omnibus dominis, de quibus terram teneo, redditu et ſervitio ſuo, meos conſtituiſſe in perpetuum hæredes et aſſignâſſe. Ut ergo hæc conſtitutio et aſſignatio rata ſit et ſtabilis in perpetuum, illam in preſens ſcriptum redactam ſigilli mei munimine corroboravi. Hiis teſtibus, magiſtro Joanne Pœnitentiario, magiſtro Willielmo de Leiceſtre, magiſtro Waltero officiale domini Cantuar', magiſtro Thoma de Fracham, magiſtro Willielmo de Herbaldune, Hugone de Craule, Willielmo Wilard, Arnoldo Ferre, Joanne filio Roberti, Joanne Turte, Henrico Le Jay, Eudone filio Eudonis, Philippo filio Terrici, Roberto de Stureya, Joanne filio Lefwini, Roberto Colle, Joſeph' Clerico, et multis aliis."

Copia vera ex ipſo originali per me Nic' Battely.

Eaſtbridge Hoſpital being thus united to Cokin's Hoſpital, not long after it became poſſeſſor and owner thereof: And (as we may ſuppoſe) it was not long before Cokin's hoſpital ceaſed to be uſed as an hoſpital, and the manſion-houſe thereof was let and rented out; for,

A. D. 1238, Peter, the then rector, or keeper, of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital, and the brothers of the ſame, granted and demiſed to one William Samuel a parcel thereof, viz.

" Totum tenementum cum ædificiis ſupra poſitis, tam ligneis quam lapideis, et omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quod jacet in parochia Sancti Petri Cant' inter domum Oſmundi Polre quæ eſt ex parte orientali, et venellam quæ appellatur Cockynes-lane, quæ eſt ex parte occidentali, et regiam ſtratam quæ eſt ex parte Aquilonari, et Sturam quæ eſt ex parte Auſtrali."

The lane called Cockin's-lane was then open, and not built upon; and in the ſame charter it was covenanted, that the ſame lane ſhould remain free and open; for theſe words follow in the ſame deed:

" Præ-

" Præterea ita convenit inter partes predict', quod nec predict' Petrus, nec fratres, nec ſucceſſores eorum, nec predictus Willielmus, nec hæredes ſui, nec ſui aſſignati, poterint predictam venellam obſtruere, quin utraque pars poſſit uti commode via predictæ venellæ eundo et redeundo."

There is an ancient deed or charter ſtill in being, by which, " Vivianus Mercer, primus filius Ordnothi tinctuarii, dedit 24 placatas terræ apud Hackington Willielmo Cockyn fundatori hoſpitalis Sanctæ Catharinæ virginis et martyris, et fratribus ejuſdem hoſpitalis," &c.

This deed or charter was made in archbiſhop Hubert's time at leaſt, before the two hoſpitals were united; and the writing ſhews itſelf to be of great antiquity. One of the witneſſes to it was, " magiſter Radulphus de ponte Eaſtbregge," who was one of the firſt maſters of the hoſpital.

Robertus de Cockering dedit 3 acras terræ et modicum amplius apud Cockering, &c.

This, by the writing and witneſſes, was about the ſame time with the former.

Nicholaus filius Baldwini dedit Willielmo Cockin procuratori hoſp' Sancti Nicolai confeſſ' et Sanctæ Katharinæ virg', et fratribus et ſororibus ejuſd' hoſp', 5 acras terræ et dimidium in Cockering.

Witneſs among others is " Mag' Radulp. procur' hoſpit' de " Eaſtbrigge." This was before the two hoſpitals were united.

Nicolaus filius Baldwini Flandrenſis dedit 9 acras terræ in Cockering.

About the ſame time.

Willielmus parvus filius Henrici dedit Willielmo Cockin 62 acras terræ in parochia de Hackintune, &c.

About the ſame time.

Robertus de Cockering dedit 13 acras terræ in Cockering.

About the ſame time.

Henricus de Swoleford dedit 5 acras et unam rodam, &c. in Cockering.

Stephanus Harengod miles dedit 3 acras terræ in Cockering. Dat' A. D. 1243, menſe Aug. Teſt. Henrico de Minſtre, tunc Seneſchallo curie archiepiſcopalis Cantuar', ſede archiepiſcopali tunc vacante [1]; Willielmo de Burnes clerico, &c.

[1] See Anglia Sacra, vol. I.

This vacancy of the archiepiſcopal ſee was after the death of Edmund, and before the conſecration of Boniface.

Henricus et Aluredus, filii Roberti de Cockering, confirmaverunt donacõnem 13 acrarum terræ quas pater dederat.

A. D. 1252. Hamo filius Joannis de Cokering, et Matildis filia Richardi Aldermanni de Cockering, dimiſerunt et quietum clamaverunt redditum ſex denariorum, &c. anno r. R. Hen. filii Joannis regis 36to.

A. D. 1269. Matild. filia et heres Richardi Aldermanni demiſit totam terram predicti patris, &c. anno r. R. Hen. filii Joannis 53°.

A. D. 1258. Henricus filius Roberti de Cockering remiſit 5s. redditus ex 13 acris terræ quas pater demiſit hoſpitali, anno r. R. H. filii Joannis 42.

A. D. 1237. Hamo filius Joannis de Cockering, et Matildis et Agnes filiæ et hæredes Ricardi Aldermanni de Cockering, dederunt 5 acras e td midi.m terræ in Worth, &c. Anno r. R. H. filii Joannis 21°.

A. D. 1242. Hamo filius Joannis de Cockering, Matildis filia Ricardi Aldermanni deCockering, Matildis et Alicia filiæ Agnetis filiæ dicti Ricardi, dimiſerunt 9 denar' et obolum, partem redditus de 5 acris et dimid. terræ prius deditæ hoſpitali. Sexto kal' Maii.

Amiſius Capellanus filius Roberti de Malaſſe, intuitu Dei et beatæ Mariæ et glorioſi martyris Thomæ, dedit 2s. et 6d. lib. reddibus, quos rector et fratres hoſpitalis ſolvere ſolebant, et quos accepit jure hereditario de Roberto filio Hamonis de Cockering, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, &c.

A. D. 1268. Matildis filia Walteri remiſit unum denarium de foriſgabulo pro parte unius acræ terræ in Cockering, &c. Anno r. R. H. filii Joannis 52.

A. D. 1270. Walterus de Kenefrilde warrantizat 13 acras terræ apud Cockering, &c.

A. D. 1272. Edmundus filius Roberti de Cambio Cant' confirmavit hoſpitali 3 acras et dimidiam terræ in Kokering, pro quibus dictus Edmundus recepit 4 acras terræ in parochia Sancti Martini, &c. Actum erat hoc exchambium anno r. R. H. filii regis Joannis 56, menſe Julii.

Of the endowments in Blean, belonging to the hospital.

STEPHEN LANGTON, the next archbiſhop after Hubert, by his and his convent's charter, confirms to the hoſpital the gift of Blean church or parſonage, made to it by the patron Hamon Crevequer [1], after the reſignation of it by the till then

[1] Properly Crevecœur.

incumbent

incumbent and parſon, William Crevequer: whereupon the Maſter or Keeper of the hoſpital became afterwards parſon there [1]; and continues to this day patron of the vicarage.

By another deed, the ſaid Hamon Crevequer grants the parſonage-houſe to the maſter and brothers of the hoſpital, in theſe words:

" Totum meſſuagium cum pertinentiis, quod fuit Lefwini ſacerdotis perſonæ ejuſdem eccleſiæ, et quod poſtea fuit archidiaconi de Petters perſonæ ejuſdem eccleſiæ, et quod poſtea fuit Willielmi de Crevequer perſonæ ejuſdem eccleſiæ."

Hamon Crevequer, in his charters, is commonly called " Hamo de Blen, filius Etardide Crevequer;" and on his ſeal, which is a man in armour on horſeback, engraved in plate VI. fig. 5, is this inſcription, " Hamo de Crevequer." He lived in archbiſhop Langton's time; for to one of his charters, Henricus de Sandford, archidiaconus Cant', and Willielmus Curteys, are witneſſes. This Henry Sandford was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter, A. D. 1227; and William Curteys, called " Decanus Cantuari-" enſis," was official of Canterbury at the time of the death of Langton, which happened A. D. 1228; for, " vacante ſede per " mortem predicti archiepiſcopi [2] capitulum Cantuarienſe omni-" modam juriſdictionem exercebat per Willielmum Curteys offi-" cilem ſuum [3]."

Another of his charters runs in theſe words:

" Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Hamo de Blen, filius Etardi de Crevequer, dedi et conceſſi, et hâc preſenti mea charta confirmavi, Waltero [4] Priori eccleſiæ Chriſti Cant' et magiſtro Henrico de Sandford, archidiaconi Cant' executoribus teſtamenti dnæ Agnetis de Clifford," &c.

[1] A. D. 1206. Somner, p. 113.
[2] Sc. Stephani Langtoni.
[3] Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 150.
[4] This Walter, the prior, contemporary with Hen. Sandford, is not mentioned by Mr. Somner among the priors. See his Antiquities of Canterbury. p. 282. where he makes Rogerus de la Lee immediately ſucceed John Sittingborn: and when he ſpeaks of archdeacon Sandford (ibid. p. 309), he ſays, that " he was co-executor with the prior of Chriſt Church, of the lady Agnes Clifford's will." And in the margin, he quotes, for his authority, the leiger book of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge. It is ſtrange that he ſhould not take notice of the prior's name, which is written at large, " Waltero Priori." This Walter, the third of that name, was made prior A. D. 1217, and died 1222. See Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 140.

The moſt noted witneſſes to the charters and deeds of Hamon Crevequer, beſides thoſe already named, were,

" Willielmus de Cluſe, Lambinus de Blen, Simon de Blen, Robertus Lupus, Henricus Jay, Radulphus de Porta, John Crevequer, Thomas Speciarius, Euſtachius de Natindune, Salomona de Fraxino."

Robertus, filius Hamonis de Blen, had theſe witneſſes to a deed :

" Willielmus de Cluſe, Robertus Lupus, Rad' de Porta (ut ſupra), Robertus de Wrotham, Hamo et Bartholomæus filii Simonis de Blen."

I take notice of theſe witneſſes, becauſe they were witneſſes to divers charters and deeds which are not dated, as well as to ſome that are dated; as the firſt [1] charter of Hamo de Crevequer was A. D. 1225; and about that time divers gifts and charters were beſtowed upon the hoſpital.

Mr. Somner, in his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 309, ſays of Henry Sandford, that, " being archdeacon, he took a reſignation of Blean Church, by the title of *vices gerens Domini Stephani Cantuarienſis*, meaning archbiſhop Langton :" and for this he quotes the Leiger-book of the hoſpital.

There are ſeveral other charters or grants of lands or rents given to the hoſpital, lying in Blean : as,

Robertus Lupus, A. D. 1245.

Robertus filius Richardi de Wrotham, anno 34to Henrici filii regis Joannis; i. e. A. D. 1250.

Willielmus filius Stephani de Hoth, 1268, &c.

Avicia filia Radulphi de Baldwerd dedit 3 acras, et quartam partem acræ, terræ, in campo de Reyfeild' Rad' cuſtos hoſpital' witneſs.

The ſaid Avicia, and Reginald her huſband, confirmed the ſame grant. " Witneſs, Mag' Rad' cuſtos hoſpital'."

Cicilia filia Radulphi de Balverd dedit unam acram et tres partes unius acræ de nemore in campo de Reyfeild.

The ſaid Cicily and Bartholomew de Hiwecham confirmed the ſame grant, as is ſet down among Canterbury endowments.

Ralph, maſter of the hoſpital, was witneſs to all theſe grants.

[1] Viz. The firſt which was entered in the old book of the hoſpital.

Feugerius

Feugerius filius Simonis de Hocke dedit tres acras, et quartam partem acræ, terræ, de nemore, &c.

Hamo de Crevequer dedit 14 acras, et quartam partem acræ, terræ, et 4 acras de boſco.

Idem dedit totum campum de Willelmeſmed in Blen.

Idem dedit tenementum, &c. et 14 gallinas, &c.

Idem dedit terram, &c. intra Nigreth et Middleditch, et clauſturam prioris et conventus Chriſti Cant' et aquam quæ currit ad Fiſhmanſbregge et Preſtekote, &c.

Idem dedit diverſos redditus et gallinas, &c.

Moſt of theſe donations were made before the hoſpital of Saint Nicholas and Saint Katherine was united to Eaſtbridge hoſpital.

Item dedit 6 acras de boſco, quæ vocatur Nigreth.

Wlwardus, filius Walteri Huppehoth, dedit quandam terram, &c.

Agnes filia Anſerii dedit 2 acras et 3 virgatas terræ, &c.

Simon et Petrus filii Eſtermanni dederunt boſcum et fundum qui jacent ad caput campi quod vocatur Weterled, &c.

Richard de Bromfeild Seneſcallus Curiæ Chriſti Cant' dedit 6d. redditus, A. D. 1242.

1243. Willielmus de Suthfolk dedit de terra, quæ vocatur Slippesfeld, 12d. et de terra quæ vocatur Linhere 5d. ob. &c. Dat' anno r. R. Hen' fil' Joann' 27° hiis teſtibus Martino tunc vicario de Blen, &c.

1268. Willielmus filius Stephani de Hoth dedit terram illam in villa de Blen, quæ vocatur Slippesfeld. Anno r. R. Hen' fil' Joann' regis 52.

Joannes de Fraxino, parochianus S̃torum Coſmii et Damiani de Blen, dedit 5d. redditus de terra quæ vocatur Godlendlend. A. D. 1272.

Willielmus, filius Hammonis de Lekel de Blen, dedit 8 acras terræ, ſc. 4 acras nemoris, et 4 acras terræ arabilis, in Blen. Dat' anno r. R. Hen fil' regis Joannis 56; id eſt, A. D. 1272.

A. D. 1280. Abreda, filia Roberti de la Hoth, dedit 2 acras et unam virgatam terræ in Blen, &c. anno r. R. Edw' filii regis Henrici 8°.

A. D. 1289. Robertus Scot' dedit 3 acras et dimid' terræ in Blen. Dat' die Martis in vigilia S̃ti. Laurentii martyris, anno reg. R. Ed. I. 17°.

A. D. 1299. Marabilia filia Joannis Ater Hearth remiſit duas perticas terræ in Blean, unam ſc. in campo qui vocatur Merchotefeld, alteram in campo qui vocatur Orfeld. Dat' anno r. R. Edw' filii Henrici 27mo.

Prior et conventus eccleſiæ Chriſti Cant' habent boſcum unam de venditione mag̃ri et frat' hoſpitalis de Eſtbrig, A. D. 1278. Regiſtrum eccleſie Chriſti Cant. (A) fol. 217.

A WIND-

A Wind-mill in Little Foxmold.

THE prioreſs and nuns of the church of St. Sepulchre made an agreement with the maſter and brothers of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge [1], thereby granting them

Quartam partem unius acræ terræ ſuæ in Parva Foxmold in parte occidentali, ad conſtruend' molendinum ſuum ad ventum:

Mr. Somner adds, *in hundredo de Ridingate*; which he took out of the Leiger-book of the hoſpital: but thoſe words are not in the charter or original agreement. The conditions of the agreement were theſe:

"That the ſaid maſter and his brethren of the hoſpital ſhould hold the ſaid land *jure hæreditario in perpetuum.*

"That they ſhould pay to the ſaid prioreſſe and her nuns every year ſix-pence on Midlent Sunday.

"That the ſaid prioreſſe and her nuns ſhould bear a fourth part of the charge of building, repairing, and maintaining the ſaid mill, and ſhould receive the fourth part of the profits thereof, and have their own corn ground there whenſoever they pleaſe." And,

"That the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital ſhould find a way *a magno cheminio per terram ſuam uſque ad prefatum molendinum*," &c.

It is not "*a cheminio magno regali*," as Mr. Somner hath it.

About the ſame time Richard de Bramford, ſteward of Chriſt-Church, paſſed over all his right in a mill in Foxmold to the hoſpital [2]; the words of his charter are theſe:

"Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Richardus de Bramford, ſeneſcallus eccleſiæ Chriſti Cant', dedi et conceſſi, et hâc preſenti meâ chartâ confirmavi, magiſtro et fratribus hoſpitalis Sancti Thomæ Cant' quicquid habui in molendino ad ventum apud Foxmolde in liberam et perpetuam elemoſinam, ad faciendum anniverſarium meum et uxoris meæ et omnium anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum in predicta domo in perpetuum. Et ut hæc donatio et conceſſio et confirmatio mea robur obtineat, preſentem chartam ſigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis teſtibus, magiſtro Willielmo pænitentiario, Hamone ſacerdote, Willielmo Crevequer, Oſmundo Pollre [3]," &c.

[1] About the year 1200. [2] Ibid.
[3] Oſmund Pollre lived 1238, in the houſe next but one to the hoſpital. See p. 306.

Some

Some of theſe were witneſſes alſo to the agreement between the nunnery and the hoſpital.

Not long after, Lambin the Fleming [1], the ſon of Adam de Berghes, gave to the brethren of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge *unam ſummam* [one ſeam] *frumenti*, from his mill called Medmilne [2], on St. John Baptiſt's day, and 14 *perticatas terre*, *que jacet Binnewytt*, (which is the iſland *With* in Canterbury) *et tres denarios de redditu de Alwardetune*, &c.

This benefaction being afterwards withheld from the hoſpital, the maſter and brethren ſued for it in the ſpiritual court, and obtained this decree againſt Thomas, the ſon of Lambin the Fleming:

"That whereas Lambin, the father of Thomas, had given (as above) *unam ſummam frumenti* to the hoſpital *in puram et perpetuam eleemoſynam*, he ſhould pay the ſame accordingly every year; and that he ſhould deliver to them about Eaſter *tres ſummas frumenti*, in ſatisfaction of arrears due to them, *ſub penâ excommunicationis*."

This decree was made *die Lune poſt feſtum Sancti Valentini*, A. D. 1253, *in eccleſiâ Chriſti*, *Cant.*

Grant above-mentioned, p. 312.

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens carta pervenerit, Juliana, prioriſſa, et conventus eccleſie Sancti Sepulchri, Cant', ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe et conceſſiſſe, et hâc preſenti cartâ mea confirmâſſe, rectori et fratribus hoſpitalis Sancti Thome Martyris de Eaſtbridge, in Cantuariâ, quartam partem unius acre terre in Parvâ Foxmolde, in capite occidentali, tenendam et habendam in perpetuum de nobis, reddendo inde annuatim nobis ſex denarios ſterlingorum in Dominicâ mediâ quadrageſime pro omnibus ſervitiis, et omnibus rebus, &c. Hiis teſtibus, Henrico archidiac' Cant', magiſtro Rogero pœnitentiario, Herberto perſonâ de Plukeley, Martino perſonâ eccleſie Sancti Alphegi, Oſmundo Polre," &c.

This was before the year 1227, when archdeacon Henry de Stanford was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter; perhaps it was

[1] So "ſirnamed," ſays Somner, "from either his birth-place or parentage." His houſe was afterwards the hoſpital of the poor prieſts, who alſo ſucceeded him in this mill, charged, however, by a decree, in 1325, with four buſhels of wheat to Eaſtbridge hoſpital.

[2] Of Medmilne, "*quaſi Middlemilne*, as ſtanding about midway between St. Mildred's mill and Eaſtbridge," or Medmilne, "*quaſi Meadmilne*, becauſe ſituate by the meadows." See Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 138. 1ſt edition.

in the time of his predeceſſor Henry de Caſtilion, who was archdeacon in archbiſhop Hubert's and king John's time.

By the following Bull of Pope Honorius III. the hoſpital was privileged of and from paying tithes of their gardens:

A. D. 1210. "Honorius [1] epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis, rectori et fratribus hoſpitalis Sancti Thome Cantuarienſis, ſalutem et apoſtolicam benedictionem. Juſtis petentium deſideriis dignum eſt nos facilem prebere conſenſum, et vota que a rationis tramite non diſcordant, effectu proſequente complere: Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulationibus grato concurrentes aſſenſu, perſonas veſtras ac hoſpitale ipſum quo divino eſtis obſequio mancipati, cum omnibus bonis que in preſentiarum rationabiliter poſſidetis, aut in futurum juſtis modis, preſtante Domino, poteritis adipiſci, ſub beati Petri et noſtrâ protectione ſuſcipimus. Specialiter autem poſſeſſiones, redditus, et alia bona veſtra, ſicut ea ōia juſte et pacifice poſſidetis, vobis, et p̄ vro prefato hoſpitali, noſtrâ auctoritate apoſtolicâ confirmamus, et preſentis ſcripti patrocinio communimus, diſtrictius inhibentes, nequis a vobis de ortis veſtris decimas exigere vel extorquere preſumat. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam noſtre protectionis, confirmationis, et inhibitionis infringere, vel ea auſu temerario contraire. Siquis autem hoc attemptare preſumpſerit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli, apoſtolorum ejus, ſe noverit incurſurum. Dat' Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, xiiii kal' Januarii, pontificatûs noſtri anno primo."

A. D. 1269. John of Adiſham gave two acres and a half in the pariſh of Saint Martin, abutting on an acre of his own land towards the Eaſt, on his brother's land towards the Weſt, on the king's highway towards the North, and on the lands of the abbot and convent of Saint Auguſtine towards the South, to the maſter and brothers of the hoſpital of St. Thomas of Eſtbrigge, dated *Anno r. R. Hen' filii Joannis regis*, 53°, &c. (See the charter at large among the writings of the hoſpital). For this they were to provide him a chamber in the ſaid hoſpital, with meat, drink, cloaths, and ſhoes, ſo long as he ſhould live.

Guildhall land in Romney, given to the Hospital.

"Omnibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris, vel audituris, barones portûs de Romeny ſalutem. Noveritis quod nos, communi aſſenſu noſtro, pro ſalute animarum noſtrarum et ante-

[1] This Pope reigned from July 17, 1216, to March 18, 1227. Conſequently this Bull muſt have been dated in 1216, or 1217. "On all occaſions," ſays Moreri, "he gave proofs of a zeal really acting "for the good of the Church, and the advantage of the Faithful."

ceſſorum

ceſſorum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, ſc. ut ſpecialiter participes ſimus omnium benefactorum que in hoſpitali beati Thome martyris de Eaſtbridge in Cantuariâ in perpetuum fient, conceſſimus et quiete clamavimus Deo, et beate Marie, et dicto hoſpitali, et fratribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, totum jus et clamium noſtrum quod habuimus in terrâ que vocatur Gildehalle land in villâ de Romeney, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemoſinam, ità quod predicti fratres terram predictam abſque calumpniâ vel impedimento noſtro, vel heredum noſtrorum, in perpetuum libere et quiete teneant et poſſideant: ut autem hec conceſſio et quieta clamatio ſtabilis et inconcuſſa in perpetuum permaneat, ſcripto preſenti commune ſigillum univerſitatis noſtre appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus, Domino Heremanno, capellano, Richardo, capellano," &c.

Afterwards, the rector and brethren of the hoſpital, with the conſent of Edmund [1] lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, paſſed over by indenture to

"Thomas, the ſon of Humphrey, all that land in Romney, upon which Guildhall ſtood, which lyes over-againſt the church of St. Laurence [2], towards the north-eaſt: upon condition, that he payes yearly to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, in Canterbury, the ſumme of two markes, that is to ſay, one mark at the feaſt of the Nativity of Chriſt, or within twelve days after, and one mark at the feaſt of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt: And in caſe he or his heirs do make default in payment of the ſaid money at the appointed times, that then he ſhall pay double ſo much as he hath not paid according to the appointed times: And if he failes to make payment for one whole year, then the maſter and brothers of the hoſpital ſhall enter and ſeize upon the ſaid land, and take full poſſeſſion of it, without any further conſideration. And for this grant the ſaid Thomas gave to the ſaid maſter and brethren 40l. ſterling *in gerſumam*, by way of fine," &c.

See the leaſe at large among the writings of the hoſpital.

In Canterbury.

A. D. 1257. CHRISTIANA, the daughter of William Silveſtre, the relict of William Samuel, gave to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the ſum of three ſhillings and ſix-pence a year, free rent, which the heirs of Kerloms Le Mercer uſed to pay her, at two times in the year, viz. at Midlent one-and-twenty pence, and at the Feaſt of St. Michael one-and-twenty pence, out of a certain ſhop in the Mercery [3] before the gate of the church of the Holy Trinity [4], i. e. between the tenement of Thomas the ſon of Lambin Fleming [5], and the tenement of the heirs of Richard Bigges, and the highway leading to the church of the Holy

[1] Archbiſhop Edmund was conſecrated, A. D. 1234.
[2] St. Laurence's church was in New Romney.
[3] Now Mercery-lane.
[4] Now Chriſt Church.
[5] See above, p. 313.

Trinity on the one part, and the tenement of Henry Le Furmger on the other part. This rent to be held *in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemoſynham*, &c. Dated anno regni regis Henrici, filii regis Joannis, 41°. Hiis teſtibus, Gregorio Palmigero, et Roberto Burre, tunc Ballivis Cant', Willielmo Cokin, Joanne Digges," &c.

This rent is paid at this day out of the houſe where Mr. Kingsford the milliner now lives, viz. A. D. 1690 [1].

Maynerius Le Waydur, civis Cant', was bound to maintain a waterſpout which went from his houſe to the river, and was joined to the roof of the kitchen belonging to the hoſpital; and that he and his heirs, and whoever ſhould own his houſe, ſhould be bound to pay to the hoſpital the ſum of xii pence yearly, at the feaſt of St. Michael [2].

" Hiis teſtibus, Willielmo Samuel, Huberto Mercerio, tunc prepoſitis, Henrico Jay, Oſmundo Polre [3]," &c.

This is the houſe of Mr. Lefroy, the dyer, now joining to the hoſpital on the Eaſt ſide of it [4]; of the ſame houſe Mr. Somner writes, p. 120, that, " one Creſſy, a Jew, built the forepart of it againſt the head of the chapel belonging to the hoſpital:" And that " when the Jews were expelled Canterbury, this houſe, with others, were given by the king to Chriſt-Church." This Creſſy was forced to agree with the hoſpital, that his houſe might be ſuffered to ſtand, and had a charter in writing for it, which bears date 1236. It is in a leiger book belonging to the Church, called *Charta Remiſſionis*, made by Peter the then rector, and the brethren of the hoſpital of Saint Thomas of Eaſtbridge, to Creſſy the Jew,

" De omnibus querelis occaſione domûs, vel fundamenti, vel muri, quam in parte orientali in capite capelle noſtre edificavit, ut nunquam queſtio movebitur in curiâ Chriſtianitatis vel ſeculari," &c.

[1] Now, 1784, occupied by Mr. Richard Elwyn, cutler.
[2] This was ſoon after A. D. 1200, in the time of Archbiſhop Hubert.
[3] " Or Poller, as we now write it," ſays Somner. He lived in the houſe next to this. See above, p. 312.
[4] Now, 1784, in the occupation of James Ronolds, gun-maker.

IN

In and about Canterbury.

Ivo [1] filius Ade, textoris, de Holeſtreet, dedit tres denarios redditûs fratribus et ſororibus hoſpit' beati Thome Martyris de Eaſtbregge in Cant' ex meſſuagio in parochiâ Sancti Dunſtani, &c.

Among other witneſſes is *Magiſter Radulphus, tunc cuſtos jam dicti hoſpitalis*, &c. This was about the time of archbiſhop Hubert; the writing ſhews it to be old.

Mattheus, filius Thome, filii Sunewinni, extra Weſtgate, dedit hoſpitali Sancti Thome Martyris de Eaſtbrigge in civitate Cant' 26 denarios, viz. 12 denar' ex meſſuagio extra Weſtgate in parochiâ Sancti Dunſtani, et 14d. de meſſuagio illo extra Weſtgate, quod jacet in venellâ que vocatur Northlane.

This ſeems to be about A. D. 1230.

Hamo de Lutterwood dedit duos denarios de redditu, et om̃e jus in meſſuagio in parochiâ de Northgate, &c.

About 1220.

Alicia, filia Hammonis, filii Arnoldi, Tinctoris, de Eaſtbrigge, dedit rectori et fratribus hoſpit' Sti Tho' Cant' tres denarios de redditibus que ſolebant ſolvere, &c.

Aſcelina, filia Rad' filii Arnoldi, de ponte Eaſtbrig, dedit rectori et fratribus hoſpit' Sancti Tho' Mart' oēs terras illas, cum pertinentiis ſuis, que jacent inter pontem de Eaſtbrigge et meſſuagium Gawen Tinctuarii, datum anno MCCXXXIX, ſecundo quo dominus rex Henricus, filius regis Joannis, deſponſavit reginam filiam Comitis Provinciæ.

Ricardus, filius Radulphi, filii Arnoldi, Tinctoris, dedit domui hoſpitali Sancti Tho' Martyr' et ejuſd' domûs fratribus ſucceſſorib', illam terram in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum, que jacet juxta Sturey, et habet in latitudine ſuâ ſuper cheminium domini regis 42 pedes, et in longitudine ſuâ 77.

Richard Calvil dedit fratribus et ſororibus hoſp' Sancti Tho' Martyr', et ſucceſſoribus eorum, in perpetuum, illam terram, cum domib' et pertinentiis ſuis, que habent in latitudine ſuâ verſus Suth 29 pedes, in latitudine ſuâ 32 pedes, et in longitudine ſuâ de cheminio regis verſus North 200 pedes.

Gode, filia Wiberti, Carnificis, extra Weſtgate, dedit hoſpit' Sancti Thome Martyris, et fratribus et ſororibus ejuſdem loci, duodecem denarios redditûs de meſſuagio extra Weſtgate, quod adjacet proximè Sture.

Robertus Pyn, et Beatricia uxor, dederunt duos ſolidos de redditu ex meſſuagio in parochiâ Sancti Petri, &c.

Among the witneſſes is *Magiſter Radulphus, tunc cuſtos jam dicti hoſpitalis.*

Joannes Chopeleſe, extra Weſtgate, filius Admeri Clerici, dedit fratribus et ſororibus hoſp' beati Tho' Mart' tres ſolidos de redditu extra Weſtgate, &c.

[1] This Ivo, and his father Adam, the dyer, are afterwards ſaid to have given a penſion of 9d. a year to the hoſpital in 1200. See p. 320.

To

To this one of the witneſſes is *Magiſter Radulphus, tunc cuſto*[s] *dicti hoſpitalis.*

1200. Avicia, relicta Lamberti Weyderi, dedit hoſp' beati Tho' Martyr', et fratribus et ſororibus ejuſdem, totum illud meſſuagium, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quod adjacet proximè meſſuagio lapideo predict' hoſpital' et meſſuagio quod fuit Aluredi, mercatoris, et venella que vocatur Venella Judeorum, in parochiâ eccleſie Omnium Sanctorum [1].

One of the witneſſes is *Mag' Radulphus, cuſtos dicti hoſpital'.*

1200. Bruningus, Molendinator, extra Weſtgate, dedit fratribus et ſororibus hoſpitalis beati Thome Martyris 16d. redditûs de meſſuagio extra Weſtgate, in parochiâ eccleſie de Weſtgate.

Witneſs, *Magiſter Radulphus, dicti hoſpitalis tunc cuſtos.*

1200. Bartholomæus de Hiwecham, et Cicilia uxor, dedit unam acram et tres partes unius acre nemoris in campo de Reifeld.

I ſuppoſe this is in Blene. Witneſs, *Radulph' cuſtos hoſpitalis dicti.*

1200. Rogerus Vachier, et uxor ejus, dederunt 6 denarios de redditu, extra Weſtgate, de meſſuagio in capite venellæ quæ vocatur Crokere-lane. Teſte M'ro Rad.

Hugo Godeſhalt dedit Deo et fratribus hoſpit' Sancti Tho' Mart' totam illam terram, cum pertinentiis ſuis, que jacet inter terram Radulph' filii Willielmi verſus Weſt, et regiam ſtratam verſus Eaſt, &c.

A. D. 1269. Arnoldus Bedellus, de Weſtgate, in Cant', dedit rectori et fratribus hoſp' duos denarios, et tres quadrantes, redditûs de tenementis lapideis que ſita ſunt inter eccleſiam Sancti Petri in Cant' et domum Joannis filii Roberti.

Petrus, filius Stephani de Dene, dedit meſſuagium illud, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quod eſt ſuper Sturam, et duo meſſuagia illa verſus Weſt proximè illi adjacentia.

Wlfredus, filius Eſtrilde de Herebaldune, dedit Deo et fratribus et ſororibus hoſp' Sancti Tho' Martyr, 2s. redditûs ꝓvenientes de 6 acris terre ſup Derindele, &c.

Salomon de Tuniford dedit 6 denarios liberi redditûs magiſtro procuratori dicti hoſpitalis, &c.

Ante 1241. Thomas Aurifaber, filius Gervaſii de Witherinbrook, dedit totam illam terram que fuit Willielmi filii Hamonis fratris uxoris Alicie, que jacent inter Sturam et terram heredum Garwi, Tinctoris, in civitat' Cant'.

The ſame was before given by Aſcelina, filia Radulphi filii Arnoldi, as above, p. 317.

Petrus de Burleg dedit 6 ſolidatas et 2 denariatas redditûs Mr̃o' et fratribus hoſpit' quas predicti Mag' et fratres reddere ſolebant annuatim de tribus meſſuagiis que jacent in civitate Cant' juxta pontem de Eaſtbridge, verſus Weſt, &c. Act' anno Domini 1241, &c.

[1] The houſe "adjoining to Jewry-lane," no part of which is in the pariſh of All Saints, is that which is now, 1784, the coffee-houſe. D.

Hence the donations and confirmation of Thomas Aurifaber, p. 318. and Aſcelina, filia Radulphi, p. 317. were before that date.

Ante 1241. Lodovicus, filius Willielmi de Machelii, dedit 6 denarios redditûs quos emit a Robert Vach et uxore ejus, de meſſuagio extra Weſtgate, in capite venelle que vocatur Croker-lane, &c.

This is the ſame that Roger Vàch gave before; as above-mentioned, p. 318.

Adam, filius Wlfredi, dedit 37 denarios redditûs de domo lapideâ extra Weſtgate [1].

Joannes, filius Viviani, dedit quandam terram in Cant' &c. in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum, &c.

Aldhienna, filia Thome, dedit 20d. redditûs de terrâ extra Weſtgate in parochiâ Sancti Dunſtani, &c.

Hugo de Redegate dedit meſſuagium quoddam extra portam de Radegate.

Margareta, filia Randulfi de Geddings, dedit 12d. redditûs, quos Godefredus dedit recipiendos in dicto hoſpitali, &c.

A. D. 1254. Henricus, filius Nicolai, filii Baldwini, dedit octo et decem denarios redditûs pvenientes de quodam meſſuagio, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in parochiâ Sancte Marie de Northgate, quod fuit Radulfi de Littleburn, quod fuit juxta terram monachorum Sancte Trinitatis Cant' verſus Weſt, et regiam ſtratam verſus Eaſt, ad duos terminos anni, ſc. 9d. ad feſtum Sancti Michael', et 9d. ad mediam quadrageſſimam. Actum anno regis Henrici, filii Joannis, 38.

A. D. 1246. Thomas Lock, filius Ade Cementarii, dedit quandam terram in parochiâ Sancti Petri, &c. anno r. R. Henrici, filii domini Joannis regis Anglie, 30mo.

Guido et Joannes, filii Suſanne, filie Roberti des Ewer, dedit terram in Bramdune, &c.

Simon, filius Willielmi, } dederunt ſeptem acras terre in Bromedune in tenemento
Adam de Saxingherth, } de Weſtgate, &c.

Gunnora, filia Euſtathii de Merewith, dedit tres ſolidatas liberi redditûs ex meſſuagiis tribus juxta pontem de Eaſtbridge.

There are ſeveral other charters to confirm the donations of the ſaid meſſuages.

1200. Walterus de Safford capellanus dedit decem denarios liberi redditûs ex meſſuagio quod jacet in parochiâ Sancte Margarete in Cant' [2].

This was about archbiſhop Hubert's time, or ſoon after.

Arnoldus Aurifaber reſignavit, et in perpetuum quietum clamavit, Magiſtro et fratribus hoſpit' Sancti Thome Martyris, totum jus et clamium in toto illo meſſuagio, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quod de iis tenuit in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum Cant'. Quod quidem meſſuagium jacet inter meſſuagium quod fuit Joannis de Adiſham,

[1] This houſe belonged to Mr. Thomas Walker in 1740. Now occupied, 1784, by Mr. Thomas Delaſaux, jun. ſilk mercer.

[2] Mr. Thomas Hollingbery, 1740.

quod

quod eſt verſus North, et viam que ducit ad molendinum regium verſus Suth, &c. Dat. A. D. 1256.

This meſſuage is alienated at this day.

1245. Rogerus Aldermannus, filius Joannis, Aldermanni de Readingate [1], dedit duos ſolidos redditûs de 4tuor acris terre in Foxmold, &c.

Rogerus Aldermannus, filius Joannis, &c. dedit 7 acras terre, viz. v acras in Foxmold, et duas acras juxta viam ex alterâ parte, &c.

Willielmus de Readingate, filius Joannis Aldermanni, dedit 3s. redditûs, viz. 1s. quem fratres hoſpit' ſolvere ſolebant de acris terre in Foxmold, &c. 2s. quos ſancte moniales Sancti Sepulchri ſolvere ſolebant, &c.

About the year 1245, as may be collected from the witneſſes.

Willielmus, filius Joannis, Aldermanni de Readingate, dedit 24 ſolidos redditûs, et octo denarios et obolum annui redditûs, ſc. de Joſepho, textore, 3s. de hered' Roberti de Rodericume, 8d. de priore et conventu eccleſie Chriſti, Cant', 2s. 10d. de hered' Walteri Boel, 23d. de Warino de Burgate, 6d. de hered'. Terrici Aurifabr', 2s. 4d. de meſſuagio Siwardi, piſtoris, 4s. de Warino de Niole, 23d. de monial' eccleſiæ Sancti Sepulch', xiid. de Joanne, filio decani de Hakintune, 2s. de Rudulpho de Leghe, 1s. de Reginaldo de Cornhill, 8d. de eleemoſynariis eccleſie Sancti Auguſtini, 4d. de Thomâ Arcioniario, 10d. de Mro Simone de Thaneto, 6d. de W'mo de Cockin, 6d. ob. de heredibus Thome Aldermanni, 1s.

A. D. 1227. "Dat' coram juſticiariis itinerantibus, ſc. Martino de Pateſhull, Ric' Duketh, Willo de Inſulâ, Thoma de Kamullâ, apud Cant', anno r. R. Hen. fil' reg' Joannis, 11mo."

The other charters, which were made by the ſons of Aldermannus de Readingate, muſt have been of more ancient date.

Henricus de Oſpring dedit 16d. de libero redditu ex tenemento in Natindune, &c. 1200. Adam, textor, de Holeſtreet, et Ivo filius ejus, dederunt 9d. redditûs.

Witneſs to it, *Magiſter Rad' tunc cuſtos hoſpital.*

An agreement between the prior and brethren of the hoſpital of Herbaldown, and the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, to pay out of a meſſuage in St. Peter's pariſh, 4s. yearly, to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge:

[1] This father and ſon, and alſo another ſon, William, (mentioned afterwards) ſeem to have been ſucceſſively "aldermen of the ward of Riding-gate" (as it is now ſtyled), that being one of the ſix ancient wards of the city (which ſtill continue), and the aldermanries being ſaid by Somner, to be "as ancient as Richard "Iſt's time," but to have been originally, "freeholds, either demiſeable or de-"viſeable, or deſcending, if indiſpoſed of at death, to the next heir at law." D.

Quod

Quod eſt inter meſſuagium monachorum Sancte Tri itatis, quod verſus We t; et regiam ſtratam, que verſus North, &c.

An agreement between the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, and John, the ſon of Ralph Bernigadarere, that the ſaid maſter and brethren granted unto the ſaid John, his heirs and aſſigns, a meſſuage, with all its appurtenances, which lies in the pariſh of St. Peter's, and adjoins to a meſſuage of the monks of the Holy Trinity, which is towards the Eaſt, &c. And they are to receive for the ſame yearly, for ever, 3 s. 6 d. viz. 21d. *ad feſt' Sancti Mich'*, *et* 21d. *ad dominicam mediam quadrageſime.*

" Eccleſia Chriſti ſolvit abbati de Faverſham vd. pro terrâ de quâ magiſter hoſpit' Sancti Thome reddit nobis (i. e. Priori et Capĩlo eccleſie Chriſti Cant') tres ſolidos, et eſt in parochiâ Sancti Petri."

IN HERBALDOWN.

MICHAEL, filius Heylye de Blen, dedit totam illam terram, que vocatur Bromthiache, et jacet inter Bromdunama et la Herſte, et eſt in parochiâ Sancti Nicolai.

Idem dedit terram, que fuit Lamberti Guarderii, &c.

A. D. 1280. Joannes, filius Rogeri Criſtmiſſe, dedit domino Joanni, vicario de Wycham, magiſtro hoſpit' &c. unam peciam terre in parochiâ Sancti Dunſtani extra Weſtgate, jacentem inter terram Petri Durant verſus Eaſt, et terram hered' Tho' Abot verſus Weſt, et terram domini archiep' Cant' verſus North, et regiam ſtratam verſus Suth, &c. Dat' anno r. R. Edw' filii R. Henrici 14.

This is the piece of land called Lompitts.

A. D. 1297. Willielmus Cryke & Suſanna uxor ejus remiſerunt ſex denariatas annui redditûs de Lompitts. Anno r. R. Edw. primi 25.

Joannes Holt dedit meſſuagium cum domibus deſuper conſtructis, &c. quod jacet inter hoſpit' de Eaſtbridge verſus orientem, et tenement' Roberti Polre verſus occidentem, et inter regiam ſtratam et rivum Sturam.

This, by the writing and witneſſes, appears to be ancient.

A. D. 1354. Joannes Godard remiſit 2s. redditûs de peciâ terre, vocate Lompits, quos magiſter hoſp' ſolvere ſolebat, &c. Dat' apud Cant', vigil' Epiphan', anno r. R. Edw' tertii a conqueſtu 28vo.

Petrus de Wurt dedit 18 denar' liberi redditûs quos ei ſolvere ſolebant magiſter et fratres hoſpit'.

This was very ancient, as appears by the witneſſes and writing.

A. D. 1547. "Magiſter hoſpitalis de Eaſtbregge, pro 7 acris terræ ad terras manerii de Thanington verſus North et Eaſt, ad terras nuper monialium Sancti Sepulchri vocat' Mynchyncroft verſus South, et ad regiam viam verſus Weſt, ſolvit annuum redditum vii d. per Tho. Hales [1], anno 1 Edw. VI."

The land of the manor of Thanington, to which theſe ſeven acres did abut, are called Long Crow Down; and the highway on the Weſt is, *via equeſtris quæ ducit ab Holoway uſque Petham.*

This money was paid by the maſter of the hoſpital to Mr. Tho. Hales, &c.

Ex libro ms. ecclesiæ Christi Cant', circiter A. D. 1300.

Redditus quem debemus certis nominibus pro terris quas tenemus:

Ad purificationem beatæ Mariæ.	
Hoſpitali Sancti Thomæ de Eſtbrugge,	viii d.
Item hoſpitali de Eaſtbrugge,	vs. ix d.
Ad annuntiationem beatæ Mariæ.	
Hoſpitali de Eſtbrugge	ii d.
Item eidem	ii d.
Ad Pentecoſten.	
Hoſpitali de Eſtbrugg	ii d.
Item eidem	v d.
Ad feſtum Sancti Michael.	
Hoſpitali de Eſtbrug	vi d.
Eidem hoſpitali	vs. ix d.
Item eidem	viii d.
Item eidem	ii d.
Item eidem	ii d.
	xiv s. vii d.

In Beaksborn, alias Livingsborn.

THE hoſpital was formerly endowed with ſeveral parcels of land in this village, which at this day are alienated.

William de Becco ſold unto William de Sancto Eadmundo, rector of Livingſborn, 26 acres of land, which are plainly ſet out in the charter by ſuch abuttalls as are known at this day, viz. 14 of them, "verſus orientem ad regiam viam que ducit de Patricſburn ad Livingſburn, verſus occidentem ad terram Hugonis le Noble; in breadth, verſus aquilonem, ad meſſuagium et terram predicti Hugonis le Noble; verſus auſtrum, ad terram Euſtathii de Burne, militis." And the other 14 acres "jacent in longitudine verſus orientem ad ſtratam regiam, verſus occidentem ad terram que vocatur Woppin, in latitudine verſus aquilonem ad regiam ſtratam quæ ducit de Livingſburn ad Cantuariam; et verſus auſtrum ad terram et meſſuagium Hugonis le Noble," &c.

[1] Ex libro MS. Tho. Hales.

Richard

Richard and William, the ſons of the ſaid William de Becco' confirmed this charter of ſale by their reſpective charters to the ſaid William de Sancto Edmundo, rector of Livingſborn. And to theſe charters one of the witneſſes was Peter, who was maſter of the hoſpital of Saint Thomas the martyr, A. D. 1236-1242.

That any of theſe lands were afterwards given by William de Sancto Edmundo to the hoſpital, there is no deed or charter now extant to prove; but that either ſome part of theſe or ſome other pieces of land, did belong to the hoſpital doth appear; becauſe, in another charter of Richard de Becco, *filius Willielmi de Becco*, the 10 acres of Wopping land in Beakſborn are mentioned to abutt *inter terram dicti hoſpitalis, que eſt verſus Eaſt.* This charter is dated A. D. 1250.

A. D. 1240. An agreement was made between William del Bec de Livingſburn, et William de Sancto Eadmundo, cler', rector de Livingſburn, that William del Bec did let by leaſe to Willielmo de Sancto Edmundo 10 acres of land, *in campo qui vocatur Wopping*, for the term of 25 years; beginning *ad Epiphaniam Domini anno* MCCXL°, *ſc. anno r. R. Hen' filii Joannis regis* 24*to*, to the full term of 25 years compleat; and after that term of years compleat, the ſaid 10 acres of land to return again to William del Bec, &c. Witneſs to this leaſe was Peter, (abovementioned) *tunc magiſter hoſpitalis Sancti Thome Martyris, &c.*

This leaſe William de Sancto Edmundo aſſigned to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. Thomas in Canterbury; and becauſe in the firſt year they ſuſtained a great loſs in their crop of oats, William del Becco added one year to the ſaid 25 years, by way of increaſe.

At length Richard, the ſon of William del Becco, gave the ſaid 10 acres in Wopping to the ſaid hoſpita for ever. The words of the charter are theſe:

" Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Ricardus del Becco de Livingeſburne, filius Willielmi del Becco, militis, dedi et conceſſi, et hâc preſenti chartâ meâ confirmavi, magiſtro et fratribus hoſpitalis Sancti Thome Martyris de Eſtbrigge in Cant', pro ſalute anime mee, et anteceſſorum meorum, et heredum meorum, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemoſinam, decem acras terre mee, cum ſepibus et foſſatis, et oĩbs aliis pertinentiis ſuis, que jacent in campo qui vocatur Wopping, juxta acram eccleſie de Livingſburn que eſt verſus North, et terram que fuit Euſtachii, militis, de Burnes que eſt verſus Suth; et inter terram dicti hoſpitalis que eſt verſus Eaſt, et terram dicti Richardi del Bec que eſt verſus Weſt. Tenend' et habend' dictis fratribus, et eorum ſucceſſoribus, de me, et heredibus meis, liberè, quietè, et jure hereditario, et pacificè in perpetuum, ſicut aliqua eleemoſina liberius et ſecurius poſſidetur: Et ego Richardus, et heredes mei, warrantizabimus et defendemus dictis fratribus et eorum ſucceſſoribus omnem predictam terram, cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis ſuper dictis, contra omnes homines et feminas, tam Judeos et Judeas quàm Chriſtianos et Chriſtianas. Et ut hec mea donatio, et charte mee confirmatio, et hujus dicte eleemoſine mee facta et recordata in curia mea apud Livingſburn conceſſio, rata et ſtabilis permaneat in perpetuum; hanc preſentem cartam meam ſigilli mei appoſitione roboravi. Actum ſc. nono kalend' Maii, die Sancti Georgii, anno Domini 1250.—Hiis teſtibus, domino Philippo, tunc vicario de Livingeſburn: Nichola de Burne, Ric' fratre ejus, Henrico magiſtro, Willielmo de Bec, Joanne de Dudintune, Will'o filio Thome, Henrico Noble, Henrico Peynot, Roberto de Woltune, et aliis."

Copia vera ex ipſo originali, per me Nic. Battely.

Willielmus de Sancto Edmundo did give,

" Domui Sancti Thome Martyris de Eaſtbrigg in Cant', et magiſtro et fratribus ejuſdem loci, in puram, liberam, et perpetuam eleemoſinam, &c. omnes terras, redditus, &c. anno Domini 1240."

The charter of this was entered fol. 38. of the book belonging to the hoſpital. In the ſame book was another charter of the ſame William de Sancto Edmundo: *Domui hoſpitali Sancti Thome Martyris de Eaſtbreg, et pauperibus et infirmis illuc confluentibus, et magiſtro et fratribus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, &c.* But theſe and the book are now all loſt.

Page 43 and 44 of this book, king Edward, confirms by his letters patent the 26 acres of lands which William de Burnes gave to the hoſpital, and the 10 acres of land that Richard de Bec' gave, which lie in Wopping field.

In

In Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet.

" WALTERUS, filius Eilmeri, filius Aldithe, dedit fratribus domûs hoſpitalis Sancti Thome de Eaſtbreg in Cant. et eorum fratrum ſucceſſoribus, in perpetuum, unam acram terræ in Huppedune, &c.—in Burchetune."

The manor of Monkton.

" By a rental made for the ſaid manner the 22d of June, 1545, Mr. Henry Criſpe has to ferme certain lands called Eaſtbridge Lands, and this land pertains to Eaſtbridge Spittle, in Canterbury, that is, the Spittle that is on Kingſbridge, beſides Allhallon Church. Theſe lands bound to the lands of Mr. Henry Criſpe, beſides Quekis, Eaſt, South, and Weſt, and contein three acres dī rowde xii perches. And another peice lying to the land of Mr. Criſpe South and Weſt, to the king's highway North, and to Mr. Dingle Eaſt, and it contains one acre three perches: and another peece lyinge by Adrian's Croft to the lands of Mr. Criſpe North and Weſt, and to Mr. Criſpe, late Boucher's, and to the lands of Mr. Dingle South, and contains one acre and 5 perches. Another peece lying at Farthinge, downe to the lands of Mr. Criſpe, Weſt, Eaſt, and North, and to the highway South, and containes one acre di and 5 perches.

" And another peece lyes in the lands of Mr. Petit, called Highhams, beſides Blithes Croſſe, and this peice is dowled out with 4 dowells, and lyes on the northſide of the way leading from Quekes to Blight's Croſſe, a little beſide a deel or hoole, with a hawthorn growing on the bank, and bounds to Mr. Pettit Eaſt, South, and North, and to Den lands Weſt, conteins by eſtimation 5 acres and a halfe reſid', and ſo contains in two l. of Eaſtbridge land in the hands of Mr. Criſp, and at his hering out xi acres, 3 roods, v perches, 2s. the acre, xxiii s. ob."

Extract out of the Court Rolls. Examined by John Coppin, Steward.

" Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Gilbertus de Clare, comes Gloceſtrie et Hereford, conceſſi et confirmavi fratribus hoſp' Sancti Thome Martyris de Eſtbrug in Cantuar' terram illam que fuit Willielmi filii Roberti Edith, cum pertinentiis, et terram illam cum pertinentiis que fuit Wulwardi tegulatorii, et terram illam que vocatur Elfledeſtune, et terram illam cum pertinentiis quam tenent de Lambino, et Michaele, et Joanne, filiis Elizæ de Blen, et tres ſolidos, et quatuor denarios, et tres gallinas, redditûs cum pertinentiis que, tenent de Willielmo fratre Hamonis de Blen de terra que vocatur Arkland, et 12 denarios redditûs, cum pertinentiis, quos tenent de dicto Joanne filio Elye, tenend' et habend' ſecundum formam in confirmatione Hamonis de Blen contentam; ſalvo ſervitio mihi debito. Hiis teſtibus, Willielmo de Hobrug, Baldwino de Ver, Mich' de Foſſa, W'mo de Cluſe."

This laſt witneſs lived about 1225.

" Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Gilbertus de Clare, comes Gloc' et Heref', conceſſi et confirmavi fratribus hoſp' Sancti Tho' Martyr' de Eaſtbrug in Cant' terram

terram illam cum pertinentiis que vocatur Nigrethe, et terram illam que vocatur Williams Mede, et terram illam que vocatur Benethewe, et unam acram que jacet juxta aquam verſus North, ex oppoſito de Preſticote, et domum illam que fuit Willielmi et Joannis fratrum Hamonis de Blen, et 20 ſolidos, et 3 denarios, et 3 quadrantes liberi redditûs, et 17 gallinas, et liberum exitum et communiam, in paſcuis, forinſecis, et cheminiis, et ſemiſtis, et aquis, ad omnia negotia ſua facienda, ſecundum formam in chartis Hamonis de Blen contentam, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam. Hiis teſtibus, Willielmo de Hobrug, &c."

Theſe are the confirmations of the gifts of Hamo de Blen, by the Earl of Glouceſter, *capitalis domini feodi*, and whoſe conſent was required to the alienation of them.

" R. Comes Leg̃ræ [1], baillivis ſuis, et omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis et Anglis, tàm preſentibus quàm futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis quod ego, pro ſalute anime mee et Petronille comitiſſe, uxoris mee, et pro animabus patrum et matrum noſtrorum, et anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, dedi et conceſſi hoſpitali beate Thome martyris, quod ſitum eſt Kantuarie ſuper pontem Eaſtbrigie, unam marcam argenti in prefectura mea de Leg̃ra, ad ſuſtinendos pauperes in predicto hoſpitali Kantuarie, recipiend' ſingulis annis ad feſtum Sancti Michael'. Quare volo et precipio quod predicta domus hoſpitalis Kantuarie, et fratres ibidem Deo ſervientes, hanc predictam marcam in liberam, puram, et perpetuam, eleemoſynam ſingulis annis abſque omni impedimento ad predictum terminum percipiant. Teſte Petronilla com̃â: Willo de Wivill, Rogero de Halmo, Willielmo Sanſon, Gileberto de Chernil, Galfrido de Turkitt, Rad̃o Mall, Roberto Wib̃to, capellano.

King Edward I, by his letters patents under the great ſeal, confirmed the hoſpital revenues [2].

Ex ipſo originali.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, et dux Aquitaniæ: Omnibus ad quod præſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Conſtitutionem et aſſignationem, quas Willielmus Cokyn, quondam civis Cantuar', fecit per ſcriptum ſuum, conſtituendo et aſſignando pauperes et infirmos fratres hoſpitalium Sancti Nicholai, Sanctæ Katerinæ, et Sancti Tho' Martyris de Eaſtbrigge in Cantuar' quæ ſimul ſunt unita, hæredes ſuos in perpetuum omnium terrarum et poſſeſſionum, et catallorum ipſius Willielmi; et donationem, conceſſionem, et confirmationem, quas Hamo de Blen, filius Etardi de Creveceur, fecit per chartam ſuam rectori et fratribus præd' hoſpit' Sancti Tho' Mart' Cantuar', de terrâ illâ quæ vocatur Nigreth, cum pertinentiis, et de terra illa quæ vocatur William's Med, et de terra illa proxima que vocatur Benetewee, et de una acra quæ jacet juxta aquam verſus North ex oppoſito de Preſtecote, et de domo illa quæ fuit Willielmi et Joannis fratrum predicti

[1] Robert [illegible] of Leiceſter. See Bibl. Top. Brit. N° VII. p. 9.
[2] Printed in the Monaſticon, Vol. II.

3 Hamonis,

Hamonis, et de 20 ſolidis, et 3 denariis, et 2 quadrantibus, liberi reditûs, et de 17 gallinis, ſolvendis ſingulis annis prefatis rectori et fratribus per manus diverſorum hominum de terris quas idem homines tenent in villa de Blen, ſicut præfato Hamoni reddi ſolebant, cum omni jure de predictis terris et predicto redditu et predictis gallinis, in releviis, caſibus, eſcaetis, in ſectis curiarum et omnibus rebus ad prætatum Hamonem et hæredes ſuos omnibus modis pertinent': Ita quod licitum foret prædictis rectori et fratribus tenere curiam ſuam de prædictis hominibus in villa de Blen ubicunque vellent in tenemento ſuo: Et etiam conceſſioni quam predictus Hamo fecit per eandem chartam ſuam eiſdem rectori et fratribus de libero exitu et communiâ in paſcuis forenſecis et cheminiis, ſemitis, et aquis in villâ de Blen ad omnia negotia ſua facienda: Et ſimiliter donationem, conceſſionem, et confirmationem quas predictus Hamo de Blen fecit per quandam aliam chartam ſuam rectori et fratribus predictis de terra illa cum omnibus pertinentiis quæ jacet in tenurâ de Blen inter Nigrethe et Middleditch: Et inſuper remiſſionem et quietam clamantiam, quas Ricardus de Becco, filius Willielmi de Becco, militis, fecit per cartam ſuam magiſtro et fratribus hoſpit' præd' de ſex denar' redditus, quos eidem Ricardo de 26 acris terræ cum pertinentiis, quas habuerunt de dono Willielmi de Burnes, annuatim reddere conſueverunt: Necnon donationem, et conceſſionem, quas præd' Ricardus fecit eiſdem fratribus per eandem cartam ſuam de decem acris terræ cum pertinentiis in campo qui vocatur Wappings, et ſimiliter donationem, conceſſionem, et confirmationem, quas Radulphus filius Arnoldi tinctoris fecit per cartam ſuam fratribus et ſororibus hoſpit' præd' de terrâ quæ fuit ipſius Radulphi in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum inter terram quæ fuit Hamonis fratris ipſius Radulphi et aquam Sturye, ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, magiſtro et fratribus hoſpit' præd' et eorum ſucceſſoribus, concedimus et confirmamus, ſicut ſcriptum et cartæ predictæ rationabiliter teſtantur. In cujus rei teſtimonium has litteras noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Cantuar', viceſimo ſecundo die Februarii, anno regni noſtri ſeptimo [1].

W. Sutton."

Having thus collected ſeveral gifts and charters given to the hoſpital in the firſt hundred years after its foundation by Thomas Becket, the firſt of them beginning about the year 1200; I will now proceed in the following benefactions given to the hoſpital from the year 1300 to about the year 1500; of which I find the following account.

From the firſt foundation till the year 1342, there appears no evidence to what intent this hoſpital was erected by its firſt founder; neither can there be found any ſtatutes, or rules, by

[1] Viz. R. Edw' I. A° 7°, i. e. A. D. 1279.

which

which this hoſpital was to be governed. To ſupply this defect, John Stratford, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1342, gave his charter, by which he preſcribed laws and a form of government to it, whereby he reſtored the foundation, and preſerved it from that confuſion, in which the concerns thereof were ready to be involved for want of ſuch rules and laws of government.

This ſeemed to be a concern of ſo great importance, that the commiſſioners upon the ſtatute of 37 Henry VIII. cap. 4. aſcribed the foundation of the hoſpital to this archbiſhop. And we may truely ſay, it was built by Thomas Becket, endowed and augmented by archbiſhops Hubert Walter and Stephen Langton, and refounded or reſtored by archbiſhop Stratford.

I have ſeen two MS. copies of this ordinance of archbiſhop Stratford; one of them is in an ancient regiſter belonging to Chriſt-Church, Canterbury; and the other is among the writings of the hoſpital: but Mr. Somner having printed it at large in his Antiquities of Canterbury, hath ſpared me the pains of tranſcribing it.

It begins, "Joannes permiſſione divinâ Cantuar' archiepiſcopus, totius Angliæ primas, et apoſtolicæ ſedis legatus. Dilecto in Chriſto filio domino Rogero de Rondes, preſbytero, magiſtro hoſpit' pauperum de Eſtbregg in civitate Cantuar' patronatûs noſtri, ſalutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Et ſi votivus noſtri invaleſcat affectus," &c. (See Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 111. &c.) It is dated, "in capitulo dictæ noſtræ Cantuar' eccleſiæ, xxiii° die menſis Sept. A. D. 1342, et noſtræ tranſlationis nono."

This charter was confirmed by the prior and chapter, which, becauſe Mr. Somner hath omitted it, I have added:

A. D. 1342. "Et nos frater Robertus [1], permiſſione divinâ, prior eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuar' metropolic' ſupradict', et ejuſdem loci capitulum, habito primitus cum venerabili patre domino noſtro Joanne Dei gratia Cant' archiepiſcopo antedicto ſolemni et diligenti, ut præmittitur, tractatu, qui de jure exigitur in appropriatione

[1] This muſt be Robert Hathbrand, who ſucceeded Richard Oxinden in 1338, and died in 1370. See Somner's Catalogue of Priors, Antiq. of Cant. p. 290.

con-

conceſſione, annexione, et unione dicte parochialis eccleſie beati Nicolai de Harbaldowne hoſpitali predicto ac ipſius magiſtro et ſucceſſoribus ejuſdem in proprios uſus factis et cauſis eorundem, concurrentibuſque ꝺ̄ib' et ſingulis que hujuſmodi conceſſionibus perpetuis et eccleſiarum alienationibus requirebantur devenire quantum in nobis eſt, pro nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in perpetuum una cum dicto patre noſtro venerabili conſentimus; et appropriationem, conceſſionem, annexionem, et unionem hujuſmodi, et prefatas ordinationes hoſpitalis predicti, approbamus, ratificamus, &c. etiam confirmamus. Salvis nobis et eccleſie noſtre predicte juribus, libertatibus, dignitatibus, privilegiis noſtris et conſuetudinibus quibuſcunque. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum commune fecimus hiis apponi. Act' et dat' in cap̄lo noſtro, die et anno ſupradictis."

Theſe ordinations continued the ſtanding rules for the government of the hoſpital, until the time of archbiſhop Parker, who framed new ſtatutes and ordinations; and they contain alſo a benefaction done to the hoſpital by annexing the pariſh-church (or rectory) of St. Nicholas Harbledown to the ſame. I have therefore hereto annexed the particular parts of the ſaid charter or ordination; the ſum of which is comprehended under theſe heads.

The ſtatutes, ordinations, and charter, which John Stratford, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, made for the government of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge.

"1. As his deſire was to take a particular care of ſuch places as are deputed and deſigned for the reception and relief of poor and miſerable perſons, and for the increaſe of divine worſhip, eſpecially ſuch as were under his tuition and government; above all, his earneſt deſire was to defend, preſerve, and afford neceſſary relief to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, founded of old time, and endowed by the bleſſed and glorious martyr Thomas formerly archbiſhop of Canterbury, our predeceſſor, *qui ſuis veneratoribus opem porrigit.*

"2. By the petition of Roger de Rondes, then maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, it did appear, that the hoſpital aforeſaid was built for the reception and ſuſtentation of poor pilgrims that ſhould come to Canterbury; and that at that time a far greater number of pilgrims than formerly did reſort to Canterbury, ſince the glorious triumph and canonization of the ſaid bleſſed Saint, the founder thereof.

"3. By the neglect and fault of ſome of the maſters of the ſaid hoſpital, the woods belonging thereunto were alienated, or deſtroyed, with all their poſſeſſions, goods and chattels, moveables and immoveables; that great debts were brought upon the ſaid hoſpital, ſuch as they were unable to diſcharge; that the edifices of

the ſaid hoſpital, which before were a fair and goodly building, were ſuffered to run to ruin, and ſhamefully to decay; and that the hoſpital was by theſe means become ſo poor, in ſuch a ruinous condition, as neither to be able to repair their ruins, nor to receive and ſuſtain poor pilgrims reſorting thither. And that, under the reproach of ſo great poverty, no man can be found to undertake the care and government of the ſame as he ought to do.

" 4. For theſe reaſons, he annexed and united the pariſh-church of St. Nicholas Harbledown for ever to the uſe of the maſters of the ſaid hoſpital, to be employed for the relief and ſuſtenance of the poor pilgrims that reſorted thither; and that the right of the patronage of the ſaid church of St. Nicholas, in Harbledown, ſhould belong to the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, and to his ſucceſſors for ever.

" 5. He had lately viſited the hoſpital, and was ſufficiently informed of the foreſaid defects and decays, both in the edifices and in celebration of divine worſhip, and in the charitable reception of poor pilgrims; all which appeared from his own view, and from the teſtimonies of ſeveral credible perſons upon oath, who were examined according to form of law. He had alſo a ſolemn and diligent conſultation with his religious ſons, the prior and chapter of the church of Canterbury, as is required in granting perpetual alienations of churches by law; and with their conſent he granted and annexed the church of St. Nicholas aforeſaid.

" 6. The maſter of the hoſpital is appointed to allow a competent maintenance for a prieſt, who ſhould take care of the ſouls, and perform divine offices in the ſaid pariſh church, whom alſo the ſaid maſter might put in or turn out at pleaſure; and the ſaid maſter is to bear all charges and burthens belonging to the church aforeſaid, out of the profits and revenues of the ſame.

" 7. That, for the more orderly government of the hoſpital, theſe rules be obſerved:

" 1. There ſhall be one maſter, who ſhall be in prieſts orders, maintained and appointed by the archbiſhop for the time being; who, within a month after his admiſſion, ſhall take a full and perfect inventory of all the goods belonging to the hoſpital, and deliver it to the prior of the church of Canterbury; and who ſhall, every year between the Feaſts of St. Michael and All Saints, deliver to the prior, for the time being, a full and true account of his miniſtering the goods and revenues of the hoſpital.

" 2. The maſter ſhall keep with him *ſacellanum*, a chaplain, in the ſaid hoſpital, whom he may put in and remove out at pleaſure; and the maſter and chaplain ſhall conſtantly celebrate divine ſervice, and ſuch particular maſſes and offices, as the ſaid ordinations do at large direct and appoint.

" 3. That all the profits, rents, and revenues of the ſaid hoſpital, ſhall be diſpoſed of by the care and appointment of the maſter.

" 4. That there ſhall be no [1] common ſeal belonging to the hoſpital.

" 5. That the poor ſick pilgrims, which ſhall happen to die in the hoſpital, ſhall be buried in the church-yard belonging to our church in Canterbury, in the place antiently aſſigned for that purpoſe; and that poor pilgrims falling ſick in their pilgrimage (if ſo be they be not leprous) ſhall be provided for in the hoſpital.

[1] Sic.

" 6. Poor pilgrims in good health ſhall be entertained only for one night; and poor, ſick, and well pilgrims, ſhall have daily 4d. expended for their ſuſtenance, out of the revenues and profits of the hoſpital; greater regard ſhould be had to ſick than to well pilgrims.

" 7. That if there be not a ſufficient reſort of pilgrims in any one day to require the whole 4d. for their ſuſtenance, that what is ſo ſpared in one day, ſhall be laid out freely in another day when the number of pilgrims ſhall be larger; and for every day of the whole year the entire ſumme of 4d. ſhall be carefully and faithfully expended.

" 8. That there ſhall be 12 beds convenient to lodge the pilgrims in the ſaid hoſpital; and a woman, of honeſt report, aged above 40 years, who ſhall take care of the beds, and provide neceſſaries for the poor pilgrims; and who ſhall be maintained out of the revenues of the hoſpital.

" 9. That every maſter upon his admiſſion ſhall, before the archbiſhop, promiſe upon his oath, that he will obſerve theſe ordinances as far as he is able; and that he will not alienate, or deſtroy, any of the lands, poſſeſſions, woods, goods, or other things belonging to the hoſpital.

" 10. That no admiſſion of a maſter ſhall be firm and valid, until he is in prieſts orders, and hath taken the foreſaid oath.

" 11. He reſerved to himſelf and his ſucceſſors, the archbiſhops of Canterbury for ever, a full power to add to, or to detract from, or to change, or to amend theſe ordinations, as they ſhall from time to time ſee convenient [1]."

LANDS, &c. GIVEN IN BLEAN.

THE manor of Blean and Hoath-court, is the principal and chiefeſt revenue that belongs to the hoſpital. This was given 33 Edward III. to the hoſpital, by Thomas de Roos de Hamlack, probably the ſame whoſe death Walſingham thus mentions in the year 1399:

" Eodem anno dominus Thomas de Roos, dum reverteretur a terrâ ſanctâ in inſulâ de Cypro, civitate Papho, tactus aeris regionis incommodo, diem clauſit extremum."

[1] Somner, p. 111. The Statutes of archbiſhop Stratford, printed by him, I have compared with the regiſter of Chriſt-church, Canterbury; and I find theſe variations. Somner, p. 111. l. 21. lege, " et re- " ceptione;" l. 35. " ſet," lege, " ſed."—p. 112. l. 11. " ordinati," lege, " ordinato."—p. 113. l. 18. lege, " per ſucceſſores noſtros."—p. 114. l. 23. lege, " in eo recipiantur,"—l. 27. lege, " peregri- " nos tamen."—l. 31. " peregrinantes," lege, " peregrinos."—l. 34. dele hæc verba, " præd' ib'm, " quod minus diebus præd' eſt expenſum in ampliori receptione ſubſidiorumque vitæ neceſſariorum et " miniſtratione pauperum peregrinorum."

Of whom, Mr. Somner adds theſe further conjectures, that "he dwelt at Chilham Caſtle; from whence, the year before, his mother Margery, lady Roos, daughter of Bartholomew lord Ladleſmere, and widow of William de Roos de Hamlak, who, as a benefactor to the work, hath his name and effigies ſet up, and pourtrayed in a window of the Chapter-houſe at Chriſt-church [1], dates a charter of hers to the maſter of this hoſpital; and at her preſentation, as patroneſs, in the year 1349, the ſee of Canterbury being then void, one Oſbertus is admitted by the prior and chapter, "*ad liberam capellam beatæ Mariæ in caſtro de Chilham*, there perſonally to ſerve and officiate, as a perpetual chaplain [2]." The above are Mr. Somner's words.

Charta MARGARETE Domine de Roos.

"Sciant preſentes et futuri, quòd nos Margareta domina de Roos tradidimus, conceſſimus, et dimiſſimus, totum manerium noſtrum de la Blen, juxta Cantuariam, Thome de Welton, et Roberto de Denton, capellanis, pro quadam ſumma pecunia nobis, pre manibus, perſolute, per eoſdem tenend' et habend' totum predict' manerium noſtrum, cum omnibus terris, paſturis, boſcis, redditibus, cum ſervitiis tenentium ad idem manerium pertinentibus, et aliis quibuſcunque pertinentiis ſuis, prefatis Thome et Roberto, heredibus et aſſignatis ſuis, ad totum terminum vite noſtre, reddendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius debita ſervitia, et conſueta. Et nos vero dicta Margaretta eiſdem Thome et Roberto et aſſignatis ſuis totum manerium predictum, cum omnibus et ſingulis pertinentiis ejus, ad totam vitam noſtram, contra omnes gentes warrantizibamus. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſentibus ſigillum noſtrum appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus, Willielmo Saure, Edmundo Stapulgato, Roberto Capyn, Thoma Everard, Joanne Elys, Joanne de Brigge, Henrico de Sturey, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Chilham, 1° die Julii, anno r. R. Edwardi tertii poſt conqueſtum Anglie 32°. A. D. 1358."

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint, Thomas de Roos de Hamelak, ſalutem in Domino. Cum Robertus de Denton, capellanus, teneat ſibi et aſſignatis ſuis manerium de la Blen, juxta Cantuar', de hereditate noſtra ad totam vitam Margarite matris noſtre et ſuam, ex dimiſſione matris noſtre et confirmatione noſtra, quod quidem manerium cum pertinentiis poſt mortem ipſius matris noſtre et predicti Roberti ad nos et heredes noſtros reverti debet: Noverit tamen univerſitas veſtra, nos prefatum Thomam de Roos conceſſiſſe per preſentes

[1] Antiquities of Canterbury, by Somner, p. 118. [2] Lib. Eccl. Cant.

quod

quod manerium predictum cum ſuis pertinentiis, quod idem Robertus ſic tenet de hereditate noſtra, et quod poſt mortem ipſius matris noſtre et prefati Roberti ad nos et heredes reverti deberet, remaneat Thome Wolton, magiſtro ſeu cuſtodi hoſpitalis Sancti Thome martyris de Eaſtbrigge, Cantuar', et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, in ſubſidium cantariar' et elemoſynar' faciend' in eodem hoſpitali, ſecundum ordinationem reverendi in Chriſto patris domini Simonis Dei gratia Cantuariens' archiepiſcopi totius Anglie primatis, pro animabus patris et fratris noſtri et omnium anteceſſorum noſtrorum ac anim̃â matris m̃re atque noſtrâ, cum migraverimus ab hac luce, tenend' de capitalibus dñis feodi p̃ ſervitia inde debita et conſueta. Et nos predictus Thomas de Roos et heredes noſtri predictum manerium, cum omnibus et ſingulis pertinentiis ſuis, predicto Thome de Wolton, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, contra om̃es gentes warrantizabimus in perpetuum. Hiis teſtibus, Thome Chicche, Radulpho filio Radulphi Sentleger militis, Roberto Vineter, Willo Gervays, Thoma atte Gate, Willo de Eſtwell, Joanne de Bregge, Joanne de Hoke, et aliis. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus eſt appenſum. Datum apud Maghefeld, 17 die menſis Septembris, 1359, anno r. R. Edwardi tertii poſt conqueſtum 33".

There is another charter, the ſame with this, dated at Weſtgate, juxta Cant', anno r. R. Edw' tertii 32, primo die Octobris.

The firſt charter was of Margaret, mother of Thomas de Roos, dated at Chilham, July 1, A. D. 1358.

The ſecond charter was of Thomas de Roos, dated at Weſtgate, juxta Cantuar', October 1, 1358.

The third charter was of the ſaid Thomas de Roos, the ſame with the former, dated at Maghefeld, Sept. 17, A. D. 1359.

John the maſter, and the brethren of the hoſpital, did grant by leaſe unto John ate Hatch, an acre and a half of land in Bleen, in a place called Alotes, for ever, on condition to pay yearly to the maſter of the hoſpital ten pence at Michaelmas-day, and ten pence at Lady-day, and two hens on Chriſtmas-day. And for default of payment, the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital were to re-enter, or to diſtrain, &c. Dated anno r. R. Edw. filii Edw. 17, A. D. 1324.

They alſo let unto the ſame John ate Hatch another piece of land in Blean, called Ullery, on condition to pay yearly to the maſter and brethren at Lady-day 15d. and at Michaelmas-day 15d. and at Chriſtmas-day two hens. And for default of payment,

ment, diſtreſs to be taken, and re-entry, &c. Dated the ſame year with the former.

The church of SS. Coſmus and Damian, in Blean, was appropriated to the hoſpital; (ſee Reg'rum Sudbury, fol. 6.)

" Johannes de la Lee, miles, dedit unum meſſuagium, 180 acras terre, ſex acras prati, ſex acras bo chi, 27 ſolidatas redditus, et redditum 9 gallorum et 21 gallinarum, in villâ de Bleen, habend' et tenend' predict meſſuag' in terras, &c. Thome de Wolton, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis magris hoſpit' de Eaſtbregge, in Cantuar', ad certa opera pietatis in eodem hoſpitali p animabus dñe Iſabelle nuper regine Anglie, et matris regis nunc, et aliorum progenitorum ſuorum, ac meâ, cum ex hâc luce migraverò, et omnium aliorum benefactorum dicti hoſpitalis," &c. A. D. 1360.

The witneſſes are the ſame that were witneſſes to the charter of Thomas de Roos.

Dat. " apud Cantuar' die Jovis in craſtino Sti Martini; Anno r. R. Edw' tertii poſt conqueſtum 34to."

There is another charter, granting the ſame donations, and dated the ſame day and place, having the ſame witneſſes; only with this difference; inſtead of " *Thome de Wolton, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad certa opera pietatis,*" are theſe words, " *Thome de Wolton, magiſtro hoſpitalis predict', ad totam vitam ſuam, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in augmentum operum pietatis* [1].

HERNE, RECULVRE, WALELYVE, WHITSTAPLE, AND CHISTELET.

" ADAM le Heir dedit Tho' Wolton, magro ſive cuſtodi hoſp' beati Thome martyris de Eaſtbrigge, omnia tenementa, et terras, et redditus, mariſcos, et paſturas, cum omnibus pertinentiis, que et quas nuper perquiſivit apud Mekembroke in Herne, habend' et tenend' dicto Thome et ſucceſſoribus ſuis magiſtris ſive cuſtodibus hoſpit' pred' in ſubſidium ſuſtentationis eorum, et pro uberioribus elemoſynis in prefato hoſpit' occaſione poſſeſſionum predictarum largiendis. Dat' apud Herne, die Veneris proxime poſt feſtum tranſlationis B. Thomæ martyr', anno r. R. Edw' tertii poſt conqueſtum 30."

" Adam le Heir, civis Londini, dedit omnia tenementa, et terras, redditus, paſturas, boſcos, ſepes, et foſſatas, que et quas dudum acquiſivit in villis de Whitſtaple, et

[1] Mr. Somner (Antiq. of Cant. p. 119.) gives an imperfect account of this benefaction, by omitting to mention " the ſix acres of meadow, and the ſix acres of wood," which are expreſſed in the ſaid charter, in both the original writings of it.

Swalclive,

Swalclive, cum omnibus pertinentiis, in ſubſidium ſuſtentationis eorum, et p̄ uberioribus elemoſinis in prefato hoſpit' occaſione poſſeſſionum predictarum largiendis, &c. Datum apud Whitſtaple, die et anno ſupradictis."

He gave lands alſo in Reculvre and Chiſtelet, but the charters by which he granted them are loſt. However, the licence of mortmain ſtill remains, and will ſupply the defects of the loſt charters. And for that reaſon, I have tranſcribed it at large.

" Edwardus III. Dei gratia, rex Anglie et Francie, et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint, ſalutem. Licet de communi concilio regni noſtri Anglie ſtatutum ſit, quod non liceat viris religioſis ſeu aliis ingredi feodum alterius ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat ſine licentia noſtra et capitalis dñi de quo res illa immediate tenetur; tamen p̄ 10 libris quos Adam le Eyr[1], civis Londin' nobis ſolvet, conceſſimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eidem Ade, quod ipſe centum acras terre, centum acras paſture, et 20 ſolidatas redditus cum pertinentiis, in Reculvre, Herne, Swalclive, Whiteſtaple, et Chiſtelet dare poſſit et aſſignare dilectis nobis in Chriſto magiſtro et fratribus hoſpitalis Sc̄i Thome de Eſtbrugge, Cantuar', habend' et tenend' eis magiſtro et fratribus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis ad inveniend' certas cantarias et elemoſinas juxta ordinationem predicti Ade in hac parte faciend' in perpetuum. Et eiſdem magiſtro et fratribus, quod ipſi terram, paſturam, et redditus predict' cum pertinentiis a prefato Adamo recipere poſſint et tenere ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis ad inveniend' cantar' et elemoſynas pred' in perpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt; tenore preſentium, ſimiliter licentiam dedimus ſpecialem, ſtatuto predicto noſtro obſtante. Nolentes quod predictus Adam, vel heredes ſui, aut prefati magiſter et fratres, ſeu ſucceſſores ſui, ratione ſtatuti predicti per nos vel heredes noſtros inde moleſtentur in aliquo vel graventer. Salvis tamen capitalibus dñis feodi illius ſervitiis inde debitis et conſuetis. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has litteras noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Novum Caſtrum ſuper Tynam, 20 die Januarii, 1355, anno regni Anglie 29, r. vero noſtri Francie 16."

" Helena atte Park de Hoth, de parochia de Reculvre, dedit Thome de Wolton, magiſtro hoſp', &c. omnia terras et tenementa ſua cum patris boſcis, &c. Dat. anno 1360, r. R. Edw. tertii 34."

King Edward III. granted licence of mortmain to John de Mayton, clerk,

" Quod ipſe quandam plateam terre cum pertinentiis in Cant' ordinatam pro tentis ſive tenoriis, continent 17 perticatas terre in latitudine, dare poſſit ſive aſſignare magiſtro et pauperibus hoſpital' Sc̄i Thome Martyris ad inveniend' et ſuſtentand' annuatim quendam cereum in eccleſiâ Chriſti Cant' coram feretro dicti Sc̄i Thome certis temporibus ardend', et ad alia pietatis opera p̄ animabus magiſtri Edmundi de Londin', quondam archid' Bedeford, et prefati Johannis, cum ex hâc luce migraverit." Dated " apud Sandwicum, 25 Junii, 1345, anno regni noſtri Anglie 19."

[1] Le Heir in the two former charters.

King

King Edward alſo granted licence of mortmain for 40s. to William atte Welle:

"Quod ipſe unum meſſuagium et 8 acras terre cum pertinentiis in Harboldown, juxta Cant' dare poſſit vel aſſignare magiſtro ſive cuſtodi hoſpit' de Eaſtbrugge in Cant', et de Harboldown juxta Cant', in auxilium ſuſtentationis cujuſdem capellani divina ſingulis diebus in eccleſiâ dict' hoſpit' de Harboldown pro ſalutari ſtatu ipſius Willi dum vixerit, et pro anima ſua cum ex hâc luce migraverit, et pro animabus omnium benefactorum dictorum hoſpitalium, et omnium fidelium defunctorum," &c. Dated "apud Weſtm', 22 Jan', anno regni 35."

The ſame king ſeized upon 40 acres of land in Cockerings, belonging to the hoſpital, on pretence that the ſaid lands were appropriated to the uſe of the hoſpital after the ſtatute of mortmain; but it did appear that all the ſaid lands were given before that ſtatute, except five acres and one rode, which Walter le Tanner gave after the ſaid ſtatute. Letters to William Truſſel, eſcheator, were directed, and dated *apud Turrym London'*, *Maii* 3, *anno regni* 11°, 1337.

Acquietantia facta dño Thome de Wolton, magiſtro ſeu cuſtodi hoſpit' de Eſtbregge Cantuar', de compoto adminiſtrationis ſue facto in bonis pred' hoſpitalis. Ex regiſtro eccleſie Chriſti Cant', K. fol. 73.

"Nos Robertus [1], permiſſione divina, prior eccleſie Chriſte Cant', omnibus preſentes lras inſpecturis, ſalutem in Dño ſempiternam. Cum ad priorem dicte eccleſie pertineat auditio compoti magri ſeu cuſtodis hoſpitalis B. Thome de Eaſtbrigge, in civitate Cant', qui p tempore fuerit, p ordinationem bone memorie dñi Johannis de Stratford, nuper Cant' archiepi [2]; et dñus Thomas de Wolton, magr ſeu cuſtos hoſpitalis pred', ſe ſufficienter obtulerit ad reddendum nobis compotum adminiſtrationis ſue in bonis prefati hoſpitalis; nos ſufficienter didiſcimus quod ipſe pauperibus ad id confluentibus hoſpitalitatem, capellanis etiam et miniſtris aliis requiſita in eodem neceſſaria, miniſtravit, novas conſtruxit domos, et reparavit collapſas, poſſeſſioneſque ejuſdem hoſpitalis in preſens redditibus in bonis aliis notorie et modo ..... ex bonis aliis, ut firmiter credimus, quam ipſius hoſpitalis ampliavit, et conatur in dies, ut aſſeritur, ampliare: Non curavimus ipſius audire compotum quem in premiſſis eidem hoſpitali tam utiliter intelleximus providentem, ſed ut eum excitemur ad ſimilia in futuris temporibus promptius facienda, ipſum cuſtodem, quantum poſſumus, ab ulteriori compoto dicte ſue adminiſtrationis p tempore tranſacto quietamus per preſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. Cant', primo die menſ' Nov', A.D. 1367."

[1] Robert Hathbrand. [2] See above, p. 330.

Of

Of the CHANTRIES, removed from LIVINGSBORN, alias BEAKSBORN, to the Hoſpital.

Mr. Somner gives this ſhort account of it; " with leave and liking of archbiſhop Langham [1], a certain chantry in the church of Livingſborn, that is Beaksborn, founded in the year 1314, by one James of Bourn [i. e. Livingſborn], with the revenues of the ſame, was tranſlated to this hoſpital by one Bartholomew of Bourn."

And in his Appendix to his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 16. he hath ſet down at length the foundation of the chantry of Eaſtbridge, as follows:

" Sancte Matris eccleſie filiis univerſis," &c.

The inſtrument was made by Simon, " archbiſhop," who ſays, that " he had ſeen the letters patent of his predeceſſor, Simon de Iſlip," " nuper archiep'," &c. He then relates the cauſes of the foundation, " ad honorem Dei, cultuſque divini, et pro ſalute animarum quorundam benefactorum ipſius hoſp', et omnium fidelium defunctorum."

" He appoints the ſalary to be ten marks.

" He enjoins daily celebration of divine ſervice, and care to be taken of adminiſtering " ſacramenta et ſacramentalia" to the poor pilgrims that reſort thither.

" He appoints a chamber for the chanter within the hoſpital, to be kept in repair at his own charge.

" King Edward (viz. the Third) gave the meſſuage in the city, which is called " *La Chaunge*," to the hoſpital, to help them to ſuſtain a chaplain to pray for him, and for the ſoul of his deareſt mother Iſabella, deceaſed.

" The Change being, at the time when it was given, much out of repair, it was put in good repair by the executors of Simon Iſlip, and the rent of it was raiſed to 7 marks a year.

" That it was hard to find a good and worthy chaplain to perform daily offices for 10 marks a year; and that the gift of king Edward had been hitherto fruſtrated; he, therefore, with the conſent of Thomas Wolton, then maſter, did increaſe the former ſalary of ten marks a year, by adding 5 marks and a half yearly out of the rent of the Change, to the ſalary of the chaplain.

" That whereas the chantry in Bourn was united to the chantry of the hoſpital, by his predeceſſor; and whereas, before the union, the preſentation of the chantry

[1] This foundation-inſtrument was not made by Simon Langham, who was archbiſhop 1366, but by Simon Sudbury, who was archbiſhop 1375, and, according to the date of the inſtrument, was that ſame year tranſlated from London to Canterbury, ſo that Mr. Somner is miſtaken in ſaying, that " archbiſhop " Langham gave leave to remove the chantry from Bourn to the hoſpital."

of Bourn did belong to Bartholomew of Bourn, and his heirs and aſſigns; he did appoint and ordain, that the archbiſhop for the time being, or the prior and chapter of Canterbury, *ſede vacante*, and Bartholomew of Bourne, his heirs and aſſigns, ſhould collate and preſent to the ſame by turns; and that the next turn did belong to the archbiſhop, the preſent chaplain being nominated and preſented by Bartholomew of Bourn.

"That the chaplain, before his admiſſion, ſhould make oath to obſerve the rules of the chantry, &c.

"Dated at Wingham, xv kal. Nov. A. D. 1375, et tranſlationis noſtre anno primo.

"Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Bartholomeus de Bourn patron' cujuſdem Cantarie perpetue quam Jacobus de Burne progenitor meus fundavit in eccleſiâ de Livingſburn, et dotavit de uno meſſuagio, viginti quatuor acris terre arabilis, et dimidia marca annui redditus, ibidem ex certis cauſis ſalutem anime ejus, mee, et progenitorum meorum concernentibus, alibi in ordinatione quadam venerabilis patris domini Simonis [1] Dei gratia Cantuar' archiep̄i, totius Anglie primatis, et apl̄ce ſedis legati, plenius expreſſatis, dedi et conceſſi, et hâc preſenti mea charta confirmavi, eidem venerabili patri patronatus ejuſdem Cantarie alternis vicibus vacationes Cantarie dicte, habend' et tenend' eundem patronatum alternis vicibus vacatione ipſius predicto venerabili patri et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum. Ita quod collatio ipſius Cantarie ad dictum reverendum patrem et ſucceſſores ejus in proximâ vacatione ejus pertineat, et ſic alternis vicibus pertinebit in futurum. Ita quod ſacerdos quilibet, cui ſic illa Cantaria per ipſum patrem reverendum aut ſucceſſores ſuos conferatur, ſive ſacerdos fuerit preſentand' per me, heredes et aſſignatos meos, noſtris alternis vicibus celebret in hoſpitali de Eaſtbrugg Cantuarie, qui etiam ſacerdos percipiet in eo ſex marcas per ordinationem dicti patris ultra valorem dicte dotis quam dictam Cantariam de conſenſu meo dictus pater adunabit et incorporabit in perpetuo, eamque, quantum in me eſt, aduno et incorpero dicto hoſpitali cauſa exilitatis ipſius dotis, prout in ordinatione dicti patris plenius continetur. Reddet inſuper dictus ſacerdos, aut magiſter dicti hoſpitalis pro eo, mihi, heredibus et aſſignatis meis, in feſto Sc̄i Michaelis in perpetuum apud Burne unum par calcarium, vel ſex denarios pro eiſdem, pro quibus mihi et eis licebit deſtringere ſuper terras dicte Cantarie apud Burne. Et ego predictus Bartholomeus, heredes et aſſignati mei, dictum patronatum alternis vicibus, ut dictum eſt, eidem patri et ſuis ſucceſſoribus warantazibumus in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic preſenti charte ſigillum meum appoſui. Datum apud Levingeſborne, die Dominica proxima poſt feſtum purificationis beate Marie, anno r. R. Edw' tertii a conqueſtu 37. Hiis teſtibus, Johanne Brode, Martino Petit, Reg' Digge, Rogero Faulkham, Thoma de Garwinton, Thomas Bolle, Joanne Bolle, et aliis."

"Omnibus Sc̄e Matris eccl̄e filiis ad quos preſentes littere, ſive preſens tranſcriptum, pervenerint, Willielmus Hunden commiſſarius Cantuar' generalis ſalutem in ōium Salvatore. Quum ꝑ diſcretum virum Thomam Bultire Capellanum Cantarie

[1] Simon Iſlip.

perpetue beate Marie in hoſpitali Sti Thome Martyris juxta Eſtbrogge Cantuar' fundate nobis in capella dicti hoſp' pro tribunali ſedentibus fuit cum inſtantia non modica ſupplicatum, ut cum ipſe dominus Thomas quaſdam litteras originales ſigillatas re' me' [1] Simonis Iſlip et Simonis Sudbury dudum eccle Cant' archiepiſcoporum, nec non Roberti quondam dicte eccle prioris et ejuſdem loci capituli ſigillatas, ipſum dominum Thoma mratione Cantarie predicte concernentes, quas non habuit, ut aſſeruit, duplicatas neceſſe habeat in diverſis mundi partibus et non modice diſtantibus, pro jure ipſius domini Thome ac Cantarie ſue predicte perſequend' et conſervand' alias ut dixit deſtinare, preſentare et exhibere, que quidem littere poſſent, dum ſit pro earum deſtinatione, preſentatione, vel exhibitione pertarentur, ſive transferentur, propter viarum diſcrimina et maris periculum, et alios adverſos et diverſos caſus qui frequenter accidunt, ſeu vereſimiliter contingere poterunt, deperire; aut ipſe dominus Thomas, propter dictam litterarum ſeu munimentorum difficilem ſeu forſan impoſſibilem exhibitionem ſimul et ſemel in diverſis mundi partibus et multum diſtantibus ut prefertur faciend' periculum incurrere ñ modicum et gravamen quatenus predictas litteras, et eam ſigilla eiſdem appoſita inſpicere, et ea ſic p̄ nos primitus inſpecta poſtea auctoritate noſtra per notarium infra ſcriptum tranſumi, exemplari, ſubſcribi et in publicam formam redigi, precipere et mandare, ut ex hoc tanta fides preſentibus litteris noſtris ſive tranſcripto ubi libet adhibeatur, ſicut litteris originalibus antedictis et tantam auctoritatem faciant, ſicut littere originales predicte curaremus. Quarum quidem litterarum originalium tenores ſequuntur in hiis verbis:

" Simon, permiſſione divina, Cantuarienſ' archiep', totius Anglie primas et aplice ſedis legatus, univerſis preſentes litteras inſpecturis ſalutem in omnium Salvatore. Significavit nobis dominus Bartholomeus de Bourne, clericus, patronus cujuſdem Cantarie in eccla parochiali de Levyngeſburn quod quidam Jacobus de Bourn progenitor ſuus ipſam Cantariam fundaverit de conſenſu domini regis et eorum quorum interfuit, et dotaverat eam de una manſione 24 acris terre arabilis et dimidia marca annui redditus in villa de Bourne, quorum verus valor ad 4 marcas vix aſcendit annuatim, reſervando ſibi, heredibus et aſſignatis ſuis, ex dote illa unum par calcarium, vel ſex denarios annui redditus pro eiſdem a ſacerdote ipſius Cantarie, de quo quidem annuo redditu manſio et terre predicte retroactis temporibus fuerant onorate, et quod modernis temporibus ſacerdotem ydoneum reperire non poteſt, qui eidem Cantarie tam exiliter dotate velit deſervire in dicta eccla juxta mentem prefati fundatoris. Supplicavit igitur nobis quod ipſam Cantariam cum dote ſua predicta que adjacet terris hoſpitalis de Eſtbreg Cantuar' in prefata villa de Bourne eidem hoſpitali adunare, annectere, et incorporare dignaremus, de conſenſu ſuo, ipſamque dotem augmentare in eodem hoſpitali ad victum unius ſacerdotis competentem, qui poſſet in eo, ut miniſter loci, continuo miniſtrare ad Dei laudem et requiem animarum ſubſcriptarum, viz. domine Iſabelle nuper regine Anglie, Jacobi predicti fundatoris, Joannis filii Euſtachii de Bourne, domine Margarette de Bourne, progenitorum dicti domini Bartholomei, domini Roberti de Burbach, et Willielmi de Bradele, nec non pro ſalute dñi noſtri regis, noſtra, dñi Joannis de la Lee,

[1] Reverende memorie.

domini Euſtachii de Ambrithcourt, et conſortis ſue, dñi Thome de Wolton, Willmi de Coppeclyne, et Ricardi de Wodeland, et omnium benefactorum dicti hoſpit' et animabus noſtris, cum migraverimus ab hâc luce. Et ut hoc libentius et ſecurius faceremus, dedit nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris in perpetuum per factum ſufficiens patronatum ipſius Cantarie alternis vicibus vacationis ejuſdem, ità quod ea jam in principio conferamus, reſervando ſibi, et heredibus ſuis et aſſignatis, preſentationem ad eam in ſecunda vacatione ejus, et ſic in alternis vacationibus ejuſdem in futurum, volens quod de morâ, modo miniſtrandi, ſtipendio ſacerdotis, dicte Cantuarie, quam in dicto hoſpitali conceſſit fore perpetuum, nec non de aliis quibuſcunque in hac parte neceſſariis ſeu opportunis, noſtrâ autoritate, prout nobis viſum fuit, ordinemus. Nos autem ex ea exilitate predicta et pro numero miniſtorum in dicto hoſpitalis augmentando ad majorem Dei laudem et ob predictarum animarum medelam, ſupplicationi dicti domini Bartholomei favorabiliter inclinati, dictam Cantariam ad dictum hoſpitale de conſenſu ejus expreſſo auctoritate noſtra ordinaria transferrimus, ipſamque, cum tota ſuâ dote predicta, et omnibus ejus pertinentiis, eidem hoſpitali perpetuo aduniamus, annectimus, et incorporamus. Volentes et ordinantes quod ſacerdos qui deſerviet eidem Cantarie (quam in iſto hoſpitali volumus eſſe perpetuam, et Cantariam de Beatâ Virgine nominari) a magiſtro ſeu cuſtode ipſius hoſpitalis, qui pro tempore fuerit, ultra IV marcas ad quas annuus valor dicte dotis dicitur aſcendere, de quâ dote diſponet liberè, ipſe cuſtos ſeu magiſter, ſicut de poſſeſſionibus aliis ipſius hoſpitalis, de magiſtro dicti hoſpitalis boniſque et proventibus ejuſdem ſex marcas percipiet annuatim, quarum ſex marcarum annuatim ſolvendarum ad terminos infra ſcriptos, omnibus ejuſdem magiſtro hoſpitali, de conſenſu magiſtri ipſius expreſſo, etiam autoritate noſtra ordinaria in perpetuum ex cauſis predictis imponimus, ut ſic ſacerdos ipſe in dicto hoſpitali ſecundum preſentem ordinationem deſerviens, in futuro decem marcas habeat pro victu ſuo competenti ſibi ad feſta Natalis domini, Paſche, nativitatis Sti Joannis Baptiſte et Sti Michis, equalibus portionibus ſolvend' annuatim in capella dicti hoſpitalis, et ſi forte item magr ſive cuſtos aliquo dictorum feſtorum in ſolutione hujuſmodi deficiat in poſterum, vel in parte, vel in toto, de conſenſu magri autoritateque noſtra predictâ licere volumus eidem ſacerdoti ſuper omnibus terris de dote dicte Cantarie apud Bourne, et in omnibus aliis terris et tenementis adquiſitis et appropriatis dicto hoſpit' de novo in villa de Hern apud Mekynbrook, et Akermel, per Adam le Eyer, que jam ad firmam dimittuntur pro decem libris, et in omnibus aliis terris et tenementis adquiſitis eidem hoſpitali, ſimiliter de novo apud le Blean, juxta Cantuariam, de domina de Roos, et de domino Thoma filio ejus, per Thomam de Wolton, nunc cuſtodem ejuſdem hoſpitalis, que ad firmam conſueverunt tradi pro x marcis, libere diſtringere et diſtrinctiones retinere, quouſque ſibi de arreragiis debitè fuerit ſatisfactum. Celebrabit autem ipſe ſacerdos cotidiè per ſe, vel alium capellarum, vel ſaltem quinquies ſingulis ſeptimanis, in ſuperiori vel inferiori capella prefati hoſpitalis, hora competenti, prout magr ſeu cuſtos ejuſdem hoſpitalis imponet ei, et in aliis officiis divinis, ſi cum nota dicantur per alios ipſius hoſpitalis miniſtros, preſens erit cum illis per ſe aut alium ſcientem competenter legere et cantare, adjutor ſedulus et devotus Dei celebrius perſolvendas. Exceptis duntaxat annuatim feſto Sti Michis, ſexto die hebdomade Natalis Dñi, 4to die hebdomade, Pentecoſt

Pentecoſt, ac feſto Sti Petri apli, in quibus per ſe vel alium in dicta eccla de Bourne miſſam celebrabit, morabitur etiam ipſe ſacerdos perſonaliter et continuè in civitate Cantuar' aut ejus ſuburbio, et non abſentabit ſe ab ea per ſpatium unius diei continue, niſi de licentia magri dicti hoſpitalis, ſeu tenentis locum ejus. Proviſo ſemper quod in ejus abſentia faciat dicte Cantuar' in dicto hoſpitali in forma ſupradicta honeſtè deſerviri, obediet etiam prefato hoſpitalis magro, et tenenti locum ejus, in ipſius abſentia, in licitis et honeſtis. Non autem tenetur ipſe magr ſacerdotem hujuſmodi ad menſam ſuam nec ad moram in hoſpitali recipere, niſi quatenus ſibi videbitur expedire. Solvet preterea predictus ſacerdos de ſuo predicto ſalario dicto domino Barthō, et heredibus et aſſignatis ſuis, dictum par calcarium, vel ſex denarios por eiſdem apud Bourne in feſto Sti Michis annuatim prout in fundatione ipſius Cantarie, ut prins, fuerit ordinatum, pro quibus ipſe et ipſi diſtingrere poterunt apud Bourne ſuper terris de dote primaria ipſius Cantarie. Et ſi forte magr hoſpitalis, qui terras ipſas tenebit, per diſtrictiones hujuſmodi calcaria aut ſex denarios pro eiſdem cogatur ſolvere, deducat ipſe magr ipſos ſex denarios de dicto ſalario ejuſdem ſacerdotis. Quilibet inſuper ſacerdos ad dictam Cantariam in poſterum aſſumendus in inſtitutione ſua, ſeu ſaltem antequam corporalem poſſeſſionem ejus aſſequatur, jurare tenebitur ad ſancta Dei evangelia, quod iſtam ordinationem, quatenus ad eum attinebit, ceſſante impedimento legitimo, plenè per omnia obſervabit. Alioquin ſit ipſius Cantuarie poſſeſſor minus canonicus ſeu injuſtus, nec tenebitur ſibi magiſter dicti hoſpit' quicquam pro victu ſuo ſolvere de dicta ſumma quouſque coram nobis, aut noſtris ſucceſſoribus, noſtro aut eorum comiſſario ad hoc ſpecialiter deputato, prefatum preſtitent juramentum; poſſeſſionem autem ipſius Cantuarie dicto ſacerdoti ſemper tradi et aſſignari volumus auctoritate noſtra et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum in inferiori capella dicti hoſpitalis per manualem apprehenſionem hoſtii ſeu altaris ejuſdem, poſtquam predictum preſtit juramentum, de quâ preſtatione magro loci per literas noſtras et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, aut alias certitudinalitates innoteſcat, antequam ei quicquam teneatur ſolvere de ſuma memorata. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum his apponi fecimus. Datum apud Mayherfeld, ſexto kalendas Martii, A. D. M.CCC°.LXII. et noſtre conſecrationis quarto decimo."

" Omnibus Sancte Matris eccle filiis, ad quos preſentes littere pervenerint, Robertus [1] permiſſione divina prior eccle Chriſti Cantuar' et ejuſdem loci capitulum ſalutem in Chriſto. Litteras venerabilis patris dñi Simonis Dei gratia, Cantuarienſ', archiepi, totius Anglie primatis, et aplie ſedis legati, non obilitas, non cancellatas, nec in aliqua ſua parte vitiatas, inſpeximus, tenorem qui ſequitur continentes. Simon, permiſſione divina, &c. ut ſupra, uſque ibi et noſtre conſecrationis XIIIIto. Nos vero hujuſmodi donationem et aſſignationem, quantum in nobis eſt, approbantes, ad Cantariam predictam perpetuo (ut premittitur) cuſtodiend' noſtram autoritatem et conſenſum tenore preſentium impartimur, jure et dignitate eccle noſtre Cantuar' in omnibus ſemper ſalvis. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum hiis litteris apponi fecimus dat' in capō noſtro 26 die menſis Septemb', anno ſupradicto.

[1] Robert Hathbrand.

" Sancte

" Sancte matris ecclie filiis univerſis, ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint Simon, permiſſione divina Cantuar' archiep̃s." &c.

as in Mr. Somner's Appendix to his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 16. is printed at large.

" Nos igitur commiſſarius antedictus, ſupplicationibus dicti domini Thome nobis (ut premittitur) factis inclinantes, et annuentes, dictas ſras originales ac eorum ſigilla eis, ut prefertur, appoſita palpavimus, inſpeximus et examinavimus diligenter; et quoniam prefatas ſras, non ratas, non abolitas, non cancellatas, nec in aliqua parte earum vitiatas, ſed o̅i vitio et ſuſpitione ſiniſtris carentes invenimus, ne dicto domino Thome propter pericula ſeu cautas predictas, ſeu aliquem eorundem, damnum vel prejudicium aliquod, in poterum generetur, ad omnem juris effectum qui inde ſequi poterit, vel in caſu veriſimiliter debebit autoritate noſtra prefatas ſras originales publicavimus, et tantum fidens preſentibus literis noſtris ſive tranſcripto ſicut predictis ſris originalibus in quantum de jure potuimus ubilibet adhibendum fore decrevimus per mag̃rum Adam Body, publicum aplica autoritate notarium, ſubſcriptum tranſumi, exemplari, ſubſcribi, et in hanc preſentem formam redigi, et ejus ſigno conſueto ſignari mandavimus et fecimus, ac ſigilli officii noſtri, viz. commiſſariatus Cantuar' generalis fecimus appenſione muniri. Dat' et act' ut premititur, per nos commiſſarium antedictum in capella antedicta primo die menſis Decembr', A. D. 1397. Indicatione ſexta pontificatus ſanctiſſimi in Chriſto patris et domini noſtri domini Bonefacii divina providentia pape IX[1] anno nono; preſentibus diſcretis viris Thome Bourne, clerico, et Ricardo Fiſh literato, Cantuar' dioceſ', teſtibus ad premiſſa vocatis et ſpecialiter rogatis.

" Et ego, Adam Body, clicus, Sarum dioceſ' publicus apoſtolica autoritate notarius, predictarum ſrarum, exhibitioni, inſpexioni, examinationi, et publication', ceteriſque omnibus et ſingulis, dum ſic ut premittitur agerentur et fierent ſub anno indict' pontific' menſ' die et loco ſupradictis, unà cum teſtibus antedictis, preſens interfui, eaque ſic vidi fieri et audivi, preſentes ſcripſi, et in hanc preſentem formam redegi, ſignoque [1] et nomine meis ſolitis et conſuetis ſignavi, rogatus et requiſitus in fidem et teſtimonium permiſſorum [2].

[1] See his mark in plate VI. fig. 10.

[2] Somner, p. 403. l. 18. una, lege, unam. l. 22. ejuſque, lege, cujuſque. l. 29. predictas, lege, predicte. p. 403. l. 5. fuerit per ſe, lege, fuerit in eodem per ſe. l. 18. ipſius, lege, ſuis. l. 19. celebranti, lege, celebraturi. l. 31. aſcendit, lege, aſcendet. p. 404. l. 29. jurabit quilibet, lege, jurabit inſuper quilibet. l. 33. ſint, lege, ſit.

" I compared the above written charters with a fair copy of them in the Regiſter of Canterbury; as alſo with Mr. Somner's book, p. 402, &c. where one of the charters is printed; and they do agree, only the above named various lections in Mr. Somner's book are to be corrected out of the ſame Regiſter, viz. Regiſtrum R.— Nic. Battely."

Of

Of Blean;

Archdeacon Harpsfield's Viſitation made this return, A. D. 1557.

" Coſm' et Dam' de Blean. Rectoria impropriat' mgro Willo Sworder."

" Vicar', Dr. Georgius Higges. Familiæ, 30. Communicantes, 94."

Out of the Archdeacon's black book.

" Taxacio dioc' Cantuar'. Ecclia Coſmi et Damĩi, 6s.

" Temporalia Hoſpitalis de Eſtbregge, in Cant', Lyvyngborn et Mounketon, " viiil. ixs. viiid.

" Bulla de denariis Sti Petri p Gregorium papam de ecclia de Blen, xiid."

King Edward the Third proved a royal benefactor, by giving a meſſuage, called *la Chaunge*, as appears from the foundation of the chantry, by the charter of the archbiſhop Simon Sudbury, in which are theſe words:

" Dominus noſter excellentiſſimus dñus Edwardus rex Anglie et Francie illuſtris qui nunc eſt quoddam meſſuagium ſuum in civitat' Cant' ſitum, la Chaunge vulgariter nuncupatum, in magna parte tempore donationis ejuſdem collapſum ex pia donatione ſua domino Thome Newe de Wolton, nunc magro pred' hoſpit' ad terminum vite ſue donavit, ita quod poſt mortem ſuam ipſum meſſuagium ſucceſſoribus ipſius, magris viz. hoſpit' predict', remaneret in perpetuum in auxilium ſuſtentationis unius capellani perpetui," &c. [1]

Concerning the Change, I refer myſelf to Mr. Somner, and to an abſtract he hath tranſcribed out of the book belonging to the hoſpital. I have ſeen the original records which he cites concerning this matter, in his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 63, and p. 64.

The foundation of Harbledown chantry was firſt by archbiſhop William Wittleſey, " 4to nonas Feb. A. D. 1371, et tranſlationis 4to," altered and amended by Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop, " 18 of May, anno 1402, et tranſlationis ſexto." The whole is ſet down at large by Mr. Somner, in his Appendix to his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 10.

[1] See Somner, p. 17.

Litera

Litera miſſa dño archiepo de ſris confirmatoriis eccliarum de Stratford et Sti Nic' de Harboldown eidem per nos tranſmiſſ':

" Ad tanti patris bene placita paratum obſequium cum oi reverentia et honore: Pater et dñe reverende, ſras confirmatorias ordinationis vre ſuper cantaria in eccſia de Stratford, ac ſras confirmatorias appropriationis eccſie Sti Nic' de Harboldown, hoſpitali vro Sti Thome de Eaſtbridge, p vos facte ſigillo capitlo conſignatas p magrum J. de Wymbue latorem preſentium vobis mitto, &c. Dated in the year 1342." Copia vera ex regro eccſie Chriſti Cant', p me, Nic' Battely.

The parſonage of Blean being aſſigned and confirmed *in proprios uſus* to the hoſpital, Mr. Somner ſays, " Archbiſhop Iſlip afterwards, induced by many reaſons, founds a perpetual vicarage there, indowing it in ſuch wiſe, as the charter thereof demonſtrates."

Here Mr. Somner is under a miſtake; for it was not Simon Iſlip, but Simon Sudbury, who founded this vicarage, as appears from the date of the inſtrument, which was in Auguſt, A. D. 1375, " et tranſlationis primo." The ſame year that he founded the chantry in the hoſpital, which was not done, as Mr. Somner ſays, " by Simon Langham," but " by Simon Sudbury."

The inſtrument is ſet down at large by Mr. Somner, in his Appendix to his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 10, which inſtrument contains,

" 1. The cauſe of the foundation," viz. " Becauſe the church of Blean was appropriated to the hoſpital, and was diſtant from the hoſpital above a mile, &c.

" 2. The endowment of the vicarage," viz. " A manſion-houſe, erected by Thomas Newe, maſter of the hoſpital, the tithes and oblations under-written, which amount to 10l. a year or more: i. e. decime prediales apud Natyngden [1], due of old to the hoſpital, to the clear value of 5 marks; the predial tithes of Blean, except the lands belonging to the hoſpital, &c. alſo the tithes of calves, lambs, geeſe, flax, wool, milk, cheeſe, hay, herbage, woods, &c. and all oblations in the ſaid pariſh, except from Hoth-court, &c.

" 3. The burthens of the vicarage. To repair the chancel at his own coſt and charge, from time to time, and his own dwelling-houſe. And to pray for the health of Simon the Archbiſhop, and Thomas Newe, Maſter of the hoſpital, while they live, and for their ſouls after they are deceaſed, and for the ſouls of Thomas

[1] Nackington. This portion of tithes is ſtill paid to the vicar of Blean.

de

de Roos, a great benefactor to the hoſpital, and Beatrix his wife, and of Euſtachius de Dapſeckecourt and his wife, who have been great benefactors to the hoſpital: and to provide wine and bread, and candles, neceſſary to celebrate in the ſaid church, at his own coſt and charges.

" 4. Continual reſidence, and obedience to the maſter in lawful things, is required of the vicar.

" Dated at Otteford, 3° nonas Auguſti, A. D. 1375, et tranſlat' anno primo [1]."

" Univerſis Sñe Matris eccle filiis Hamo de Blen, filius Etardi de Crevequer, ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe, et hac preſenti cartâ meâ confirmaſſe, intuitu Dei et Beate Marie et glorioſi martyris Thome et ſanctorum martyrum Coſmi et Damiani, pro ſalute anime mee, et pro animabus parentum meorum, et uxoris mee, et Joannis fratris mei, rectori eccle ſanctorum Coſmi et Damiani de Blen, et fratribus hoſpitalis Sñi Thome martyris de Eaſtbrig in Cantuaria, totum meſſuagium cum pertinentiis quod fuit Lefwini ſacerdotis, perſone ejuſdem eccle, et quod poſtea fuit archidi de Petters, perſone ejuſdem eccle; et quod poſtea fuit Willielmi de Crevequer, perſone ejuſdem eccle, et unam acram terre que jacet verſus North, juxta aquam ex oppoſito de Preſtecote, et extendit ſe in longitudine ſua a capite nemoris mei juxta novum curſum aque quem Wlwardus fecit uſque ad cheminium per quod itur ab eccla Sanctorum Martyrum Coſmi et Damiani uſque ad Cantuariam, et tres denarios liberi redditus mei quos Wlwardus tegulator ſolebat michi reddere de terra juxta aquam de Preſtecote, et de terra ſupra nemus meum verſus Eſt de Preſtecote, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemoſinam. Et ego et heredes mei guarantizabimus pariter et defendemus predictum meſſuagium et predictam terram et predictum redditum, ſicut prenotatum eſt, in omnibus et de omnibus contra omnes homines et omnes feminas. Et ut hec mea donatio et conceſſio et confirmatio ſtabilis permaneat in eternum et firma, preſentem cartam meam ſigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis teſtibus, magiſtro Henrico de Sandford, archido Cant', magro Thomâ de Fracham offic' Cant', mro W'mo Curtys, decano Cant', Hugone perſona de Tanterdene, Baldrico Capellano, Simone le Scot, Willmo de Cluſe, Salomone de Fraxino, Lambino de Fonte, Hamano de Boſco, Gilberto de Blen, Galfrido de Blen, Wlwardo Tegulario, et multis aliis."

This charter was dáted before the year 1227, in archbiſhop Langton's time, when Sandford was archdeacon, and William Curtis official.

The parſonage thus given to the hoſpital, the vicarage was afterward founded, as before.

[1] Reg. Sudbury, fol. 66. in the Lambeth MSS.

At Milkhouſe Street, in this pariſh, was built, a little before the general ſuppreſſion of religious Houſes, a free chapel (now in ruins) dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to which were given lands for its endowment, which were valued at its demolition, at 84l. 7s. 10½d. per annum, which lands were granted to Sir John Baker of Siſenhurſt. Ducarel's Repertory, from MS. Lewis.

"Sciant preſentes et futuri quod ego, Simon de Blen, dedi et conceſſi, et hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi, intuitiu Dei et Beate Marie et Sanctorum martyrum Coſmi et Damiani, et pro ſalute anime mee et uxoris mee Godelef, et pro animabus patris mei Roberti et matris mee Reynild, et Wlwardi, et Brigthere Siwardi, Randwiſi, et Bartholomei, et omnium parentum meorum et ſucceſſorum, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemoſynam, capellano miniſtranti in eccl̃a Sanctorum Coſmi et Damiani de Blen, 14 denarios liberi redditus mei quos Wiltmus de la Beche et heredes ſui ſolvent eidem capellano pro una acra terre, et unâ hameleth, cum pertinentiis, quas tenet de me in villa de Blen, que jacet inter terram meam et terram ejuſdem Willi, ad duos terminos, ſc' ad annunciation' dominican' 7d. et ad feſt' Sti Mich̃ 7d. Et ego Simon et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defenden us eidem capellano celebranti miſſas pro animabus noſtris predictum redditum contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum; et ut hec mea donatio et conceſſio, et confirmatio et warrantizatio et defenſio, firma ſit in perpetuum et ſtabilis, preſentem cartam ſigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis teſtibus, Domino Radulpho celerario, Philippo theſaurario, Samſone Grevethario, monachis, Dominis Waltero et Koberto ſacerdotibus, Ricardo Seneſcallo, Willielmo de Cluſe, Lambino de Blen, Salamone, Willo de Fraxino, Roberto Lupo, et multis aliis."

By the witneſſes this is about the ſame date with the former, that is, about Archbiſhop Langton's time, A. D. 1222.

Vicars of St. Cosmus and Damian in the Blean; communicated by Mr. Delasaux.

1560. Thomas Makaride.
1569. John Cowper.
1586. Nicholas Simpson, M. A.
1609. William Thurgar, M. A.
1632. Stephen Sackett.
1679. Simon Lowth [1], M. A.

[1] Rector of Harbledown, 1670, and leſſee of the tithes of the hoſpital, 1682. See the Hiſtory of that Hoſpital, pp. 182. and 186.

"Simon Lowth, vicar of this church, received the king's letters patent for the deanery of Rocheſter, in November, 1688. He took the degree of D. D. at Cambridge, on the 18th day of January [enſuing] in the ſame year. The expulſion of king James II. from his kingdom, and the acceſſion of the new king William to his throne, have prevented his being inſtalled, till the preſent 29th day of March, 1689, and perhaps he never will.

"At the beginning of Auguſt, in the ſame year, Simon Lowth above-mentioned was ſuſpended from his prieſtly function for refuſing to ſwear faith and true allegiance to king William and queen Mary.

'In

" In the month of February following, he was for the ſame reaſon deprived; and of his reſtoration he remains doubtful and uncertain to this preſent day of April, 1690.

" Though the above mentioned Dr. Simon Lowth, vicar of this church, refuſed to ſwear allegiance to king William and queen Mary, yet, after James II. had abdicated his kingdom, and gone to France (with his queen and their ſon), who gave him royal letters patent for the deanry of Rocheſter, and after William aſcended the throne, and was crowned king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Dr. Simon Lowth, the above-named vicar, prayed publickly, in his church of St. Coſmus and Damian in the Blean, for William and his wife Mary, as king and queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, according to the form of prayer preſcribed in the Liturgy, or book of Common Prayer, for the king: he prayed not only in general (as mentioned above) for the king and queen, but expreſsly named king William and queen Mary, and uſed all that form for them, from beginning to end, not once only, but on every Sunday, till king William gave his royal letters for the deanery of Rocheſter to another doctor in divinity. And when that other doctor was inſtituted and inducted dean of Rocheſter, at length and not before, he refuſed both to pray and ſwear faith and allegiance to king William. And when I myſelf aſked him, after he was ſuſpended and deprived, whether he had ever publickly prayed for William as king of England, &c. and had uſed the form in the book of Common Prayer for the king and queen, he owned that he had ſo prayed; and when I again aſked him, why therefore he refuſed to take the oaths of faith and allegiance to the king's majeſty? he anſwered, in this very houſe, the firſt time that I ſaw him, " An oath is a ſacred thing." I replied, " Public prayer is alſo a ſacred thing. As you have confeſſed in your " prayer that William is king of England, &c. you owe him allegiance. As be- " tween the regal power and the ſubjects allegiance there is a tranſcendent relation, " and the one, namely, the regal power, being placed and acknowledged in William, " the other neceſſarily follows, namely, the allegiance due to him; and unleſs you " would act inconſiſtently, you are bound to ſwear faith to him. If you act other- " wiſe, your hearers will think you guilty of hypocriſy and the utmoſt diſſimu- " lation, as you had ſtyled William king in your prayers, yet have refuſed to " ſwear the ſubjection due to the king, and will judge that you did not believe " William to be king, though you had confeſſed him to be king in a public " prayer offered to the omniſcient God, but intended king James the IId, which " is moſt abſurd." I therefore adviſed him to remain in his houſe, and to keep his church, by praying, as he had been accuſtomed, for king William, and by taking the oath of fidelity due to him, &c. At that time I had the great ſeal appending to a preſentation to this church, which I exhibited to him; nevertheleſs, I told him, that I would not uſe it, not doubting that God would provide for me and my family. If he would remain there and qualify himſelf, I wiſhed him the utmoſt happineſs in this church. But he ſaid, that he would never take the oath of allegiance to king William; and if I ſhould refuſe to take this church, without doubt another would take it; he therefore adviſed me to accept it, and to ſuffer him to remain with his family in this houſe till Eaſter, and that I would ſub-

1690. JAMES WILLIAMSON [1], M. A.

ſcribe the ſequeſtrator's account, and acquit him of all the tithes collected in the two preceding years allowed him; which I willingly promiſed him, and afterwards did, not doubting that he had paid the curate, who ſupplied his place, out of the tithes, for thoſe two years while he was ſuſpended and deprived, and alſo the tenths due to the archbiſhop, and all the procurations due to the archdeacon. But I was circumvented; for after I had ſubſcribed the ſequeſtrator's account, and was inducted into this church, on the 24th of March, 1690, the curate, Mr. Thomas, junior, ſchool-maſter of Sandwich, made me pay fifteen pounds due to him, which the ſequeſtrator Whyt, or the vicar South, was bound to pay him, if I had not ſubſcribed that account, which mentioned only four pounds being paid to him, and this induced me to believe that all were due to him. I was alſo obliged to pay the tenths to the archbiſhop, and the procurations to the archdeacon, for the two preceding years, which were due before I left Scotland. When I repreſented this to Dr. Oxenden, vicar-general to archbiſhop Tillotſon, though the archbiſhop promiſed and intended to give me a recompenſe, yet Dr. Oxenden ſaid, that Dr. Lowth was the deprived incumbent, and would not ſuffer me to ſeek in court a reſolution from him of all thoſe pounds which I paid to my own detriment; nor have I ever received a farthing from Dr. Lowth for thoſe fifteen pounds, or for the tenths, procurations, or dilapidations; which is very hard. But that all which I have written is moſt true, I atteſt, on the word of a prieſt, and ſubſcribe with my hand,

JAMES WILLIAMSON."

[1] "Maſter of Arts, both in the univerſity of St. Andrew in Scotland, and in that of Oxford in England, Vicar of the church of St. Coſmus and Damian in the Blean, and of St. Dunſtan's, and formerly parſon or rector of Kirkaldie in Scotland, for many years. Though I prayed for William and Mary, as king and queen, on the very day preſcribed to all miniſters, yet their power could not protect me in that church from the oppreſſion of perſecutors; for it was notorious that I was perſecuted on account of the divine right and apoſtolical diſcipline of epiſcopacy; and though I was twice acquitted of their calumnies by the king's moſt honourable privy council, yet the provincial ſynod of Fife, and a conventicle of preachers, and lay elders, for no other reaſon, deprived me, and gave that deſirable church of mine to that fanatic paſtor of a conventicle, Robert Rule, who, like another Ahab, irregularly ſeized it, and alſo the ſtipend of that whole year, above eighty pounds Engliſh, due to me. And they forced me to fly my country, to leave my church, my wife and family and all my friends, and to go to England (where I had not one acquaintance) within fourteen days, on pain of impriſonment and rebellion. I departed from my family, recommending that, with my dear pariſh, to God and the word of his grace, on the 15th of September, 1690, and embarked on board a ſhip bound to London. Many tears were ſhed, amidſt the embraces and adieus of all the principal inhabitants and many friends, who eſcorted me to the ſhip, which lay near the ſhore. I arrived at London October 3, and truſted in

God that I ſhould return whenever he ſhould pleaſe; but now I fear that the epiſcopal diſcipline will never hereafter be reſtored, and that I ſhall never return, or that diſcipline be reſtored,

———While life theſe limbs inſpires;

as I am now old, being ſeventy-two * years of age, and been baniſhed my country twenty-five. I believe, however, that Almighty God both can and will in his own good time reſtore that diſcipline of his divine church which I long have earneſtly deſired; with ſubmiſſion to the divine will, his will, not mine, be done. The Lord, who has the king's heart, and thoſe of all his ſubjects, in his hand, knows the time, and can turn them as he pleaſes; and when he pleaſes, our extremity is his opportunity. When the tale of bricks was doubled, came Moſes, ſent by God, who delivered the Iſraelites from the houſe of bondage. Who knows what God will do for the epiſcopal church in Scotland? O that, as an union was made by our moſt gracious queen Anne, of bleſſed memory, between the two nations, uniting the long diſtinct kingdoms of England and Scotland into one kingdom of Great Britain, and under one civil government, ſo I pray that our moſt gracious king George the Firſt, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, may, with his parliament, make an union in eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, by biſhops having the ſole but the principal and ſuperior power both of rank and juriſdiction over the preſbyters, ſubordinate to them by the divine law; and ſo there will be one national church and one epiſcopal government throughout all Great Britain; and thus a national civil union will be confirmed and continue for ever. And if ſuch an union be not ſettled, the civil union, I fear, cannot well be laſting. O that all in Great Britain would repent, and fear God, and their ſovereign king George, and acknowledge him now at leaſt to be the true, lawful, and ſupreme governor of this great kingdom of Britain, and would pay him true allegiance; *nor meddle with thoſe who are given to change*, Prov. xxiv. 21. with thoſe who tranſgreſs the commands of God and their princes, *for their calamity ſhall riſe ſuddenly*, ver. 22. and they who oppoſe their ſupreme power *reſiſt the ordinance of God, and they who ſo reſiſt ſhall receive to themſelves damnation. Let every ſoul*, whether it be of clergy or laity, *be ſubject* therefore to king George. And becauſe I have ſworn faith and true allegiance to him and his ſucceſſors, and have abjured all papiſts who pretend to have a right to reign, and by God's aſſiſtance will keep my oath, and intreat all his people to be faithful and ſubject to him, eſpecially that thoſe who have ſolemnly promiſed their allegiance will ſeriouſly perform what they have ſworn, ſo I doubt not that God is willing to bleſs us all, and that our king, who is the defender of the Faith, will both defend our reformed religion, and that when it ſhall ſeem good to God, the king, and his parliament, that ancient and apoſtolical epiſcopal diſcipline will be reſtored to the Scotch, and to my native country, Scotland, where it is now abdicated. That this may be happily accompliſhed, I pray *the God of patience and conſolation, according to his will*, that all we Britons may *be like-minded one towards another, that we may with one mind, and one mouth, glorify God, even the Father of*

* As Mr. Williamſon lived till Aug. 1728, he muſt therefore have been 82 at the time of his death.

our

1728. RICHARD LEIGHTONHOUSE [1], M. A.
1771. RICHARD NEILD, M. A.
1781. JAMES SMITH [2], M. A.
1784. WILLIAM THOMAS [3], M. A.

ST. NICHOLAS HARBLEDOWN.

Ex libro MS. in eccl̃â Chriſti Cant', ſic intitulato, "Taxatio beneficiorum eccl̃orum p̃ totam Angliam et Walliam."

"Eccla S̃ti Nicholai de Harboldown.——IX marcas."

A like taxation is in another MS. of the ſaid church, thus intituled,

"Ex libro taxationum beneficiorum in Angliâ, Ranulphus Ceſtrenſ' A. D. 1289. 17° Edw. I. Circa hunc annum, jubente papa Nicolao, taxate ſunt eccl̃e Anglie ſecundum verum valorem," &c.

In turre Londin', ex Rotulo taxac', &c. A. D. 1291, 20 Edw. I.

And the ſame taxation is in the archdeacon's black book.

our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. And thus I conclude this writing with the words of St. Paul to the Romans, xv. 5, 6, in the year of our Lord 1717, September 9.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Vicar of the pariſh of St. Coſmus and Damian in the Blean; and alſo of St. Dunſtan's, near Canterbury, ſubſcribed with my own hand †."

[1] One of the minor canons of Canterbury Cathedral, where he is buried in the cloyſters. He died Sept. 13, 1770, aged 80.

[2] Mr. Smith was alſo rector of Eaſtbridge in Romney Marſh, and vicar of Alkham. He was born at Liſbon of Engliſh parents, was educated there a Romiſh prieſt, and had a narrow eſcape in the earthquake in 1755; and having ſoon after renounced the errors of the church of Rome in Lambeth chapel, in preſence of Archbiſhop Secker, being patronized by that prelate and his ſucceſſor Archbiſhop Cornwallis; he, in 1767, publiſhed by ſubſcription (inſcribed, by permiſſion, to the latter) ten dialogues, intituled, "The Errors of the Church of Rome detected;" which have gone through two editions, and been well received by the public. He died ſuddenly at Canterbury, after officiating at Harbledown (of which he was curate), Feb. 8, 1784.

[3] Fellow of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, and ſon of the late Dean of Ely, Maſter of that college.

† This is tranſlated from the Regiſter-book, where it is inſerted in Latin.

REPAIR

Repair of the Bridge, done by the Hospital.

The city chamber hath a record, dated 7 Richard II. A. D. 1391, whereby it appears, that the maſter of the hoſpital ought to repair, erect, and ſuſtain the neighbour-bridge, i. e. King's-bridge. The account of the hoſpital eſtate given up to the commiſſioners upon the ſtatute 37 Henry VIII. chargeth the maſter with the paving alſo of the great ſtreet there [1].

Out of an old account-book of the hoſpital.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Imprimis dño Alano Blunt, capellno Cantar' de Eſtbregg, ꝑ ſalario ſuo per annum	x	vi	viij
Et ſolut' dño Waltero capellno, ꝑ ſalario ſuo ibid' per annum		c	
Et alio capellno divina celebranti in hoſpitali pred' ꝑ 3 dies in ſeptimano nil hoc anno, tamen ſolebat habere per annum		xxx	
Et ſolut' cuidam mulieri cuſtodienti pauperes in hoſpit' predict', per annum		xx	
Et in cerviſia empt' et dat' pauperibus pred', per ann', ꝑ ſeptimanam vj d.		xxvi	
Et in cera, pane, et vino empt' ꝑ capella			
Et in expenſ' ſeneſchalli curie de Blen			xx
Et ſolut' Joanni Thornbury, pro redditu terre apud Denne leſe hoc anno		xiij	iiij
Et ſolut' dñe Duciſſe de Buckingham. et ſerv' dñi feodi militis in le Blen hoc anno		ij	
Et ſolut' pro expenſ' militar' ad milites parliament' hoc anno		iij	ij
Et ſolut' prioriſſe et monial' de Scapeia pro redditu de Eſtbrugge hoc anno		vi	
Et ſolut' firmar' de Whitſtaple, pro reddit' eis debitis hoc anno		ij	
Et ſolut' Bernardo Brokey, pro redditu de Pettsfalles hoc anno			xiiij
	£. xx	xii	

Comput' vet' Hoſpitalis.

	s.	*d.*
Recep' de Willo Audele ꝑ redditu ten' qui nuper Joannis Bertlet, dyer, per annum	xx	
De executor' Joannis Bertlet, junior', ꝑ redditu tenementi ſui, nuper Scoles, per annum	xiij	iiij
De Hamone Bele, ꝑ redditu tenementi Balſham, in parochia Omnium Sanctorum, per annum	iiij	
De Tho' Deynold, ꝑ redditu tenem' Hawkwode, militis, per annum	iij	iiij
De relicta Lynde, ꝑ redditu nove taberne in paroch' St. Andree in le Merceray, per annum	iij	vj
De ſigno Stelle in parochia Sce Margarette, per annum		x

[1] Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 129.

De

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
De Joanne Whyte, botcher, ꝑ redditu ten' ſui juxta caſtrum, per annum			viij
De execut' Joannis Langle, ꝑ redditu tenem' ſui juxta Radyngate in paroch' Beate Marie de Dunghil, per annum			vj
De Joanne Gray, ꝑ reddit' ten' ſui in paroch' Sti Alphagi, per annum			xij
De Ricardo Willis, ꝑ reddit' ten' ſui in paroch' de Northgate, per annum		iiij	
De Theſaurar' eccle Chriſti Cant', per annum			xxiij
De Rogero Layborn, ꝑ redd' terre in crofto juxta rectoriam de Harbaldown, per annum			vj

In Cantuaria.

De Miche Flandr', ꝑ firma ten' ſui vocat', le Chang, ꝑ 4tuor partes, viij s. 4d. per totum annum		xxxiij	iiij
De Joanne Sharp, coco, ꝑ firma ij tenement' per annum		xxxiij	iiij
De Willo Seban, ꝑ firma tenem' ſui ibid'		xvj	
De Milo Denne, ꝑ firma ten' ſui, per annum		xxvj	viij
De Joanne Hope, leache, ꝑ firma ten' ij ibid		x	
De alio ten' juxta portam fratrum minorum nil hoc anno ꝑ defectu tenentis			
De Willmo Bigg, ꝑ firma cujuſdam prati in Medlane, per annum		v	
De Thoma Banoak, ꝑ firma juxta le Longwall, per annum		vj	viij
De M° Rico, ꝑ firma in hoſpit' Sti Tho' Martyris, per annum		vij	

Firme extra Cantuar'.

De Willo Olyve, ꝑ firma terre ſue apud Bleen et Stoke, per annum		xliiij	viij
De eodem, ꝑ firma terre nuper Parker's, per annum		vj	viij
De eodem, ꝑ firma terre nuper Bathers, per annum		xiij	iiij
De Thoma Colyn et Henrico Balnot, ꝑ firma de Hothcourt, per annum	iiij	vj	viij
De terra nuper Willi, nil hoc anno ꝑ defectu tenentis			vj
De terra nuper in manu Nich Rich, nil hoc anno ꝑ defectu tenentis			xx
De Thoma Vydel, ꝑ firma de Salefeld, pet annum		ij	
De Bernardo Brokay, ꝑ firma de Petfalles, per annum		vj	
De Joanne Sewain, ꝑ firma dē Bromedewne, per annum			x
De Roberto Coleman, firmario de Cockering		xxxiij	iiij
De Joanne Iſaack, armigero, ꝑ firma Cant' de Bekyſborn, per annum		lx	
De Willo atte See, firmario de Mekyngbrook, per annum		lxvj	viij
De Joanne Roper, ꝑ firma de Lompett, per annum		vij	
De decima mol' de Weſtgate, xxd. per annum, ſed iſto anno quo molendinum ſtetit vac' ꝑ iij quart' per defectum reparacionis ejuſdem hoc anno		xij	vj
De Rogero Brent, ꝑ hordio firmar', per annum, viij quarters			
De relicta Joannis Aldelener ꝑ firma terre jacen' in parochia de Byrchington, et Omnium Sanctorum in Thaneto, per annum		vj	viij

Decima

Decima de Weſtgate.

De Joanne Swaine, firmar' de Weſtgate, pro decimis.
Pro 2 porcellis, viijd.
Pro decimâ vitulorum, ijs. vijd.
Pro decimâ xv vaccarum, ijs. iijd.
Pro viij agnellis, viijd.
Pro 1 quartier et dimid' lane xviijd.
Pro decimâ cannabi, nil.
Pro firmâ de Bromedown, xs.

Summa totalis redditus, xxvjl. xjs. ijd.

A rental made in the 21ſt year of Henry VII. A. D. 1506, agrees in almoſt all particulars with the following rental, made A. D. 1509; except, in this firſt rental,

	£.	s.	d.
The rent of Cockering	1	13	4
The rent of Weſtgate is	9	6	8

A rental of the lordſhip of Hoath and Bleen, in the 1ſt year of Henry VIII.

	£.	s.	d.
Lord prior of Chriſt-church, for Monkland	0	6	3
Item, my ſaid lord, for Cliff's land	0	0	4
Item of Ralfe Simon, for Oxendine his love	1	2	9
Item, John Bovyar, ob.	0	1	2
Item, the brethren of Northgate	0	4	6
Item, the vicar of Bleen, for John Gentiles his love	0	1	0
Item, of Vydel his love	0	1	9
Item, of my lord's Beeham	0	0	2
Item, of Robert a Mayton	0	1	7
Item, of John a Mayton for William Bovyar	0	0	9
Item, of William Took	0	13	4
Item, John Wynter	0	0	8½
Item, John Roper for Butiller's Court	0	6	8
Item, John Winter for William Sellewer, tenant on the Bleen	0	0	4
Item, of Mr. Walter Langley for Well-court	0	10	0
Item, Robert Cobherd	0	0	6
Item, Robert Elnore	0	4	6¼
Item, Ralfe Simon for John Clif	0	2	5
Item, John Elner the younger	0	3	5
Item, Robert Bowyer, for Chriſtian Cadman	0	0	2

	£.	s.	d.
Item, John Philpot for the ſame Chriſtian	0	0	4
Item, Nic' Sheldwick	0	3	2
Item, George Belſyr	0	0	11
Item, Ralfe Simon for his fader	0	2	9
Item, Robert Cowerd	0	0	6
Item, Ralfe Simon for John Clyff	0	0	5
Item, Robert Bobyar	0	0	4
Item, Thomas Elinor 2d. et pro 9 gallinis 5s.	0	5	2
Item, John a Mayton	0	0	9
Item, William Bobyar	0	0	3
Item, John Winter for Thomas Procter	0	0	9
Item, John Cooper the younger	0	0	4
	5	4	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Item, John Bobyar	0	1	0
Item, for himſelf, 6 gallinas			
Item, John Philpot, ſervant	0	0	4
	5	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$

and vj gallinas

Fee farms in the Bleen, 1mo Henry VIII.

	£.	s.	d.
Videl his love	4	0	0
John Winter	3	0	0
George Belſyr, for 2 acres, half, and 3 perches	0	1	6
Widow Thomas, pet for pit fallyes	0	7	0
John Cooper	0	9	0
Robert Mayton for John a Mayton	0	8	0
William Geree	0	7	0
	8	12	6

Seynt Dunſtonys.

The heirs of Belſyr for Buſhy-lane	0	2	0
The parſon of Harboldown, for a croft beſides the parſonage	0	0	6
Mr. John Roper for Lomepitte	0	2	0
John Temple for Bromedune	0	10	0
	0	14	6

Weſtgate

Weſtgate Pariſh.

	£.	s.	d.
The heirs of Mr. Ramſey	0	3	0
Baker, for rent of Cokering	1	6	8
Tho' Percy Baker, for R. Welles, in Crokker-lane	0	1	0
Robert Copar, for tenẽts called Swaynes and Philpots	0	0	6
Stony-ſtreet, for the tenement in North-lane	0	1	6
The manner of Weſtgate	8	0	0
	9	12	8

Parochia S'ti Petri.

Mr. William Kudele	1	0	0
Mr. John Mayton	0	13	4
Harry Sworder	0	12	0
William Geree, for a meadow in Medelane	0	4	0
iiij tenements in the ſaid pariſh	1	5	0
Romeſcot	0	0	0
Nicolas Miller	0	2	0
The vicar of Hern, for John Plumpton, in St. Peter's-lane	0	2	0
John Rand for Miles Denne	0	0	4
	3	18	8

Parochia Omnium Sanctorum.

Theſaurarius eccle Chriſti Cantuar' p̃ Stillicidio	0	1	11
Thomas Beel	0	4	0
Joannes Bellyng	2	1	0
Joannes Dryſton	1	10	10
Willus Geree	1	0	0
Joannes at See de Hern	2	6	8
Firmar' de Bekyſborn	2	13	4
John Baker de Harboldown for Richard Hart	1	6	8
John Coleman p̃ teñto juxta rectoriam Om̃um Sanctorum	0	1	0
	11	5	5

Parochia S'te Marie de Northgate.

	£.	s.	d.
Joannes Saunder	0	4	0

Parochia S'ti Andree.

Thomas Fokys [Fox] pro le Borys [Boar's] head	0	3	6

Parochia S'te Margarite.

Robertus Sturdy, pro Joanne Bradkerk	0	0	10
Joannes Criſpe de Tenet	0	6	8
	0	7	6

Cocks in le Blene and le Hoath.

Ralfe Simon, vj gallinas. George Belfyr, 9 gallinas.
Ric. Elnother, 9 gallos, 4 gallinas, et tertiam partem unius galline
Wm. Bovyar, 2 gallin' et dimid'. John a Mayton, 9 gallinas.
Walter Langly, 9 gallos, 12 gallinas.
Cowherd, 9 gallos et 9 gallinas.
W. Woodland, 9 gallos, 8 gallinas.
Fratres hoſpitalis Sti Joannis de Northgate ij gallinas.
Hered' Nich' Sheldwich, 9 gallos, iij gallinas.
John Bowyer, 9 gallinas.

Summe total of the cocks and hens 119, and a third part of a hen, and a half hen.

Gate Silver in Le Blene.

Walter Langly, 4d.	Nic' Rich, 1d.
Walter Tuck, 2d.	George Belfyr, 4d.
Rafe Simon, 1d.	Nic. Sheldwich, 4d.
Hered' Oxenden, 8d.	In all, 2s.

Item venditio boſci.

Summe total of this rental is	40	0	1½

Beſides venditio filvarum, and
Cocks and hens 119, and a half and a third part of a hen.
Anno Domini 1509.

Two

Two other rentals, the one made A. D. 1528; the other made 1529.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, of William Weeks, and for a farm of Hoth and Blen	4	0	0
In the former of theſe the rent is 8 0 0			
Item, of Wm. Alen for the farm of Tunfeld and Maytons	0	10	0
In the former of theſe it is 0 18 0			
De priore eccle Cant'	0	6	8
De Joanne Roper, armigero	0	6	8
De Joanne Norton, milite	0	10	0
De Salomone Mayton	0	2	7
De Joanne Littlecot	0	3	2
De Roberto Mayton	0	1	8
De Joanne Roper pro terris Oxenden	1	3	9
De eodem p terris vocat' Woodland, nup Willi Took	0	13	4
De hoſpitali Sti Joannis extra Northgate	0	4	6
De Joanne Winter	0	0	4
De Chriſtophero Winter	0	0	8½
De Elienora Winter	0	0	1
De Georgio Elnor	0	2	0
De Thoma Proctar	0	0	3
De Radulpho Simon	0	7	2
De heredibus domini Rogeri Downfield	0	2	8
De Joanne Lamberherſt	0	0	6
De Joanne Fodolfo p incremento jd. ob' terrarum nuper Willi Cluer	0	1	11
De Elenora vid' Will' John et Thomas	0	3	0
De Roberto Bomar	0	0	3
De Henrico Copar	0	0	4
De herede Belgar	0	0	11
	9	2	5½
De Joanne Norton, milite, p uno gallo et 12 gallinis	0	3	2½
De Rogero Downwill, p una gallina	0	0	3
De magro Joanne Roper p Woodland, p gallo et 8 gallinis	0	2	2½
De hoſpitali Sti Johannis extra Northgate p 2 gallinis	0	0	6
De Radulpho Simon, p xi gallinis dimid'	0	2	10½
De Roberto Mayton, pro una gallina	0	0	3
De Roberto Bomar, p 36 gallinis et dimid'	0	0	10½

De

	£.	s.	d.
De relicta Copar, 1 gallina	0	0	3
De M'ro Joanne Roper, p 1 gallo et 5 gallinis	0	1	5½
De Joanne Littlecot, p gallo et tribus gallinis	0	0	11¼
De hered' Georgii Belſyr, p gallina	0	0	3
De Roberto Symis pro gallina	0	0	3
De Lambeherſt, herede Cowherd, p 1 gallo et 1 gallina	0	0	5½
De herede Elnor, vidue, p gallina	0	0	3
De Salomone Mayton, p 1 gallo, 2 gallinis, et 3ia parte galline	0	0	10¼
De Georgio Elnor, p una gallina	0	0	3
	0	15	2¼

The cock is 2d. ob. the hen is 3d. every one

Gate Silver.

De Joanne Norton, milite,	0	0	4
Joanne Roper	0	0	10
Radulpho Simon	0	0	3
Joanne Roper, armigero	0	0	4
Joanne Littlecote	0	0	4
——Belſyr	0	0	4
	0	2	5
Add this 4l. 8s. in the 2 firſt ſums of the rental	4	8	0
	14	8	5¾

The rental is thus ſummed up.

Sum total of all the whole lordſhip of Blen and Hoth £. 15 17 5 qu.

Whereof the rents of aſſize with cocks and hens is £. 5 3 5 ob. qu.

Here follow the tenements in Canterbury.

In parochia Omnium Sanctorum.

De Henrico Gyre, p annum	1	10	0
De Umfry Wales	1	10	0
De Joanne Guſtenbury	0	10	0
De Joanne Waſſel	1	0	0
De W'mo Penjoy, p tenemento annex' janue hoſpit'	0	8	0

In

In Parochia S'ti Petri.

	£.	s.	d.
De Sandero, pro tenemento annex' hoſpital'	0	5	0
De Joanne Aſhby, pro domo juxta domum predict'	0	5	0
De Thoma Belman, pro tenemento annexo	0	6	0
De Henrico Maning, pro ten̄'to juxta portam fratrum	0	5	0
	5	19	0

Quit Rents in Canterbury.

All-Hallows Pariſh.

Mr. Beal, for the garden where he dwelleth, called the tenement of Baaſhman, per annum	0	4	0
Of the Treaſurer of Chriſt Church	0	1	11
Of the Garden which Sir Thomas Hale hireth within the Eaſtbridge	0	7	0

St. Peter's Pariſh.

Of William Eaſt p tenements annexed to Grey Frier's Gate	1	0	0
Of the tenement next, now John Fowle	0	13	4
Of the tenement next to the houſe of John Aucher	0	4	0
Of two tenements in St. Peter's Lane	0	4	0
Of tenements now in Coleman's Garden	0	0	8
Of Coleman for his tenm̄t annexed to the parſonage of Allhallowes, now Mr. Coleman's mault-houſe, ſometime Sworder, formerly Raygats	0	1	0
Of a tenement over-againſt the ſaid parſonage, now Lucas	0	0	4
Of a tenement in Brokepot Lane, ſometimes Sworder, now Coleman's Stone Yard	0	0	8
	2	16	11

Quit-

Quit-rents in St. Dunſtan's Pariſh.

	£.	s.	d.
A piece of land called Deering's Dale, or Buſhelmes	0	2	0
Of the chaplain of Chriſt's church for a piece annexed to the parſonage of Harboldown	0	0	6

Weſtgate Pariſh.

Of the widow of Ralfe Brown	0	1	6
Of Garard Reed, for a houſe in North-lane	0	1	6
Of John Barbet, for a houſe late John Elnor	0	3	1
Of John Hills, of London, for a houſe annexed to the bridge	0	0	6
Of Thomas Wood, for the parſonage of Weſtgate	9	0	0
Summed in the rentals 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*	9	9	1

St. Andrew's Pariſh.

Of Thomas Fox, for the houſe called the Boar's-head	0	3	6

St. Margaret's Pariſh.

Of Geo' Rotherham, for a brewhouſe called the Star, ſometimes Winter's, now Geo. Haſelherſt	0	0	10

Northgate Pariſh.

Of Thomas Mallard, for the houſe againſt the Ambre [Almony] of Chriſt's church, ſometimes Wills and Saunders	0	4	0
	0	8	4

Farms.

For a cloſe at St. Thomas Hill	0	9	0
For a meadow in Myde-lane	0	4	0
Of John Boker, for lands lying in Nackington	1	6	8
For Lompits	0	2	0
Of the prior of St. Gregoryes for Long Harriſcroft	0	10	0
Of Tho. Bing, for Cockering-lane, in Thanington	1	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Of John Auſten and Robert Simmes of Livingſborn, for lands there	2	16	8
Of Mr. John Criſpe, for lands lying in Thanet, and for tithes	0	6	8
Of Mr. Beal, for a little cloſe lying at the poſtern	0	4	0
	7	9	0

Farms which the prieſt of Harbledown doth receive.

Of Robert At Sea, for lands lying in Herne	3	6	8
Of John Fadalfe, for lands in Coſmus Blean	1	13	4
	5	0	0

Summe total of lands 47*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* qu.

Diſburſements by the maſter of the hoſpital.

To my lady [prioreſs] of Shepey, for a rent of a garden uſed by the hoſpital	0	7	0
Rent for land at St. Thomas's hill; to the lord of the manor	0	1	2
To my lady [prioreſs] of Saint Sepulchre	0	9	0
Item, quit-rent for lands in North Blean	0	2	0
Item, for wood, ale, and other neceſſaries for the relief of poor men in arms	6	1	4
Item, to the keeper and his wife to attend about the poor men, beſides his ſallery	2	6	8
To Mr. John Morys, prieſt	10	6	8
To Sir George Higges [1], [chantery prieſt] of Harboldown	6	0	0
To the court of Thornbury, for rent	0	13	4
	26	7	2

This was annexed to one of the foreſaid rentals.

[1] Alſo vicar of Blean. See p. 363.

Other rentals about the ſame time agree with theſe; only Quit-rents in St. Dunſtan's Pariſh.

	£.	s.	d.
Deering's Dale, or Buſhelmes, is ſaid to contain vj acres	0	2	0

In Parochia [de] Weſtgate.

De Glover, carnifice, p̄ teñto angulari quod tenet juxta Bartonis-lane	0	3	1
—p̄ tento juxta pontem de Weſtgate ex parte Auſtrali	0	0	6
The ſum̃a totalis of the other rentals is	44	7	10
Of another rental the ſum̃e total was	49	6	2

The farmes at Bekyſborn rented at 3l. p̄ annum.

A terrier of the lands belonging to Eaſtbridge-Hoſpital, taken Nov. 26, 1713, by George Cadman, leaſed to Mrs. Boys, &c.

	Acres.
Hoth-Court 6 pieces	62
Two woods adjoining to Hoth-Court	30
Ben Horn, 8 pieces	90
Horſe Downs, 2 pieces	40
Roothams, 11 pieces	50
Thomas Nickolls, 8 pieces	30
Henry Cullen, 2 pieces	7
John Fleet, 2 pieces	7
Thomas Cullen, 6 pieces	17
Denge Lees	60
	395

There is one farm that lets for 45*l.* per annum, whereof the houſe and cloſes except of the land (about 10*l.* per annum) are fee-ſimple; the reſt belongs to the hoſpital.

Anno 37° Henrici VIII. The king directed his commiſſion to Thomas [Cranmer] archbiſhop of Canterbury, Henry [Holbeach] biſhop of Rocheſter, Thomas Cheney, John Baker, Thomas Moyle, Richard Long, William Finch, knights, Anthony Aucher, and others, &c.; who certified as enſueth [1].

[1] Out of the papers which G. Hayes ſent to archbiſhop Whitgift.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Reddit' Aſſiz' exeunt' de diverſis terris et tent' in civit' Cant', viz. in the pariſh of Hallowes, for divers tenements there—xiij *l.* xij *s.* vij *d.* In the pariſh of St. Peter's, for divers tenements there, lxx *s.* viij *d.* In the pariſh of St. Margaret's, x *d.* In the pariſh of Weſtgate, xj *s.* vj *d.* In the pariſh of Northgate, iiij *d.* In the pariſh of St. Andrew's, iij *s.* 6 *d.*	xvii	xix	v
Item, firm' diverſar' terrar' ad voluntatem dimiſſ', viz. cert' terr' in Bekeſborn continent' p eſtimat', 60 acras, per ann' lvj *s.* viij *d.* cert' terr' apud Cockering, in Thanington, per ann' xxx *s.* Clauſura vocat' Long Harris, in Harboldune, x *s.* cert' terr' in Birchington, nec non certar' decimarum predialium, ibid. p annum, vj *s.* viij *d.* clauſura vocat' Pytfylds, p annum, x *s.* ij *d.*	v	xiij	vj
Item, firm' diverſ' terrar' et ten̄t' ad voluntatem dimiſſ' in diverſis parochiis in dicta civit' Cant', p annum	vj	x	viij
Item, firm' xi acr' terr' in camp' vocat' St. Laurence Feild, ac 4 acr' terre in pred' campo	xxvj	vii	
Item, firm' ſcitus manerij de Blene et Hoth court, ac omnium domor' ac edific' cum diverſis paſturis et clauſuris continent' p annum 154 acras, nec non et omnium decimarum perſonalium et predialium omnium premiſſorum in parochia Coſmi et Damiani de Blene, in tenura Thome Higham ad voluntatem, per annum	x	xiij	iiij
Portio decimarum predialium de oĩbs terris dominical' manerii archiepi Cantuar' de Weſtgate in tenura Thome Ligham, per annum	ix		
Porc̄o decimarum predial' omnium terrarum intra parochiam Sc̃i Nicolai de Harboldown in tenura Thome Ligham, p annum	xiij	iiij	
Porc̄o decimarum predial' in parochia Sc̃orum Coſmi et Damiani in le Blene vocat' Foxholes, in tenura Thome Ligham	ij		
Summa li *l.* xviij *s.* x *d.*			

In the fore-named accompt are omitted the 200 acres, and xx *s.* rent that Adam le Heir gave in Herne, Reculvre, &c.

Item, 25 quarters of corn to be paid yeerly.

Item, except the 60 acres of land in Bekeſborne, all the reſt of our Lady's chantery lands, rented at 7 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.* p annum, are omitted.

" Ecta Sc̃orum Coſmi et Damiani de Blen appropriatur mag̃ro hoſpit' Sc̃i Thome de Eſtbrugge, Cantuar';" as may appear in the office of firſt fruits and tenths, anno 26 Henry VIII.

" Geo' Higges, vicar there, receiveth for tyth-corn, p annum, v *l.*
" for tythes predial and perſonal, oblations, and other ſpiritual profits, iv *l.*

" In all ix *l.*

The parſonage of Harbeldown was appropriated to the hoſpital, anno 16 Edw. III. and was charged with perpetual tenths, per annum, 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

Item, in the office of firſt fruits and tenths, the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge is charged with perpetual tenths, at 47*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ob.

Salaries paid out of the Hoſpital Rents.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
To Stephen Morrys, chantery-prieſt in the ſaid hoſpital	10	6	8
To Sir George Hygges, chantery-prieſt of Harboldown	5	0	0
Item, there was one Nicolas Chapman, chantery-prieſt of our Ladyes chantery in the ſaid hoſpital, per annum	10	11	8

Salaries and diſburſements paid by the maſter of the hoſpital, as are ſet down in two rentals, as I ſuppoſe, in the time of king Henry VII. viz.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Imprimis, To Thornbury	0	13	4
To my lady Bokingham	0	2	0
To the prioreſs of Sheepy	0	7	0
To the fermer of Whiteſtaple	0	2	0
To Brocas of Banerlay	0	1	2
To my lady prioreſs of St. Sepulchre	0	9	0
To the chantery-prieſt of Eaſtbridge, Sir H. M.	10	6	8
To Sir Walter of Harboldown	5	0	0
To a woman to keep the ſpittle	1	0	0
For ale for the poor people	1	6	8
For wine and wax for the chapel	0	10	0
For making and carrying 1000 fagots to the ſpittle for the poor men	1	0	0
	20	17	10

There is put down alſo for mending a black veſtment of velvet, xij*d.*

Ancient rents at the bottom of an old rental, about the time of king Henry VII. added to the former.

In Parochia S'ti Michaelis.

De Theſaurario Sĉi Auguſtini de terra que fuit Rogeri de Cornhil, que jacet apud Burgate ex oppoſito eccle Sĉi Michaelis	0	0	4

In Parochia de Chartham.

De curia de Chartham de tenente Mich' Foreſtar'	0	1	10

S'ti

S'ti Sepulchri.

	£.	s.	d.
De monialibus Sti Sepulchri de 4 acris terre apud Foxmold	0	2	0

Weſtgate.

De heredibus Roberti Bereberd de domo ſua extra Weſtgate ſuper Sturam proxime pont' ex parte Aquilonari	0	0	6
De monachis Ste Trinitatis de terr' ſupradict' in Taneto	0	6	8
De monachis Ste Trinitatis p terra quam emerunt de Willielmo et Roberto Halfeyaſt in Bleen	0	4	10½
Prior et conventus Ste Trinitatis tenent terras et tenementa que fuerunt Adæ Storey vel Theobalds de Thanet, per ſervitium, p annum	0	11	6

Thanet, Wood, et Birchington.

Firma de terr' et tenement' in Thaneto dimiſſ' Joanni Motte, et Joanni Miller, et Hamoni Brewer, p annum, reſolut' Jacobo Heoſyng in parochia de Wood et Birchington	0	6	10
De elemoſynario Sti Auguſtini de terrâ que fuit Willmi de Eſſetreford extra Radyngate	0	0	4

The return of the commiſſion delivered to king Henry VIII. did conſiſt of theſe particulars, viz.

" That the hoſpital was a pariſh church."

Then followed a particlular of all the rents and revenues belonging to the ſaid hoſpital.

Then an account of the annual diſburſements, viz.

" To Sir Nicolas Chapman, chantery prieſt, p annum	10	6	8
To Sir George [Higges, chantery prieſt of] Harboldown	1	13	4
To the keeper of the hoſpital for looking to the poor	1	0	0
For carrying wood to the hoſpital	0	10	0
For cutting and making the wood	0	5	11
Fee to the ſteward	0	13	4
Fee to the rent-gatherer	1	6	8
For beer to the poor	1	6	8
Quit-rents to Sir James Hale, for rent ſometimes belonging to the nuns of St. Sepulchre's	0	9	0
To the maſter of the College of Noſk	0	2	0
Item, for rent of the 4 little houſes, and for the garden within the hoſpital	0	7	0
Item, for rent to the lord of the manor for Cockering	0	7	0

	£.	s.	d.
King's money, tenths, and ſubſidy for the hoſpital,	4	10	6¾
To the dean and college of St. Stephen, in Weſtminſter	0	13	4
For quit-rents of the Fitholes	0	1	1

" The maſter alſo ſtands charged, beſides the charges above rehearſed, with the ſocking ſheets, and the burying of poor people that die within the hoſpital; the which of late hath been very chargeable, and like to increaſe during his majeſty's preſent wars.

" Beſides, the ſaid maſter ſtands charged not only with the reparations yearly of the tenements belonging to the ſaid hoſpital, with his manſion-houſe, and the chapel, but alſo with the reparations of the King's-bridge, and the paving of the ſtreet."

The inventory of the goods belonging to the hoſpital.

" Two bells to ring to ſervice.

" Item, within the houſe a cheſt bound with iron, wherein remaineth all the evidences belonging to the ſaid hoſpital.

" Item, that the ſaid hoſpital is a pariſh-church, wherein there is continually adminiſtered all ſacraments, and ſacramentally to the poor people thither reſorting, and to the keeper of the ſaid hoſpital, and his houſehold, and all others remaining within the precincts of the ſame, by the ſaid chantery prieſt. And it is diſtant from the pariſh-church of Allhallows the breadth of the ſtreet, by eſtimation of xxi feet.

" Item, there is in the ſaid hoſpital a chantery prieſt, having a foundation, receiving for his ſtipend by the year 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

" Item, We find that the ſaid chantery prieſt, notwithſtanding his foundation, hath ever ſince Chriſtmas laſt paſt ſung and celebrated maſſe at St. Andrew's for Mr. Naylor, not doing his duty at home, nor any for him, according to the foundation in that behalf [1]."

Lands in Herne, Reculvre, Swalcliff, Chiſtelet, alienated, when, by whom, &c. [2]

" Anno ſecundo regis Edwardi VI. Annoque Domini 1547, by an act of parliament chanteries were diſſolved; and thereupon, the lands given to theſe chanteries, which belonged to the hoſpital, were diſpoſed to ſeveral perſons, to

[1] Taken out of one of Mr. Somner's MSS. belonging to the library of Chriſt-church, Canterbury.
[2] Ex literis G. Hayes to Archbiſhop Whitgift.

whom

whom the king was pleaſed to grant the ſame; and, together with the chantery lands, ſome other lands were fraudulently alienated from the hoſpital, which never did belong to the chantery, but were given before any of theſe chanteries was founded; of which I find theſe following inſtances.

"The lands in Herne, Reculvre, Chiſtelet, &c. which Adam le Heir gave anno 30 Edw. III. being 200 acres, and 20s. rent, were not given wholly for the uſe of the chantery, but for other pious and charitable uſes, and to ſuſtain the charge of the poor in the hoſpital. (See p. 334. ſupra. "Dedit magiſtro et fratribus "hoſpital' in ſubſidium eorum ſuſtentationis et p uberioribus elemoſinis in prefato "hoſpitali occaſione poſſeſſionum predictarum largiendis.") Theſe are the expreſs words of the charter: only in the licence of mortmain by king Edward theſe words are added to the other; "ad inveniend' cantar'," &c. The rent of theſe lands was 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which was paid out of Making brooks lying in Herne, by one Henry Oxenden; who, as it is reported, hath all the reſt of the ſaid lands, and the 20s. rent, that the ſaid Adam le Heir gave to the hoſpital of Eaſtbrigge. And ſince the ſtatute, anno 27 regni Eliz. upon the reſervation of 7*l.* 10*s.* to the queen, to be paid by the hoſpital, the ſaid rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* hath been alſo kept back from the hoſpital, and ſo continues to this day."

Lands alienated from the hoſpital, lying in Beaksborn.

Francis Gill and Lodowick Gryvil purchaſed certain lands to themſelves, belonging to the hoſpital, lying in Beaksborn, under pretence that they were chantery-lands, viz.

Spytil-field, containing 11 acres. Snote, 7 acres. Wapping, 10 acres. Nobells-bill, 19 acres. A piece called vj acres. The yearly rent 56s. 8d.

Though ſome of theſe did belong to the chantery which James de Bourne founded and endowed, yet great part of them belonged to the hoſpital, and had no relation to the chantery.

It appears plainly from the charter, or deed, above written, that Richard de Becco, A. D. 1250, gave 10 acres, called Wapping in Beaksborn, to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital, *in puram, liberam, et perpetuam elemoſinam*, long before the chantery was founded [1]. Alſo

William de Sancto Edmundo, rector of Livingsborn, gave 26 acres of land, lying in Beaksborn, long before the chantery was founded [2]: yet all theſe were alienated from the hoſpital

[1] See p. 324. [2] Ibid.

under

under the pretence of chantery-land. Theſe were confirmed by the record of king Edward II. in anno 7°, A. D. 1314.

The like is probable of ſome other lands, &c.

Lands and Tenements in Canterbury, alienated from the Hoſpital.

The tenement juxta hoſpitale, in quo incumbens ibidem modo inhabitat, per annum, 5*s.*

Item, firma unius meſſuagii cum gardino et pomario, vocat' Clavering Hoſpital, in quo incumbens ibidem inhabitat, valet per annum, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Item, firma unius teñti cum gardino et 4 acris terre et dimid' ſcituat' ex oppoſito hoſpital' predict', valet per annum, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Theſe three parcels were granted by king Edward VI. to Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Hyde; and were lands and tenements given before the chantery was founded.

The third parcel ſeems to be that which Arnoldus Aurifaber gave to the hoſpital, A. D. 1256; and the other two were given long before the chantery was founded.

There are two rentals, one dated in the 3d year of king Edward VI. anno Domini 1548, Oct. 6.

The other dated April 4, anno primo et ſecundo Philippi et Marie, Mr. William Sworder being maſter.

Rents of Aſſize with cocks and gates.

	£.	s.	d.
Wellcourt, for rent, 10*s.* for xij hens, 3*s.* for gate ſilver and a cock vj*d.* ob.	0	13	6½
John Roper, by the hands of John Weeks, 23*s.* 4*d.* for rent of Woodland, 13*s.* 4*d.* for one cock and viij hens, 2*s.* 9*d.* ob. gate ſilver, 10*d.*	2	0	1½
Prior of St. John's, 4*s.* 6*d.* and 2 hens, vj*d.*	0	5	0
Rālfe Simons, for rent, 6*s.* 11*d.* ob. for one cock and xij hens, 3*s.* 2*d.* ob. for gate ſilver, 4*d.*	0	10	6
Widow Mayton for rent, xx*d.* a hen, 3*d.*	0	1	11
Winter, or Weeks, for rent	0	0	8
John Winter, for rent	0	0	4
John Weeks, or Denys Hall, for rent	0	0	2
Widow Alen, rent 4*d.* a hen 3*d.*	0	0	7

Thomas

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Miles, rent	0	0	3
Mr. Roper, for Ruther's court, rent 6*s.* 8*d.* a cock and 5 hens, 17*d.* ob. gate ſilver [1] 4*d.*	0	8	5½
John Fidal	0	1	11
Robert Symnes, rent 4*d.* a hen 3*d.*	0	0	7
William Lamberherſt, or John Harriſon, for rent, 6*d.* a cock and hen 5*d.* ob.	0	0	11½
George, or Robert Elnor, rent, 2*s.* a hen 3*d.*	0	2	3
Jamys Chapman, executor of Roger Domflede, rent, 2*s.* 8*d.* a hen 3*d.*	0	2	11
William Hart, for rent	0	0	3
R. Weeks, heir of William Elner, rent 2*s.* 10*d.* ob. qu. a hen 3*d.*	0	3	1¾
Auſten Eſten, for rent,	0	3	5¾
Mr. William Roper, for rent,	0	4	5½
	5	1	4½

Rent Charge in Allhallows Pariſh.

William Parker, for a gutter	0	1	11			
Simon Barret, for Hardres malt-houſe	0	1	0			
Mr. William Oxendine, for a houſe and garden, 4*d.*	0	0	4	0	7	3
Mr. Beles, or Mr. Clark, or Mr. Drayner, for rent of a garden	0	4	0			

Rent Charge in St. Peter's Pariſh.

Stephen Scot	0	13	4			
John Eton, or William Hart	0	4	0	1	1	4
Mr. George Bingham	0	4	0			

Rent in Weſtgate Pariſh.

John Bell	0	1	6			
John Cuthbord, or Phil' Jervace	0	1	6			
John Onyon, or William Swift	0	3	1	0	6	7
Mr. Hills, by the hands of John Winter	0	0	6			

Rent Charge in St. Margaret's Pariſh.

John Trot	0	0	10

[1] Q. The meaning of "gate ſilver," mentioned here and elſewhere?

Rent Charge in Northgate Pariſh.

John Walſtal, for a houſe late Thomas Mallard's	0	4	0

Rent in St. Andrew's Pariſh.

Roger Bere, or Peter Naylor	0	3	6

Rent in St. Peter's Pariſh.

Stephen Scot	1	0	0

Tynet. [Thanet.]

Mr. Harry Criſp, for rent of certain lands and tithes	0	6	8

Harboldown.

Thomas Lyham, for tithes	0	13	4
Tithes of Foxholes	0	2	0

Suit of Court.

William Roper, 8*d.* Robert Mayton, 4*d.* Auſtin Eſton, 8*d.* William Roper, 4*d.* Mr. Gremer, 4*d.* William Roper, 4*d.* Roger Domflede, 4*d.* Prior of St. John's hoſpital, 4*d.* Robert Simmes, 4*d.* George Elner, 4*d.* John Fedal, 8*d.* Chriſtopher Winter, 4*d.* John Winter, 4*d.* Widow Allen, 4*d.* Ralfe Simon, 8*d.* William Hart, 4*d.*	0	6	8
Perquiſites of court	4	12	2

Rent of Fermes. [Farms.]

Of Bonaventure Fryder	1	10	0
Of John Paſhly	1	6	8
Another houſe next adjoining	0	10	0
Of Peter Wilkinſon	1	0	0
Of Stephen Scot	0	8	4
O Walter Trot, for a meadow in Meadow-lane	0	1	6
Of Walter Scot	0	6	8
Of John Ford, a meadow	0	1	8
Of John Thetcher, a piece of land	0	2	6
Of George Hunt	0	2	6
Of Mr. George Bingham	0	13	2
Of Mr. William Bingham, for Cockering	0	7	6

Theſe regiſters are imperfect.

Dr.

Dr. Nicolas Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury, viſited all pariſh churches, hoſpitals, &c. within his archdeaconry; and the return was made, concerning this hoſpital, in theſe words [1].

"Hoſpitale de Eaſtbrigge.

"Mag̃er Willielmus Sworder, Mag̃er hoſpitalis.

"*Memorandum*, They are bound to receive wayfaring and hurt men, and to have viij beds for men, and four for women, to remain for a night or more, if they be not able to depart; and the maſter of the hoſpital is charged with the burial, and they have xx loads of wood yearly allowed, and xxvj*s.* for drink.

"*Memorandum*, There was 10*l.* land a year, with a manſion, which the prieſt always had to ſerve the chapel, taken away by the king; and that it is the head church to Coſmus Blene; but they have no ornaments but organs.

"This viſitation was Aug. 14, A. D. 1557."

Mr. Somner (p. 63.) calls this "Cardinal Pole's viſitation," by a miſtake; for it was the archdeacon's viſitation in the time of Cardinal Pole; and he gives an imperfect account of it.

MASTERS, RECTORS, or WARDENS, of this Hoſpital.

1200	1. RALPH, or RADULPHUS [2].
1236	2. PETER.
1242	3. JOHN.
1261	4. GEOFFRY.
1264	5. WALTER.
1280	6. JOHN [3].
1320	7. JOHN, of Tynoden.
1323	8. JOHN, of Thuighden.
——	9. WILLIAM BURGOOS.

[1] Ex originali in officio Reg̃arii Cant'.

[2] The firſt maſter (*Cuſtos* or *Procurator*) whoſe name occurs in the moſt ancient charters of this houſe. He was maſter before the hoſpital of St. Nicolas and St. Catherine, i. e. Cockyn's Hoſpital, was united to Eaſtbridge: He was witneſs to an ancient deed or charter made to Cockyn's hoſpital before the union of it, and to ſeveral other charters of Blean, &c. By the hand-writing, which is the ſame character with the deed or charter by which Archbiſhop Hubert gave the tithes of the mills to the hoſpital, he ſeems to have lived in Archbiſhop Hubert's time, and about the year 1200

[3] Vicar of Wycham.

1334		10. RICHARD [1] of Ivingho [2] [Bucks].
1342		11. ROGER de Rondes.
1349	18 June,	12. WILLIAM of Farham [3].
1351	1 Aug.	13. WILLIAM GRADEEL.
1351	18 Dec.	14. THOMAS NEWE [4], of Wolton, or Wilton.
1381		15. JOHN OVINGS.
1382		16. JOHN LUDHAM.
1383	9 Apr.	17. JOHN WHITTICLIFF.
1383	25 Nov.	18. WALTER CAUSTON [5].
1395		19. JOHN MONTAGU.
1400		20. THOMAS PELICAN.
1405		21. THOMAS BURTON [6].
1429		22. THOMAS CHICHELEY.
——		23. THOMAS KEMP.

[1] Rector of Fawkinge, and afterwards of Brook.

[2] He was a monk probably of that convent.

[3] Inſtituted by the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, the ſee being vacant by the death of Archbiſhop Bradwardin.

[4] Rector of Aldington, and vicar of Reculver, where he founded and endowed a chantry in 1354. See the Hiſtory of that pariſh. He alſo endowed a chantry at Herbaldown. During his maſterſhip, the vicarage of St. Coſmus and Damian in the Blean was, with his conſent, founded and endowed by archbiſhop Sudbury, in 1375. See the endowment in Somner's Appendix. This Mr. Newe, it appears by it, built the vicarage-houſe. In his time king Edward III. gave Le Change to the hoſpital, archbiſhops Iſlip and Sudbury founded the chantry of the hoſpital. John de la Lee gave 180 acres of land, &c. Adam le Eyr gave the lands in Reculvre, Herne, Chiſtelet, &c. and Thomas de Roos gave the manor of Blean. He is often mentioned from 1354 to 1371. In the charter of the foundation of the chantry of Herbaldown, he is called Thomas Elton. In two ancient charters he is called Thomas Newe de Reculvre; and Mr. Battely was not certain whether this Thomas Newe was the ſame with Thomas de Wolton; for in the ſame deed he had ſeen Thomas Newe de Wolton and Thomas Newe de Reculvre mentioned; and rather ſuppoſed that Thomas Newe de Reculvre ſucceeded in 1372.

[5] Monk and precentor of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, afterwards prior of St. Martin's in Dover.

[6] Rector of Snargate. He ſucceeded on the reſignation of the former maſter.

1445		24. THOMAS CHICHELEY [1].
1467		25. JOHN BOURGCHIER [2].
1469		26. JOHN FITZ WARREN.
1494		27. THOMAS HALLIWELL.
1538		28. PETER LYGHAM [3], LL. D.
1538		29. WILLIAM SWORDER.
1562		30. WILLIAM MORPHET.
1569	18 Feb.	31. THOMAS LAWES [4], LL. D.
1595	25 Aug.	32. RICHARD ROGERS [5], D. D.
1596	18 June,	33. ISAAC COLFE [6], M. A.

[1] Great nephew to archbiſhop Chicheley, being grandſon of his younger brother William. Feb. 18, 1429, he was collated to the prebend of Cadington minor in St. Paul's; and to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, December 13, 1433. February 10, in the ſame year, he had licence under the privy ſeal to take and execute the office of prothonotary to the pope. But it is ſuppoſed he reſigned the archdeaconry ſome years before his death, for Thomas Winterbourn is ſtyled archdeacon of Canterbury, Sept. 1, 1448. He died Jan. 26, 1446, and was buried in the church of Wingham in Kent. Stemmata Chichleiana, Pref. ix. where his maſterſhip of this hoſpital is not noticed. Q. Did he reſign this laſt place and reſume it again; for no other perſon of his name occurs earlier.

[2] Archdeacon of Canterbury, provoſt of Wingham College, 1463, and prothonotary to the pope; brother, or near kinſman, Somner ſuppoſes, to archbiſhop Bourgchier. He died Nov. 6, 1469.

[3] He was made dean of the arches by archbiſhop Cranmer, by letters dated "in "manerio ñro de Ford, 30 die menſis Octobris, anno 1535, et conſecrationis tertio."

[4] A native of Norwich, prebendary of Canterbury, 1568, and the archbiſhop's commiſſary. This maſter was taxed with making ſome concealments of lands belonging to the hoſpital, and with leaſing them out at low rents, by the connivance of archbiſhop Whitgift. See Strype's Life of that archbiſhop, p. 498; and Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, p 333. He died Auguſt 9, 1595.

[5] The laſt ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, to which office he was conſecrated by archbiſhop Parker 1569, and in 1584 made dean of Canterbury, where he was buried in the Deans' chapel. See Wood's Athen. Oxon. 686. He was alſo rector of Great Chart, to which he was inducted Jan. 19, 1567. See Lewis's Eſſay on Suffragan Biſhops, p. 15.

[6] Fourth ſon of Amandus Colfe, alias Coulte, of Calais in France, and of the city of Canterbury in England, was born in Kent, probably in that city; and was educated at Oxford a commoner in Broadgates-hall, 1576. He died July 15, 1597, and was buried in the chapter-houſe of the cathedral church of Canterbury. See the regiſter of the hoſpital.

1597	14 Aug.	34.	JOHN BOYS [1], D. D.
1625	25 Oct.	35.	ROBERT SAY [2], B. D.
1628	27 May,	36.	JOHN SACKETTE [3], B. D.
1664	20 Oct.	37.	EDWARD ALDEY [4], M. A.
1673	10 Apr.	37.	SAMUEL PARKER [5], D. D.
1688	1 Sept.	38.	JOHN BATTELY [6], D. D.
1708		39.	JOHN PARIS [7], M. A.
1709	Jan.	40.	JOHN BRADOCK [8], M. A.

[1] Fourth ſon of Thomas Boys, eſquire, of Eythorn, in Kent, and nephew to Sir John Boys of Canterbury, was admitted of Bene't, or Corpus Chriſti, College, Cambridge, 20 April, 1586; fellow of Chelſea College, 1610, rector of Bettſhanger, and dean of Canterbury, 1619. He died Sept. 28, 1625; and was buried in the Deans' chapel near the ſermon-houſe in the cathedral church, where he has a monument. See a liſt of his works in Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, p. 241.

[2] Rector of Herbaldown. He died April 8, 1628.

[3] Rector of Great Mongeham. He died Auguſt 24, 1664, and was buried in the chancel of his church.

[4] Prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary Bredman's. He died July 1, 1673, and was buried in the chancel of the pariſh church of St. Andrew, in Canterbury, now taken down, but his monument is preſerved in the veſtibule of the new church.

[5] Archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Chartham and Ickham; afterwards biſhop of Oxford, 1686. He died at Oxford, March 20, 1687.

[6] Archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Adiſham, author of *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, and *Sti Edmundi Burgi*; the former printed 1711, 8vo. and the latter Ox. 1745, 4to. He was a great benefactor to this hoſpital. His picture hangs in the hall.--The queſtion being put, Whether a maſter of the hoſpital, upon his collation, ought to compound for firſt-fruits; this anſwer was returned. "All "hoſpitals, whoſe revenues are diſpoſed to charitable uſes are to be diſcharged by "the ſtatute; and we ſend out no proceſſes againſt maſters of any hoſpital what-"ſoever, concluding the revenues thereof to be diſpoſed to pious uſes, and there-"fore you need not trouble yourſelf about compoſition for the ſame. I am
"Oct. 1, 1688. "Your humble ſervant,
"To Dr. BATELY." "ROBERT URWYN."

[7] Rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew, in Canterbury, and vicar of Beakſborne.

[8] Vicar of Hackington, or St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, and one of the ſix preachers in that cathedral. He died Auguſt 14, 1719, and was buried in the chancel of St. Stephen's church.

1719 16 Dec. 41. JOHN LEWIS [1], M. A.
1746 14 Mar. 42. JOHN SACKETTE [2], M. A.
1753 2 July, 43. HENRY HEATON [3], B. D.
1777 23 Sept. 44. WILLIAM BACKHOUSE [4], D. D.

[1] A learned antiquary, rector of Acryse 1690, of Hawkinge 1702, vicar of St. John's Margate 1705, rector of Saltwood and Eastbridge 1706, and vicar of Minster in Thanet 1708. See a list of his numerous works in Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Appendix, p. 102. His picture, from which there is a print prefixed to the 2d edition of his "History of Thanet, 1736," 4to, hangs in the hospital hall. He died Jan. 16, 1746.

[2] Grandson to the 36th master, minister of Folkstone, and rector of Hawking, 1699; known as an antiquary, by his letter dated 18 Nov. 1702, giving an account of the chapel in Dover Castle; as a naturalist, by a paper in the Phil. Transf. N° 349, on the sinking of ground near Folkstone; and as an epigrammist, by his *Lusus Poetici*, in the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine. See a farther account of him in Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, p. 363.

[3] A native of Doncaster in Yorkshire, admitted of Bene't, or Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1730, B. D. 1745, successively fellow and tutor of the college, minister of St. Benedict, Cambridge, and one of archbishop Herring's domestic chaplains, by whom he was collated to the rectory of Ivy Church, and the vicarage of Boughton under the Blean; and his Grace bequeathed to him a prebend of Ely, an option. Mr. Heaton's classical abilities would have been known only to his pupils and particular friends, had not his connection at college with the present earl of Hardwicke and his brothers (to three of whom, and also to the present earl of Bristol, and his youngest brother, &c. and "last" and "least," to the writer of this note, he was tutor), induced him to take an active part in the *Athenian Letters*, in which he wrote the fifteen, signed H. His epitaph also on his friend Dean Castle (master of the college) in Barley Church does equal credit to his heart and head. He died July 7, 1777, and was buried in his church at Boughton. See an epitaph on him in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, p. 499.

[4] The present worthy master, who, after having been many years one of archbishop Cornwallis's domestic chaplains, is now also, by his Grace's favour, archdeacon of Canterbury 1767, rector of Ickham 1771, and of Deal 1779.

BENE-

BENEFACTORS to this HOSPITAL.

Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the firſt founder and endower of this hoſpital. See p. 301.

A. D. 1200. Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gave the tithes of Weſtgate mill, of a mill and two ſalt-pits at Herewic; of a windmill in Reculvre, and of a windmill at Weſthalimot in Thanet. See p. 302, &c.

1203. William Cocking, citizen of Canterbury, founded the hoſpital of St. Nicolas and St. Katherine, which was united by Pope Innocent III. to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge; after which he gave all his lands, poſſeſſions, and chattels, to the hoſpital, whom he made his heirs. See p. 304, &c.

Vivian le Mercer, eldeſt ſon of Ordnothus the dyer, gave 24 perches of land in Hackington, to Cockin's hoſpital. See p. 307.

Nicolas, the ſon of Baldwin, gave 5 acres and a half in Cockering, and about the ſame time 9 acres more. See p. 307.

William, the ſon of Henry, gave 62 acres in Hakintune.

Henry de Swoleford gave 5 acres and a rode in Cockering.

1243. Stephen Haringod gave 3 acres in Cockering.

Robert de Cockering gave 3 acres and 13 acres.

Hamo, the ſon of John de Cockering, gave 5 acres and a half. See p. 308.

Walter de Kenefield gave 13 acres.

All theſe lands lie in Cockering.

Hamo de Crevequeur granted the parſonage of Blene, &c. to the hoſpital, and many pieces of land, and was a moſt conſiderable benefactor. See p. 308, &c.

Archbiſhop Langton confirmed the grant thereof, and annexed the parſonage of Blene to the hoſpital.

Wlwardus gave the hoſpital a certain prebend in Blene.

Agnes the daughter of Anſerius gave two acres and three roods of land. See p. 309.

Simon

Simon and Peter, the ſons of Eſterman, gave a wood and a farm. See p. 309.

Richard de Bromfeld gave 6d. rent.

1243. William de Suthfolk gave 17d. ob. rent.

1268. William, the ſon of Stephen of Hoth, gave the land called Sheepfield.

1272. Joannes de Fraxino gave 5d. rent.

— William, the ſon of Hamon le Lekel, gave 8 acres of land.

1280. Abida, the daughter of Robert of Hoth, gave two acres and a rod of land.

1289. Robert Scot gave three acres and a half.

1299. Mirabilia, the daughter of John At le Heart, gave two pieces of land.

Avie, the daughter of Ralfe de Balward, gave three acres and a quarter of land in Reyfield.

Cicily, the daughter of Ralfe de Balward, gave an acre and 39 acres of land.

Feugerius, the ſon of Simon de la Hocke, gave three acres and a quarter of wood.

Robert Lupus, Robert the ſon of Richard Wrotham, and William the ſon of Stephen of Hoth, and many others, gave lands and rent.

All theſe lie in the Blean.

1210. Pope Honorius the Third freed the hoſpital from paying tithes. See p. 314.

John of Adiſham gave two acres and a half. Ibid.

The barons of the port of Romney gave the lands called Guildhall lands in Romney. Ibid.

Chriſtiana, the daughter of William Silveſtre, gave 3s. 6d. yearly rent out of a meſſuage in Canterbury. See p. 315.

1230. Matthew, the ſon of William Sunewine, gave 2s. 6d. out of two meſſuages lying in Canterbury. See p. 317.

Aſcelina, the daughter of Radulphus, the ſon of Arnoldus,

gave certain lands and meſſuages adjoining next unto the hoſpital. See p. 317. Richard, the ſon of Radulphus, joined with his ſiſter in the ſaid gift.

Richard Calvel gave certain lands and houſes, &c. Ibid.

Gode, the daughter of Wibertus, gave 12d. rent out of a meſſuage without Weſtgate. Ibid.

Robert Pin and Beatrix his wife gave 2s. a year rent out of a meſſuage in St. Peter's pariſh. Ibid.

Joannes Chopeloſe gave 3s. rent without Weſtgate. Ibid.

Avice, the widow of Lambert Weyder, gave a meſſuage by Jury-lane, in All Saints pariſh. See p. 318.

Bruningus the miller, gave 16d. rent out of a meſſuage without Weſtgate. Ibid.

Hugo Godeſhalt gave certain lands.

Peter, the ſon of Stephen de Dene, gave three meſſuages nigh the hoſpital.

Wlfrede, the ſon of Elſtrede, gave 2s. rent out of 6 acres of land at Deeringdale.

Solomon de Tuniford gave 6d. rent.

Adam, the ſon of Wlfred, gave 3s. 1d. rent out of a houſe without Weſtgate.

John, the ſon of Vivian, gave certain lands in Canterbury.

Aldhiena, the daughter of Thomas, gave 20d. rent in St. Dunſtan's.

Hugo de Radingate gave a meſſuage without Radingate.

Henry, the ſon of Nicolas, the ſon of Baldwin, gave 18d. rent out of a meſſuage in St. Mary's pariſh of Northgate.

Thomas Lock gave certain lands in St. Peter's pariſh.

Guido and John, the ſons of Suſan, gave lands in Brumdune.

Gunnora, the daughter of Euſtathius de Merewith, gave 3d. rent out of three meſſuages nigh unto Eaſtbridge.

Simon, the ſon of William and Adam, of Saxenherth, gave 7 acres of land in Brumdune.

Walter, the ſon of Safford Capellanus, gave 10d. rent out of a meſſuage in St. Margaret's pariſh. See p. 319.

Arnoldus Aurifaber gave the meſſuage over-againſt the hoſpital. Ibid.

Rogerus Aldermannus gave 2s. rent out of 4 acres of land in Foxmold, &c. He gave alſo 5 acres of land in Foxmold, and two acres over-againſt Foxmold. See p. 320.

William, the ſon of John Alderman, without Readingate, gave 24s. 8d. ob. rent out of certain meſſuages, &c. Ibid.

Henricus de Oſpring gave 26d. rent out of a meſſuage in Natingdune. Ibid.

Adam Textor de Holeſtreet gave 9d. rent.

Michael, the ſon of Helie de Blen, gave land in the pariſh of St. Nicolas Harbledown. See p. 321.

John, the ſon of Roger Chriſtmaſs, gave the piece of land called Lompette. Ibid.

William de S'to Edmundo, rector of Livingsborn, gave 26 acres of land in Livingsborn, alias Beaksborn. See p. 323.

William de Becc gave 10 acres of land, called Wopping, in Livingsborn, alias Beaksborn. See p. 322.

Walterus, the ſon of Eilmery, gave land in Burchentune [Birchington]. See p. 325.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, gave certain lands and rent in Blene, and confirmed the gifts of Elias and Hamo de Blen. Ibid.

1342. Archbiſhop Stratford gave laws and ſtatutes for the government of the hoſpital. See them, p. 329. He alſo united and annexed the pariſh church of St. Nicolas Harbledown to the hoſpital.

1359. Thomas de Roos de Hamalalk gave the manor of Blene.

1360. Joannes de La Lee, miles, gave 180 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood, 27s. rent, 9 cocks, and 21 hens.

1355. Adam le Heir gave 200 acres of land and 20s. rent in Herne, Swalclive [1], Whitſtaple, and Chiſtelet. See p. 355.

[1] Miſprinted "Watelyve", p. 334.

1360. Helena atte Park de Hoth gave all her lands, tenements, &c.

1345. Johannes de Mayton, cleric', gave a certain piece of land in Harbeldown.

1362. Simon Iſlip, archbiſhop of Canterbury, founded the chantry, and united the chantry of Beaksborn to the hoſpital.

1363. Bartholomeus de Bourne (de Beakſborn) tranſlated the chantry, which James de Bourn founded in Livingſborn, and endowed to the hoſpital, together with the endowment of the chantry.

1375, Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop, refounded the chantry, and founded the perpetual vicarage of Blean.

William Wittleſey, and Thomas Arundel, archbiſhops, founded the chantry of Harbledown.

King Edward III. gave the chaunge in Canterbury to the hoſpital; and is to be numbered among the benefactors.

Archbiſhops Matthew Parker and John Whitgift may be eſteemed as the greateſt benefactors, and founders, and reſtorers of this hoſpital.

1585. The dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, did give one ſmall bell, called the Wakerel, to the uſe of the hoſpital, to be hanged up in the chapel, for the calling together the brothers and ſiſters to the appointed ſervice there.

1614. Mr. Nevil, brother to Dr. Nevil, gave 10s. to the poor of this hoſpital.

1615. Dr. Nevil, dean of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, gave 40s. to the poor of this hoſpital.

"There are, without doubt," ſays Mr. Battely, "other bene-"factions, which have not come to my knowledge."

1648. Mr. Avery Sabin gave ten marks per annum to the ten poor in-brethren and ſiſters, to be paid quarterly.

1660. Archbiſhop William Juxon did contribute bountifully towards the repair of the brothers lodgings next the bridge. The particulars of his benefaction are not recorded.

1676.

1676. Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, contributed towards the repairing of the ſiſters lodgings: for, as Dr. Parker wrote to his grace William lord archbiſhop, "By the help of "your grace's predeceſſor's benevolence, I have repaired the houſe."

1688. William Sancroft, lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, gave the large Bible, which is now in the chapel, and a large Common Prayer book, for the uſe of the reader in the chapel.

1694. Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy gave five pounds per annum to the ten in-brothers and ſiſters.

1708. The rev. Dr. John Battely, D. D. archdeacon of Canterbury, new-built three of the ſiſters lodgings, and did ſeveral other great repairs; and at his death left to the in-brothers and ſiſters 100l. the intereſt of which to be proportioned by Mr. John Bradock and Mr. Somerſcales, vicar of Doddington.

1710. Dr. Thomas Teniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gave towards the repair of the bridge belonging to this hoſpital, 20l.

1710. The dean and chapter of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, for the ſame uſe, 10 pounds.

1711. Mrs. Mary Maſters left 5l. per annum to this hoſpital, now much reduced. See Hiſtory of St. John's Hoſpital, pp. 196 and 280.

1719. Mr. John Bradock, maſter of this hoſpital, gave 25l. 13s. 4d. for the better payment of the poor people at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

1721. Mr. Matthew Brown, of St. Peter's, Canterbury, Carpenter, by his will, dated Dec. 12, 1717, gave 10s. per annum for ever, to the in-brothers and ſiſters of this hoſpital. See p. 281.

1768. Thomas Hanſon, eſquire, late of Croſby-ſquare, London, by his laſt will and teſtament, dated April 30, gave the intereſt of 500l. for ever, to the in-brothers and ſiſters of this hoſpital, which being now inveſted in the 3 per cent. reduced bank annuities. produced 17l. 10s. per annum. See p. 196.

The

The maſter of the hoſpital laid claim to certain tithes of meadows, or paſtures, called Cowbrooks, or Cowmedys, in Hakington, &c. The whole of which will appear from this following inſtrument, which I have tranſcribed out of a book, commonly called, "The Archdeacon's Black Book," fol. 25.

"Univerſis Sancte Matris eccſie filiis ad quos p̃ſentes litere ſive p̃reſens publicum inſtrumentum p̃venerint ſive p̃venerit. Johannes, permiſſione divina, prior eccſie Chriſti Cant' ac reverendiſſimi in Chriſto patris ac Dñi Dñi Henrici Dei gratia Cantuar' archiep̃i, totius Anglie primatis, et apoſtolice ſedis legati in remotis agentis, vicarius in ſpiritualibus generalis, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam et fidem indubiam p̃ſentibus adhiber'. Veſtre univerſatis notitie deducimus p̃ p̃ſentes, quod orta nuper diſcentionis materia in quodam negotio de jure et poſſeſſione p̃cipiendi et habendi decimas quaſcunque de quibuſdam pratis, paſcuis, et paſturis, Cowbrokys alias Cowmedys majori et minori vulgariter nuncapatis, infra fines et limites eccſie parochialis de Hakynton notor' adjacentibus provenientes, moto inter venerabiles et diſcretos viros d̃num Thomam Burton, mag̃rum ſive cuſtodem hoſpitalis beati Thome martyris de Eaſtbregge, civit' Cant', ex p̃te una, et mag̃rum Willum Bynghan, clericum, reverendi viri mag̃ri Henrici Rumworth, archidiac' Cant' procuratorem ſe dicentem, ex p̃te altera; dictis p̃tibus coram nobis in quadam capella in honore beate Marie Virginis, infra dictam eccſiam Chriſti dedicata, in negotio ſupradicto inter eaſdem partes ad jura reddend' pro tribunali ſedentibus, comperentibus, prefatus Thomas Burton, mag̃er ſive cuſtos hoſpitalis ſupradicti, ſue ib̃m compitionis et intentionis affectum nobis intimavit, quod ex certis cauſis ipſum, ut aſſeruit, moventibus, etiam pro eo et ex eo quod ipſe probationes legitimas ad proband' jus et poſſeſſion' de jure aliq̃m in p̃ceptione decimar' p̃dictar' p̃ jure ſuo et hoſpitalis ſui p̃dicti munimine habuit aut habere potuit cuicunque liti ea de cauſa materia in poſterum et movende omnino cedere et renunciare voluit, palam, publice, et expreſſe. Qui quidam Thomas et mag̃r ſupradictus inſuper quandam renuntiationem in quadam cedula papiri ſcriptam in manu ſua tenens fecit et legit publicè et expreſſe ſub forma que ſequitur tenore verborum:

"In nomine Dei, Amen. Coram vobis reverendo in Chriſto patre et Dño Dño Johanne p̃miſſione divina priore eccſie Chriſti Cant' et rev'mi in Chriſto patris et Dñi Dñi Henrici Dei gratia Cant' archiep̃i totius Anglie primatis et apoſtolicè ſedis legati in remotis agenti vicario in ſpiritualibus generali: Ego, Thomas Burton, clericus, mag̃r et cuſtos hoſpit' beati Thome Martyris de Eſtbregge civitatis Cant', dico, allego, et in his ſcriptis propono, quod licet orta nuper fuerat quedam diſcentionis materia ſuper jure et poſſeſſione p̃cipiendi et habendi decimas de quibuſdam locis et pratis vocatis Cowbrokys, majori et minori, provenientes qualitercunque et p̃venturas infra fines et limites eccſie parochialis de Hakynton, Cant' diocef', adjacentibus, inter me Thomam Burton, magiſtrum ſive cuſtodem hoſpit' ſupradicti ex p̃te una, et mag̃rum Willum Bingham, reverendi viri mag̃ri Henrici Rumworth, archiep̃i Cant' p̃curatorem generalem, ex p̃te altera: Ego tamen Thomas Burton, mag̃r

magr et cuſtos hoſpital' p̃dict', omni juri, titulo, et poſſeſſioni, quod, quem, et quam habui, aut habeo, in eiſdem decimis aliqualiter vel ad eas ex certis de cauſis me in hac parte moventibus, vi nec metu inductus neque compulſus, ymmo ex mea propria et ſpontanea voluntate pur' liber' ſimpliciter, et abſolute, ex certa mea ſententia renuntio, et ab eiſdem re et verbo totaliter recedo, ipſaſque decimas et poſſeſſionem earundem, quatenus ad me nomine hoſpitalis mei p̃dicti attinent, dimitto in his ſcriptis: Nos inſuper Johannes, vicarius in ſpiritualibus ſupradictus, volentes prout ad ñrum pertinet officium partibus p̃dictis in p̃miſſis facere juſtitie complementum, et in eodem negotio ex earundem ꝑtium petitione procedentes, ex ipſius dicti Thome Burton, magri et cuſtodis hoſpital' p̃dicti conſenſu expreſſo, ꝑ jure reverendi viri dñi archidiac' ſupradicti nomine eccl̃ie parochialis de Hakynton, p̃dict' decimas feni et agiſtament' animalium et alias decimas quaſcunque de pratis, paſcuis, et paſturis ſupradictis, infra fines et limites dicte eccl̃ie de Hakynton notor' adjacentibus ꝑvenientes et ꝑventuras ꝑcipiend' et habendi ipſas vero decimas ad dictum d̃num archidiaconum nr̃e eccl̃ie ſue de Hakynton, ꝑtinuiſſe, ꝑtinere, et ꝑtinere debere in futurum ꝑnuntiamus et declaramus, dictas etiam decimas lite ſive controverſia inter ꝑtes p̃dict' pendente ſequeſtratas et ſub arto ſequeſtro in ſalva cuſtodia ex conſenſu ꝑtium p̃dictarum pariter et aſſenſu repoſitas in quorumcunque manibus exiſtant p̃fato d̃no archidiacono ſive ipſius nr̃e ꝑcuratori ſuo p̃dicto reſtituendas et deliberandas fere ꝑ jure et poſſeſſione ipſius d̃ni archiadiaconi ſupradicti ipſas decimas ſic ꝑcipend' et habend' ut p̃fertur decrevimus judicialiter tunc i᷑m, que õia et ſingula, ad quorum intereſt ſeu intereſſe poterit in futurum volumus notitiam pervenire. In quorum omnium fidem et teſtimonium p̃miſſorum ſigillum quo in ñro utimur officio, unà cum ſigno et ſubſcriptione Adam Body publici autoritate apoſtolicâ notarii et in p̃fato negotio actorum ſcribe p̃ſentibus duximus apponendum. Data et acta ſunt hec, prout ſupra ſcribuntur et recitantur, ſub anno Domini milleſimo cccc̃mo xviii°, indictione xii, pontificatus ſanctiſſimi in Chriſto patris et Dñi ñri Dñi Martini Dei ꝑvidentia pape quinti anno ſecundo, menſe Decembris die decima, in capella ſuperius recitata; p̃ſentibus diſcretis viris Johanne Dennys, domicello, Rogero Rye, et Henrico Lynde, literatis, et aliis Cant' dioc' teſtibus, ad p̃miſſa vocatis ſpecialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Adam Body, clericus Sarũ dioceſ', publicus autoritate apoſtolica notarius Cant', p̃miſſis õib' et ſingulis dum ſic ut p̃mittitur ſub anno indict' pontif' menſ' die et loco p̃dictis agebantur et fiebantur, unà cum p̃nominatis teſtibus p̃ſens interfui, eaque om̃a et ſingula ſic fieri vidi et audivi, ſcripſi, publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi, ſignoque et nr̃e meis ſoliti et conſueti demandatis p̃efati dñi vicarii in ſpiritualibus generalis ſignavi rogatus et requiſitus, in fidem et teſtimonium p̃miſſior', et conſtat mihi in nr̃io ſubſcripto de iſtarum dictionum "cuicumque ſuper" in decima et undecima lineis iſtius inſtrumenti a capite ejuſdem computandis, quos approbo ego notarius antedictus.

Ex

Ex archivis eccleſiæ Chriſti, Cantuar'. Of Bourn-Chantry.

Omnibus Sancte Matris eccle filiis ad quos p̃ſentes littere p̄venerint: Henricus, p̄miſſione divina, prior eccle Chriſti Cant', et ejuſdem loci capl̃um, ſalutem in Chriſto. Litteras venerabilis patris Dñi Walteri, Dei gratia, Cant' Archiep̃i, totius Anglie primatis, non abolitas, non cancellatas, nec in aliquâ ſuâ parte vitiatas, inſpeximus, tenorem qui ſequitur continentes. "Walterus, p̄miſſione divina, Cantuar' archiep̃us, totius Anglie primas, ſalutem et pacem in Dño ſempiternam. Inſtrumentum quoddam litteras ſive cartam p̄ Jacobum de Burr' confect' ſuper donatione et aſſignatione terrarm̃ et reddituum ad quandam Cantariam in eccl̃ia B. Petri de Lyvyngeſburn perpetuo conſtituendam per eundem Jacobum, quod hujus donationem et aſſignationem approbemus ac hujus Cantarie conſtituend' ñram ñri p̄ſentis auctoritatem et conſenſum cum inſtant' poſtulantium nobis exhibitas, non abolitas, ſed omni ſuſpicione carentes inſpeximus, ſub eo qui ſequitur tenore verborum.

"Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus ad quos p̃ſentes litteræ p̄venerint, Jacobus de Burn ſalutem in Dño. Noverit univerſitas v̄ra quod cum ſereniſſimus d̄nus ac rex ñr̃ d̄ns Edwardus, filius Edwardi, Dei gratia, rex Anglie, d̄nus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie, michi Jacobo p̃ed' conceſſerit et p̄ cartam ſuam regiam licentiam dederit ſpecialem, quod poſſim unum meſſuagium, certas terras, et redditus meos in Lyvyngeſburn, dare et aſſignare cuidam capellano divina in eccl̃ia Sñi Petri de Lyvyngeſburn celebraturo, prout in carta regia p̃dicta continetur, cujus tenor talis eſt.

"Edw. Dei gratia, rex Anglie, d̄nus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie, omnibus ad quos p̃ſentes litere p̄venerint ſalutem: Licet de comuni conſilio regni ñri ſtatutum ſit quod non liceat viris religioſis ſeu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat ſine licentia ñra et capital' d̄ni de quo res illa imediate tenetur, p̄ finem tamen quem Jacobus de Burn fecit nobiſcum, conceſſimus et licentiam dedimus p̄ nobis et heredibus ñris quantum in nobis eſt, eidem Jacobo, quod ipſe unum meſſuag', vigint' et quatuor acras terre, et ſex ſolidatas, et octo denariatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Lyvyngeſburn dare poſſit et aſſignare cuidam capellano divina ſingulis diebus in eccl̃ia Sñi Petri de Lyvyngeſborn, p̄ animabus ipſius Jacobi et Joannis filii Euſtathii de Burn, et animabus patrum et matrum et anteceſſorum et heredum ſuorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, celebraturo; habend' et tenend' eidem capellno et ſucceſſoribus ſuis capellanis divina ſingulis diebus in eccl̃ia p̃dict' p̄ animabus p̃dict' celebratur' in perpetuum: Et eidem capellno quod ipſe p̃dicta meſſuagium, terram, et redditum cum pertinentiis a p̃fato Jacobo recipere poſſit, et tenere ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis p̃d' in p̄petuum, ſicut p̃dictum eſt, tenore p̃ſent' ſimiliter licentiam dedimus ſpecialem. Nolentes quod p̃dictus Jacobus vel heredes ſui, aut p̃dictus capellanus, ſeu ſucceſſores ſui p̃dicti, ratione ſtatuti p̃dicti per nos vel heredes ñros inde occaſionentur, moleſtentur in aliquo, ſeu graventur. Salvis tamen capitalibus d̄nis foedi illius ſervitiis inde debitis et conſuetis. In cujus rei teſtimonium has l̃ras ñras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm' 2do die Decembris anno regni ñri ſeptimo."

Ego Jacobus p̃dictus, Dei nomine invocato, pro ſalute anime mee et corporis mei et p̄ ſalute animarum Joannis filii Euſtathii de Burn, patrum et matrum, anteceſſorum et heredum ñrorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, do et aſſigno uni capellano divina ſingulis diebus in eccl̃ia p̃dicta, pro anima mea et animabus nominatis

minatis ſuperius celebraturo, unum meſſuagium meum quod habeo in Lyvynſburn. Item, 24 acras terre in Lyvynſburn p̃dicta. Item, ſex ſolidatas et octo denariatas redditus cum pertinentiis, qui redditus exſurgit de talibus locis exiſtentibus in Lyvynſburn p̃nominata, viz. inter meſſuag' Nicholai Rauf verſus Weſt, et terram heredum Willi Champeneis verſus Eaſt, habend' et tenend' dict' meſſuag' cum terris et redditibus p̃dictis eidem capellño et ſucceſſoribus ſuis capellnis divina ſingulis diebus in ecclia p̃d' p animabus p̃d' celebratur' in ꝑpetuum; ſalvis tamen capitalibus d̃nis feodi illius ſervitiis inde debitis et conſuetis. Donationem autem et aſſignationem p̃dictam factam ſub modo et forma ſubſcriptis, viz. quod liceat mihi prius donationem et aſſignationem meam p̃dict' primum capellñum ad p̃miſſa ydoneum, et ſic deinceps ſucceſſores ipſius capellan' quam diu vixero infra menſem a tempore vacationis d̃no Cant' archiep̃o qui pro tempore fuerit, loci dyoceſano, ſede plena, et d̃nis priori et capitlo Cant', ſi ſedes Cant' vacare contigerit, p̃ſentare, poſt deceſſum vero meum volo, quod liceat heredibus meis infra hujus menſem ad ipſam Cantariam, cum eam vacare contigerit, dicto d̃no archiep̃o, ſede plena, ac ea vacante, ipſis d̃nis priori et capitlo, perſonam ydoneam p̃ſentare; et ſi forte contigerit, quod ego p̃d' Jacobus infra dictum menſem, dum vixero, aut heredes mei poſt mortem meam infra menſem hujuſmodi ſic ut p̃diximus non duxerimus p̃ſentare idoneum capellnum, tunc volo, conſentio, ſtatuo, et ordino, quod p̃d' d̃nus archiep̃us ſede plena, ac p̃fati dñi prior et capitulum ſede vacante, ipſam Cantariam conferant capellno ydoneo, qui ſciat, velit, et valeat diebus ſingulis, ſicut p̃mittitur, divina in ecclia p̃d' celebrare illa vice. Ita tamen, quod ſalva ſemper ſit p̃dicto Jacobo et heredibus ſuis p̃ſentatio dicte Cantarie in forma p̃dicta. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum meum p̃ſentibus appoſui: Hiis teſtibus, Hen' de Burn, Joanne de Shelwyngge, Joanne filio Euſtathii de Burn, Willo de Hegham, Willo filio ſuo, Thoma de Northington, Alano de Nobles, Thoma Pykeril, Radulpho Patrick, Joanne, Willo, Rogero, et Thoma, filiis Thome de Grenehill, Joanne de Walmer, clerico, et aliis."

Nos vero hujuſmodi donationem et aſſignationem, quantum in nobis eſt, applicantes ad Cantar' p̃dict, ut p̃mittitur, conſtruend' ñram autoritatem et conſenſum tenore p̃ſentium impartimur, jure et dignitate ecclie ñre Cant' in omnibus ſemper ſalvis. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum hiis ſris apponi fecimus. Dat' apud Northfleet, vj kal. Maii, A. D. M.CCC.XIIII.

Nos autem hujus donationem, aſſignationem, et approbationem, quantum in nobis eſt, ratas habentes pariter et acceptas eas, prout in ſris originalibus rationabiliter continentur, tenore p̃ſent' confirmamus: Salvis in o͂ibus juribus dignitatibus privilegiis et libertatibus ñris et eccle ñre Cant' p̃d' tam ſede plena quàm vacante. In cujus rei teſtimonium p̃ſentibus ſris ſigillum ñrum duximus apponend': Dat' in capitulo ñro ſexto die menſis Maii, A. D. ſupradicto.

Ex Archivis ecclesie Christi Cant'.

Visitatio hospitalis per Thomam Priorem, &c.

THOMAS, permissione divina, prior eccle Christi Cant', et ejusdem loci conventus, dilecto nobis in Christo Thome Chichele Archip̃o Cant', salutem in Autore salutis. Cum vacant' ecclia antedicta ꝑ mortem r̃mi in Christo Patris et Dñi Dñi Joannis miseracõne divina ep̃i Sc̃e Ruffine, S. Sc̃e eccle Romane Cardinalis, Cant' Archiep̃i, totius Angliæ primatis, et Aplice sedis beati, universa ac omnimodo jurisdictio eccle Christi p̃d' que jam dicto r̃mo Patri ceterisque ejusdem eccle Archiep̃is ante eum et ꝓ tempore existentibus ꝑtinuit, nobis ꝓ nunc competere dinoscatur. Nosque dicta durante vacatione capitulariter congregati, de ñro unanimo consensu, decrevimus ꝓut decrevessimus, ecclam Christi antedict' civitatemque atque dioc' Cant' ex causis rationalibus ꝓ tunc animum nostrum ad hoc moventibus ꝑ nos nostrosve saltem commissarios fori visitandas, easque tunc actualiter visitavimus. Atque inter cetera in dicta ñra visitatione compta invenimus ac plenius intelleximus prout meminerimus atque intelleximus, fructus, redditus, ꝓventus, ac emolumenta hospitalis beate ac gloriose virginis Marie atque Sc̃i Thome martyris de Eastbrigge vulgariter nuncupati civitat' Cant' p̃d', cujus mag̃r seu custos ẽe dinosceris: quod quidem hospitale ꝓ tunc realiter visitavimus multipliciter decrevisse. Nec non memorati hospitalis considerate fundationis tempore, onerumque in ipsa fundatione ac de post eidem hospitali ac mag̃ris seu custodibus ejusdem impositorum, in posterumque ꝑ ipsum hospitale, dictive hospitalis mag̃ros seu custodes supportandum non mediocriter diminuta, dyrumperata ac minorata existere, prout in nonnullis aliis dict' Cantuar' dioces' locis cognovimus, ac in locis dominiisque ñris propriis plus satis expti sumus; ac infra ambitum sive septa dicti hospitalis ñris oculis ꝓ tunc conspeximus domos diversas onerosas supervacuas, desertas, inutiles, atque superfluas consistere, et quas depauperatione et diminutione emolumentorum p̃dict' ac onerum supportandorum quantitate ponderatis atque diligenter ꝑ nos pensatis plus nocere quàm prodesse, plus consumere quàm ꝓficere, plenius ꝓ tunc cognovimus. Et p̃sertim duas ex capelle dicti hospitalis ꝑte australi constitutas et eidem capelle contiguas: Quasque servatis in hâc parte singulis de mag̃ro servandas supfluas, sup̃vacuas, onerosas, et inutiles tunc ꝑ ñrum decretnm atque sententiam ib̃m tunc pronunciavimus existere. Tibi igitur ut jam dictas domos dicti hospitalis supfluas et inutiles demoliri et de reliquiis et residuis earundem ceteras dicti hospitalis domos necessarias reficere, reparare, ac emendare, reliquias ac residua hujusmodi in usus dicti hospitalis necessarios com̃ittere liceat tunc ib̃m declaravimus, et ex super abundanti tenore p̃sentium plenius declaramus, et super p̃missis ꝑte fiendis ñras autoritatem et licentiam concedimus speciales. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum ñrum quo utimur ad causas p̃sentibus duximus apponend'. Dat' Cant', 4to die mensis Maii. A. D. 1454.

Universis Sc̃e matris ecclie filiis ad quos p̃sens scriptum ꝑvenerit frater Petrus, rector hospitalis Sc̃i Thome de Eastbridge in Cant', salt'. Noverit universitas v̄ra me de consensu fratrum ñrorum remisisse Cresseo Judeo et heredibus suis omnes querelas et actiones mihi et fratribus ñris contra eum vel suos competentes occasione domûs

vel

vel fundamenti vel muri quem in parte orientali capite capelle ñre edificavit, ita quod occaſione p̃dict' edificii nunquam de cetero ex p̃te ñra vel ſucceſſorum ñrorum illi vel heredibus ſuis aliqua queſtio movebitur in curiâ Chriſtianitatis vel ſeculari: facta autem fuit iſta remiſſio vel quieta clamatio, A. D. 1236, menſ' Maii; ſalvis nobis actionibus ñris, ſi in poſterum contra nos vel domum ñrum deliquerit. Valeat univerſitas v̄ra ſemper in Dño. Interfuerat autem huic remiſſioni mag̃r Wills penitentiarius, Wills rector de Livyngeſborn, &c.

Hoc ſcriptum ñ tradatur Creſſeo Judeo nec heredis' ſuis, ni rector et fratres hoſpitalis S̃ti Thome Martyris eos impetierint de muro vel edificiis domus Mainerii; et ſi eum ſuper hec impetierit, reddatur ei vel ſuis ad ſui defenſionem.

In the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the land and tenements belonging to the hoſpital, yea, the very hoſpital itſelf, being converted into tenements, were ſeized upon, and let out by private perſons, till archbiſhop Parker, in the 20th year of her reign, by his pious and prudent care, reſtored it again to pious and charitable uſes; and made new ſtatutes and ordinances for the better government of the ſame, ſuch as in wiſdom he did contrive, being not only ſuitable to the then times, but alſo agreeable to the firſt deſign of the foundation of the hoſpital; and to the former ſtatutes of Archbiſhop Stratford, as far as could be; of which I have tranſcribed this following copy out of the original, now in my hands.

" UNIVERSIS Sancte Matris eccle filiis, p̃ſentes literas inſpecturis, viſuris, vel audituris, Matheus divinâ p̣videntia Canturiens' Archiep̃s, totius Angliæ primas et metropolitanus, verus et indubitatus patronus hoſpitalis pauperum de Eaſtbridge civitatis Cantuarie, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam.

" Paſtoralis officii debitum meritò nos ſolicitat ut locorum piorum nobis potiſſime ſubditorum comoditatibus, his p̃ſertim que ad divini cultus augmentum ac miſerabilium p̣ſonarum ſuſtentationem p̣tinent, quantum cum Deo poſſumus, opportune proviſionis remedio ſubveniamus, ut ea que ab initio piè fundata et ſtabilita, vel temporum mutatione et diuternitate vel rectorum negligentiâ in abuſum vergere dinoſcuntur, vel in priſtinum ſtatum et decorem (quantum convenit) reſtituantur et reſtaurentur, vel pro tempore, &c. p̃ſentis rerum ſtatûs racõne in melius convertantur, et reformentur.

" Inter alia autem dicti hoſpitalis patronatus cura nos ſolicitos reddit eò quod hoſpitale p̃dict' p quoſdam p̃deceſſores ñros pro receptione nocturna ac aliqua ſuſtentationem pauperum perigrinantium ad dictam civitatem confluentium fundatum,

ac dotatum exſtitit, ac nonnullis legibus, ſtatutis, ac ordinationibus ſtabilitum e confirmatum, quorum aliqua p̄ſentibus temporibus minimè conveniunt, alia ve tuſtate et mutatione temporis a priore inſtituto fiunt aliena, nonnulla rectorum ſive magrorum dicti hoſpitalis incuriâ, fraude, ſive negligentia in diſſuetudinem abierunt. Bona etiam (ſicut accepimus) nemora, poſſeſſiones, ac alia jura dicti hoſpitalis de veriſimile dilapidationi et diſſipationi ſubjiciuntur. Et, quod miſerrimum eſt, pauperes juſtis elemoſynis ibm defrauduntur.

" Nos igitur debito officii ñri excitati, zeloque charitatis accenſi, ſuper ſtatus dicti hoſpitalis ac ad reformationem dictorum defectuum procedere intendentes, fundationes, ordinationes, dotationes, ſtatuta, ac munimenta dicti hoſpitalis, et p̄ſertim quaſdam ordinationes Johannis Stratford quondam Cantuar' Archiep̄i p̄deceſſoris ñri ſub dat' xxiii° die menſis Septemb' A. D. 1342, et tranſlationis dicti patris anno nono, in medium proferri juſſimus, eiſque diligenter ac maturè inſpectis, penſatis, et intellectis, ac cum p̄ſentium rerum ſtatu collatis, interponentes eam autoritatem addendi et detrahendi dict' ordinationibus, eaſque mutandi et corrigendi, que nobis et ſucceſſoribus ñris Archiep̄is Cant', in literis dictarum ordinationum reſervata eſt, habito primitus ſuper hoſpital' p̄dict' diligenti tractatu, comunicatione, ac matura deliberatione, ſervatis p̄ nos omnibus de jure in hac parte ſervandis, ad honorem Dei, p̄petuam rei memoriam, ac dict' hoſpitalis comodum et utilitatem, ſic duximus ordinandum et ordinamus in hunc, qui ſequitur, modum.

" Imprimis, viz. Quod p̄ nos et ſucceſſores ñros Cantuar' archiepiſcopos talis vir nominetur et p̄ficiatur talis magr hoſpital' p̄dict', qui pro tempore hujuſmodi admiſſionis fuerit Comiſſarius generalii in civitate Cantuar' p̄ dictum archiep̄um qui pro tempore fuerit nominandus, qui etiam in ſacro preſbyteratûs ordine conſtitutus fuerit (niſi aliter ſecum diſpenſatum fuerit) et non diutius ibm magr hoſpitalis p̄dict' ſit, niſi quam fuerit Comiſſarius archiep̄i.

" Et quod infra unum menſem poſtquam dict' hoſpital' adeptus fuerit de ſingulis ipſius hoſpitalis bonis ſigillatim et ſpecificè plenum conficiet inventorium, cujus veram copiam nobis et ſucceſſoribus ñris quàm citò comodè poterit exhibebit, atque ſingulis annis inter feſtum Sancti Michaelis archangeli et duodecimum diem menſis Novembris proximè ſequentis, de adminiſtratione bonorum, fructuum, proventionum, jurium, et reddituum dicti hoſpitalis pro anno finito in feſto Sc̄i Michaelis antedicto nobis et ſucceſſoribus ñris, ſeu alicui alteri ad hoc p̄ nos deputato, plenam et diſtinctam racōnem reddat cum requiſitus fuerit.

" Volumus p̄terea quod ad dicti magri diſpoſitionem et curam ſolicitam fructus, redditus, et proventus, dictique totius hoſpitalis regimen, quàm diu ibm p̄dictus magr fuerit cum moderamine p̄tineant infra ſcripto; viz. quod ad placitum domini archiep̄o pro tempore exiſtentis manebit et reſidens erit in domo manſionali hoſpitalis p̄dicti, vel in manerio ſuo de Blene vel Hoth Court, et de reddit' et proventionibus terrarum et poſſeſſionum hoſpit' p̄d' p̄cipiet et habebit ſingulis annis ſex libras, tredecim ſolidos, et quatuor denarios, et xii caractat' boſci de nemoribus p̄tinentibus manerio ſive firma de Hoth Court.

" Et quamdiu in pace vivitur ſine bello ſingulis diebus Veneris non feriatis horâ nonâ, et ſi feriati fuerint, horâ duodecima p̄ totum anni circulum abſque aliqua omiſſione ibm p̄dictus magr hoſpitalis predicti p̄ ſe vel p̄ legitimum deputatum ſuum triginta pauperibus et maximè indigentibus de civitate Cantuarienſi oriundis vel ibm diu habitantibus in aliquo loco convenienti intra limites hoſpitii pauperum

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p̃dicti congregat' ad oſtium ſive in domo hoſpitii ñri Cantuarienſis, omni carnal affectione ſemotâ, ſupra quo conſcientiam ejus oneramus, triginta denarios dabit' partim habendo reſpectum ad commendationem pretoris oppidi Cantuarienſis p̱ tempore exiſtentis.

" Hoc tamen obſervatum volumus, quod nullus dictorum triginta pauperum eo tempore ſit in altero ñrorum hoſpitalium de Harboldown vel Sc̃i Joannis apud Northgate in civitate p̃dict': illos enim (quoniam aliàs ñre eleemoſyne p̱ticipes ſunt) ab iſta diſtributione penitùs excludemus.

" Verum ſi tempus inciderit quando bellum gerendum eſt, ità quod milites p̱ civitat' Cantuar' tranſire contigerint, quàm primum hujuſmodi bellum publice fuerit denuntiatum dict' diſtributio trigiuta denariorum quolibet die Veneris protinus ceſſabit quamdiu hujuſmodi bellum duraverit, et ad tres menſes poſt, et ad ſublevandos milites valetudinarios bellove leſos p̱ dictam civitatem proficiſcentes et redeuntes in dicto hoſpitali quotidie ad ſum̃am quatuor denariorum pro numero ſingulorum dierum in anno de exitibus, redditibus, p̱ventibus, et bonis hoſpitalis p̃dicti volumus expendi.

" Sani vero illuc accedentes non habentes de ſuo p̱ noctem unam recipiantur. Valetudinarios autem (modo ne leproſi ſint) cum ſanis confluentes tam ad moram, quàm ad vite ſubſidia juxta eſtimationem p̃dictam p̱cipiendam ſanis volumus anteferri. Quod ſi dierum aliquo in uſus p̃dictos pauperum militum de exitibus, redditibus, proventionibns, et bonis hoſpitalis ipſius, quia nullos vel paucos hujuſmodi illuc contigerit declinare ad eſtimationem p̃dictam non expendatur ordinamus et volumus quod diebus aliis ſeu temporibus copioſioris adventus pauperum p̃dict' iõm, quod minus diebus p̃cedentibus eſſe expenſum, in ampliori receptione ſubſidiorumque neceſſariorum et miniſtratione pauperum hujuſmodi juxta modum ſuperius annotatum ſuppleatur taliter cum effectu ut quotannis tàm pacis quàm belli temporibus in uſu tam pio et laudabili de exitibus, redditibus, proventionibus, et bonis hoſpit' p̃dict, ad ſum̃am quatuor denariorum p̱ quolibet anni tempore die diſcretione previa, integraliter et fideliter erogetur.

" Qui in fata iõm decedent in cemiterio ñra Cantuar' eccl̃ie ſepeliantur loco ad hoc antiquitus deſignato.

" Cautum inſuper eſto ne dictum hoſpitale, quod ſolummodo in pauperum peregrinorum uſum primitus fundatum eſt, oneretur aliquando quod habitationem pauperibus in civitate Cantuar' vel ſuburbiis ejuſdem degentibus aut illis, qui p̱ aliquod tempus proximè p̃teritum in eiſdem aut intra ſeptem miliaria a dictâ civitate habitâſſe comprobentur.

" In hoſpitali autem p̃dict' duodecem lectos competentes cum ſuis pertinentibus ordinamus debere perpetuò conſiſtere ad uſum confluentium pauperum militum hujuſmodi, ac mulierem aliquam honeſte vite, que quadraginta annorum etatem ad minus exceſſerit, miniſterio hujuſmodi pauperum pro eo tempore tam in lectis quàm vite neceſſariis, ut p̃mittitur, miniſtraturam eſſe volumus, cui mulieri miniſtretur de exitibus, redditibus, proventionibus, et bonis dicti hoſpital' prout mag̃ro videbitur opportunum.

" Sint p̃terea in dicto hoſpitali duo libri, quorum alter ſit inſtar kalendarii in quo numerus pauperum iõm pernoctantium, eorum valetudo, et pecunie illis erogate aſſiduè annotentur, quem librum mag̃r exhibebit ſingulis annis nobis et ſucceſſoribus.

ceſſoribus ñris, unà cum computo ſuo de terris, tenementis, et aliis profictis ad dictum hoſpitale ꝑtinentibus, tempore ſuperius expreſſo et limitato: In altero dies, mens', annus, et nomina in hoſpitali ꝑdicto morantium, diligenter inſcribantur.

" Volumus inſuper et ordinamus quod in domo aliqua dicto hoſpital' ſpectant' cuſtodietur ſchola ꝑ magrum hoſpitalis ꝑdict' ꝑ tempore exiſtent' vel aliquem alium ſubſtituend': ꝑ eum ad hoc officium idoneum, in quâ ipſe liberè et gratis docebit et inſtruet, ſeu doceri vel inſtrui faciet de tempore in tempus pueros ſupra etatem ſeptem annorum et infra etatem octodecim annorum ad legendum, cantandum, et pulchrè ſcribendum, et ꝑſertim in cantando et ſcribendo dumodo quilibet hujuſmodi puer in ſcholâ ꝑdicta ultra quatuor annos non manebit, et quod in ſchola ꝑdicta ñ inſtruatur ſeu doceatur ſimul ultra numerum viginti puerorum. Et hoc liberè aut gratis, prout dicto magro hoſpitalis ꝑdicti placuerit, et cum ſubſtituto ſuo concordatum fuerit.

" Volumus etiam quod in diebus ferialibus ter quâlibet hebdomadâ omnes pueri ꝑdicti precationes in capellâ hoſpitalis ꝑdicti altâ voce canendo dicent, vel litaniam vel alias ſolemnes orationes breves juxta ordinationem magri qui pro tempore fuerit.

" Volumus etiam quod poſtquam ſolutio decem librarum ꝑ annum Wilhelmi Sworder nuper magri hoſpitalis ꝑdict', quam jam ex conceſſione quâdam occupat, legitime ceſſabit, ſeu determinata fuerit, ex tunc in ꝑpetuum dictus magr dicti hoſpitalis dabit et ſolvet ſupradictis pueris ſufficientia papyrum, calamos, et atramentum, et alios libros maxime congruentes ꝑ eorum uſu in ſacello.

" Proviſo quod inſtructor puerorum tam in ſcribendo quam in legendo et cantando ꝑ magrum ſemper deputandus ſit collector redditum dicti hoſpitalis, qui pro tempore ſuo ꝑ hujuſmodi collectione ꝑ ſingulis annis recipiet xxvj s. viij d. cum una liberatura ꝑ magrum illi quotannis donanda tali qualem aliis ſervis ſuis in futurum daturus eſt, et quod recipiet ꝑ labore inſtructionis ſue ꝑdicte quatuor libras annuatim ſibi ſolvendas.

" Proviſo etiam, quod ꝑdict' magr hoſpitalis ꝑdicti, ſi ipſe in edibus hoſpital' ꝑdict' habitare vel noluerit, vel non poſſit, quod tunc rector eccle Sti Andree in civitate Cantuarienſ' vel ſubſtitutus ſuus ꝑferatur ad habitationem in eiſdem domibus pro annali redditu xxvis. viiid. et non amplius: modo idoneus ad idem officium inſtructoris puerorum fuerit ꝑ magrum hoſpitalis et decanum eccle Cant' qui ꝑ tempore fuerit, ſemper examinandus et approbandus.

" Volumus ꝑterea quod ex redditibus annuis hoſpitalis ꝑdicti ſolvatur duobus ſcholaſticis in collegio Corporis Chriſti et beate Marie in Cantabrigia inſtruendis, juxta eam firmam que indenturis quibuſdam convenit inter magrum hoſpitalis ꝑdicti, et magrum et ſocios collegii ꝑdicti, quamdiu terminus annorum hujuſmodi indenture durabit, et eo modo eligantur et ꝑficiantur, quomodo in ꝑdictis indenturis exponitur et declaratur.

" Et ne hec ñra ordinatio poſthac veniat in oblivionem, vel negligatur, quin ſemper temporibus futuris ſumma ſex librarum et decem ſolidorum ad uſus pauperum tam pacis quam belli tempore quotannis expendatur, et quod ꝺ̄ibus expenſis et receptis rite computatis, tam ꝑ oneribus ſupra dictis, quam ꝑ reparationibus dicti hoſpitalis et aliis rebus eidem ꝑtinentibus, quod reſiduum fuerit ſemper inter

pauperes

pauperes distribuatur, ita ut distributio eorum vel augeri vel diminui possit, juxta estimationem bonorum ꝑvenientium hospitalis p̃dicti.

" Volumus etiam quod magr̃ dicti hospitalis qui pro tempore fuerit ꝑ se vel ꝑ alium singulis annis uno aliquo die dominico inter festum Omnium Sanctorum et festum Natalis Domini ante distributionem pauperibus erogandam clare et distincte pronunciabit Anglice hanc ñram ordinationem incipiendo ab eo loco, *Volumus præterea quod ad dict' magistri dispositionem et curam sollicitam fructus*, &c.—legendo ad istam usque clausulam, *Volumus etiam quod magister*, &c.

" Et ad ordinationem p̃sentem in singulis suis articulis, prout est possibile, fideliter observandam, et quatenus in eo est facere fieri observandam, nec non de corrodiis, pensionibus, terris, possessionibus, nemoribus, aut bonis mobilibus, immobilibus, seu juribus ipsius hospital' non vendendis, concedendis in ꝑpetuum, vel ad tempus donandis vel ad firmam dimittendis et locandis, vel alio quovis alienationis titulo non alienandis, nobis et successoribus ñris archiep̃is Cantuar' inconsultis et non consentientibus ad hoc expresse ꝑ scriptum ñrum hoc testan' ꝑ quoscunque magros hospitalis p̃dict' quibus ejus regimen co̅mittetur, in posterum volumus et ordinamus in co̅missionibus singulis de ipso faciendis eisdem corporale ad sanctum Dei Evangelium prestari juramentum.

" Proviso semper, quod si magis expediens videbitur Archiep̃o qui pro tempore fuerit, ut suffraganeus ejus ad idem hospitale promoveatur, quod tunc ex eo casu ipse suffraganeus p̃feratur omnibus aliis ad ejusdem hospitalis p̃fecturam, cum conditionibus supradictis, etiamsi co̅missarius qui ꝑ tempore fuerit habeat firmam manerii de Blene et Hothe Courte ad co̅modum et usum suum. Co̅missionem autem hospitalis p̃dict' si facta fuerit alteri quam suffragraneo vel co̅missario qui ꝑ tempore fuerit, vel p̃dicto non exacto seu p̃stito juramento, fore volumus ipso jure irritam et inanem.

" Reservata nobis et successoribus ñris archiep̃is Cantuar' hujusmodi ordinationi ñre addendi, detrahendi, eamque mutandi et corrigendi, prout expedire videbitur, plenaria potestate.

" Actum et datum in manerio ñro de Lambhith vicesimo mensis Maii, A. D. 1569, et nostre consecrationis, a. x^o.

MATTHEUS Cantuar'".

These Ordinations and Statutes were contrived to agree, as far as might be, with the original foundation of the hospital, and with the former statutes made by Archbishop Stratford, as will appear by the following particulars, in which they are compared together.

STRATFORD.

Et si votivus ñr invalescat affectus, decus et co̅modum locorum ad miserabilium ꝑsonarum et pauperum receptionem et

PARKER.

Pastoralis officii debitum merito nos sollicitat ut locorum priorum nobis potissime subditorum co̅moditatibus his ꝑsertim

STRATFORD.

ſuſtentationem divinique cultus augmentum providè deputatorum nobis potiſſimè ſubditorum quatenus poſſumus ꝑ curare: Tamen conſervatio et relevamen neceſſarium hoſpit' de Eaſtbridge ꝑ beatum et glorioſum martyrem fundati antiquitus et dotati—pro pauperum peregrinorum Cantuar' confluentium receptione nocturnâ, et ſuſtentatione aliquali.

— ꝑ ipſius hoſpitalis incuriam mag̃rorum, qui nemora ejus proſternunt, eaque et alia jura, poſſeſſiones, et bona illius tam mobilia quam im̃obilia variis alienari modis temere p̃ſumunt—in domibus etiam ſuis deformitates evidentes in tantum patitur et ruinas—
— peregrinos admittere non valebit—
—Nos ad ꝑpetuam rei memoriam ſuper his certos modum et formam in hoſpit' p̃d' in ꝑpetuum obſervandos edere ſeu conſtituere duximus, et taliter ordinamus, viz.

Quod in ipſo hoſp' ꝑ nos et ſucceſſores ñros archiep' Cant' ꝑſonatur ſeu p̃ficiatur talis mag̃r, qui tempore, quò ponetur ſeu ꝑficietur eidem, ſit in ſacerdotali ordine conſtitutus.

Mag̃rum etiam quemlibet hujuſmodi cum ipſum hoſp' primo adeptus fuerit intra menſem ſeq' prox' de ipſius hoſp' bonis ſingulis ſigillatim et ſpecifice inventarium plenum conficere, ipſiuſque copiam infra menſem eundem tradere.—

Annis ſingulis inter Sc̃i Mich' et Omnium Sanctorum feſta de adminiſtratione ſuâ reddere plenam et diſtinctam volumus rationem.

PARKER.

p̃ſertim que ad divini cultus augmentum ac miſerabilum ꝑſonarum ſuſtentationem ꝑtinent, quantò cum Deo poſſumus opportuno proviſionis remedio ſubveniamus, ut ea que ab initio piè fundata vel ſtabilita.—

Inter alias autem hoſpit' patronatus cura nos ſolicitos reddit—
—pro receptione nocturna et aliqua ſuſtentatione pauperum peregrinantium ad dictam civitatem confluentium fundatum.
—Bona etiam, ſicut accepimus, nemora, poſſeſſiones, ac alia jura dicti hoſpitalis de veriſimile dilapidationi et diſſipationi ſubjiciuntur—
—et, quod miſerrimum eſt, pauperes juſtis elemoſinis ib̃m defraudantur.

—Ad perpetuam rei memoriam, ac dicti hoſpitalis com̃odum et utilitatem, ſic duximus ordinand', et ordinamus, in hunc qui ſequitur modum, viz.

Quod per nos vel ſucceſſores ñros Cantuar' archiep̃os vir nominetur et p̃ficiatur futurus mag̃r hoſp' p̃d', qui ꝑ tempore hujuſmodi admiſſionis—in ſacro preſbyteratus ordine conſtitutus fuerit.

Et quod infra unum menſem poſtquam dictum hoſp' de ſingulis ipſius hoſp' bonis ſigillatim et ſpecifice plenum conficiet inventarium, cujus veram copiam, quam cito commode poterit, exhibebit.

Atque ſingulis annis intra feſtum Sc̃i Mich' Archi, et 12 diem Novembr' proxime ſeq' de adminiſtratione bonorum, fructuum, proventionum, jurium et reddit' dict' hoſp' ꝑ anno finito in feſto Sc̃i Mich' antedicto, nobis et ſucceſſ' ñris, ſeu alicui alteri ad hoc per nos deputato, plenam et diſtinctam rac̃onem reddat, cum requiſitus fuerit.

Ordi-

Ordinamus p̃terea quod ad dicti mag̃ri diſpoſitionem et curam ſolicitam, fructus, redditus, et proventus, dictique totius hoſp' regimen pertineant, cum moderamine infra ſcripto in peregrinorum uſus, ad ipſorum vite ſubſidium, diebus ſingulis ad 4 denarium eſtimationem de bonis hoſp' p̃dict' volumus expendi.

In fata decedentes ibm in cemiterio ñre Cantuar' eccle ſepeliantur in loco ad hoc antiquitus ſignato.

Sani peregrini pauperes accedentes ibm p̱ noctem unam recipiantur, duntaxat p̱ peregrinos valetudinarios pauperes illuc confluentes cum ſanis tam ad moram quàm ad vite ſubſidia in eſtimationem p̃dictam p̱cipienda ſanis anteferri volumus.

Quod ſi dierum aliquo in uſus p̃dict' peregrinorum de bonis hoſp', &c. verbatim.

In hoſpit' autem p̃dicto 12 lectos competentes ordinamus.

Ac mulierem aliquam honeſte vite, &c. verbatim.

Et ad ordinationem p̃ſentem in ſingulis ſuis p̱ticulis, &c. verbatim.

Reſervata nobis, &c. verbatim.

Volumus etiam quod ad dicti mag̃ri diſpoſitionem et curam ſolicitam, fructus, redditus, et proventus, dictique totius hoſp' regimen pertineant, cum moderamine infra ſcripto ad ſublevandos milites valetudinarios bellove leſos p̱ dictam civitatem proficiſcentes, vel redeuntes, ad ſum̃am 4d. p̱ numero ſingulorum dierum in anno.

Qui in fata ibm decedent in cemiterio ñre eccle Cant' ſepeliantur in loco ad hoc antiquitus ſignato.

Sani illuc accedentes, ñ habentes de ſuo, p̱ noctem recipiantur unam, valetudinarios autem, modo ne leproſi ſint, cum ſanis confluentes tam ad moram quàm ad vite ſubſidia juxta eſtimationem p̃dictam ſanis volumus anteferri.

Quod ſi dierum aliquo in uſus p̃dict' pauperum militum de bonis hoſp', &c. verbatim.

In hoſp' p̃d' 12 lectos competentes, &c. verbatim.

Ac mulierem aliquam honeſte vite, verbatim.

Et ordinationem p̃ſentem in ſingulis ſuis articulis, &c. verbatim.

Reſervata nobis, &c. verbatim.

Inſtead of "poor pilgrims," Archbiſhop Parker provides for "poor and maimed ſoldiers, that ſhould paſs forward and back-"ward through Canterbury;" after the ſame manner in which pilgrims were provided for; which was a fit and ſeaſonable alteration; becauſe now pilgrims ceaſed to reſort hither; but the frequent wars between England and France cauſed frequent marches of ſoldiers to paſs through the city.

Some brief Remarks upon the STATUTES and ORDINANCES of Archbiſhop PARKER.

1. He had a particular regard to the intention of the founder of this hoſpital, and in correſpondence thereunto he appointed 4d. a day, for every day of the year, to be expended in the lodging and entertaining of poor, ſick, and maimed ſoldiers, inſtead of poor pilgrims; and in thoſe times there were frequent marches of ſoldiers through Canterbury, by reaſon of the wars between England and France. But becauſe wars ſometimes ceaſe, and in times of peace ſuch objects of charity ſeem more rare, and thereby, for want of ſick ſoldiers to be relieved, the money raiſed by the hoſpital-rents might be employed poſſibly to private uſes, and the charity deſigned thereby might be altogether perverted; he prevents this by appointing in times of peace 30d. to be paid every week to 30 poor people at the hoſpital-door on Fridays, at nine in the morning, if it be no holyday, and at twelve, if it be a holyday; the reaſon was, that the poor might not wait for alms at the hoſpital-door at ſuch hours as prayers were celebrated in the cathedral church [1].

He appoints alſo xii beds, to be maintained in the hoſpital for the convenience of ſuch poor or ſick ſoldiers as ſhould reſort thither; and an aged woman, of honeſt report, to look after the beds, and to provide neceſſaries for the poor and ſick that ſhould lodge in them.

2. He had a ſingular regard to the quality of the maſter who ſhould preſide in the hoſpital, and be intruſted with a faithful diſpenſation of ſo great charities as this hoſpital did afford; he muſt be one ordained in the holy prieſthood; he muſt be a prieſt of great note and dignity, either the commiſſary-general, or the lord biſhop ſuffragan for the time being; he muſt, at his admiſſion, take an oath for a faithful diſcharge of his office

[1] By this it appears, that in queen Elizabeth's reign divine ſervice was performed in the cathedral on holydays only.

in

in governing the ſaid hoſpital; he muſt make and deliver a perfect inventory of all the goods belonging to the hoſpital; and he muſt once a year (if it be required of him) paſs his accompts concerning his faithful adminiſtration of his truſt.

3. That the goods and rents of the hoſpital may ſeem at the maſter's own pleaſure, he is limited by the ſtatutes to a certain ſalary; namely, 6l. 13s. 4d. which is properly his own; and he cannot honeſtly take to himſelf any more of the hoſpital rents to his own private uſe: only, beſides this ſum, he is allowed 12 loads of wood, a ſmall and poor ſalary for the undertaking ſo great an office! ſo that the maſter by this ſmall ſalary ſhews, that he undertakes the care and trouble of this hoſpital more for charity-ſake than for the ſake of gain and profit to himſelf.

4. For ſuch as die in the hoſpital, he confirms the grant of being buried in the church-yard belonging to the cathedral, as of old before was granted unto them.

5. He appoints two books, in one of which were regiſtered the number, names, &c. of ſuch as ſhould lodge within the hoſpital, at the charge of the hoſpital. In the other, the day, month, year, and names of thoſe that die in the hoſpital were to be regiſtered.

6. Becauſe ignorance had univerſally overſpread the face of the world, for the promoting of learning and knowledge, he appointed a ſchool to be kept in the ſaid hoſpital, wherein 20 poor children were to be taught to read, ſing, and write, gratis, and to be furniſhed with books, pens, ink, and paper accordingly, at the charge of the hoſpital; and he appoints a competent ſalary for the teacher of the ſaid children.

7. He enjoins thrice a week prayers to be ſaid in the chapel of the hoſpital; and the children to be preſent at the ſame, and to ſing the prayers with a loud voice.

8. He appoints exhibitions for two ſcholars in Bene't College,

in Cambridge, to be paid out of the hoſpital revenues towards the maintaining of them in the univerſity.

9. After all theſe payments and charges, as alſo the charges of reparations and other neceſſary expences, the remainder of the money, which ſhould ariſe from the hoſpital-rents, was to be diſtributed among poor people, be it more or leſs.

10. That he ſhould once a year read theſe ſtatutes publickly, and with a loud voice, in preſence of the poor people that meet together to take the alms.

11. The maſter was not to make leaſes of the lands, &c. without the conſent of the Archbiſhop for the time being.

12. He reſerved a power to himſelf and his ſucceſſors, to alter, amend, diminiſh, or increaſe theſe ſtatutes, as he or they ſhould ſee fit.

Dr. Lawſe's [1] opinion concerning the burying of the poor brethren and ſiſters that dye in the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, in the city of Canterbury.

"The words of the ordinance of Archbiſhop Stratford, made anno 1342, and confirmed by the prior and convent the ſame day and year, are theſe:

"Peregrini ſiquidem valetudinarii pauperes quos arripit infirmitas in ſue peregrinac̃onis itinere, non leproſi, in hoſpitali ſuſcipiantur eodem: et in fata decedentes ib̃m in cemiterio ñre Cantuar' eccla ſepeliantur in loco ad hoc antiquitus aſſignato."

"The words of my lord's grace of Canterbury his ordinance that now is, and confirmed by act of parliament anno Elizabethe nunc regine 27°, are theſe:

"Alſo it is ordered, that if any of the in-brethren or ſiſters, maſter or ſchoolmaſter aforeſaid, ſhall fortune to dye there, then the perſon ſo deceaſing ſhall and may be buried within the church-yard of Chriſt, in Canterbury, according to a former agreement made between the Archbiſhop, his predeceſſor, and the prior and convent of the ſaid church.' ſaid

"The place is well known to divers now belonging to the church, and the hoſpital poor have by your conſent been buried,

[1] The 31ſt maſter. See p. 373.

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ever ſithence the ſaid act of parliament; and touching the altering of the ſtate of the church and hoſpital, ſithence the prior and convent there, I take it that all intereſts and rights in this behalfe have been reſerved from time to time.

" THOMAS LAWSE."

Queen ELIZABTH ſent her writ to certain commiſſioners, to enquire into the ſtate of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge; which commiſſioners made the following return:

" 1. Imprimis, Quod reverendiſſimus pater et dominus, dominus Thomas Becket, hoſpitale de Eaſtbrydge, in civitate Cant', inſtituit et fundavit p̄ receptione pauperum peregrinantium ad Cantuariam confluentium.

" 2. Item, Quod deinde dominus Joannes Stratford, olim Cantuar' archiep̄us, xxiii° die menſis Septembris, A. D. 1342, ſuper diſpoſitionem bonorum dicti hoſpitalis inter alia conſtituit, et ordinavit, prout ſequitur, viz.

" 3. Quod in dicto hoſpitali eſſent 12 lecti competentes cum p̄tinentiis p̄ receptione pauperum peregrinantium et illuc confluentium, tam ſanorum quam valetudinariorum p̄petuo conſiſtentes.

" 4. Item, Quod de et ex bonis hoſpitalis juxta eſtimationem 4 denariorum p̄ numero ſingulorum dierum in anno in uſus pauperum ſuorum neceſſarios viteque ſubſidia quotannis impenderetur et erogeretur.

" 5. Item, Quod in dicto hoſpitali eſſet p̄petuo mulier quedam etatis quadraginta annorum vel ſupra, que de bonis ejuſdem hoſpitalis in ſingulis vite ſue neceſſariis victum et amictum haberet, comperietur; dictis lectis et pauperibus miniſtratura ſemper intendens.

" 6. Item, Quod p̄dicta omnia et ſingula eodem anno primo regni domine n̄re Elizabethe regine in brevi ejuſdem domine regine mentionata, anteaque et retro a die ordinationis p̄dicta uſque ad et in viceſimum diem Maii, 1569, p̄ ſingulos annos fideliter p̄impleta, obſervata, et cuſtodita fuerunt.

" 7. Item, Quod de nominibus et cognominibus dictorum pauperum in quorum gratiam pecunie p̄dicte impendebantur, non conſtat pro eo quod nulla ordinatione ſeu fundatione, ut p̄ſervantur, vel regiſtro cuſtodirentur, cautum erat.

" 8. Item, Quod poſtea, viz. vigeſimo die Maii, 1569, reverendiſſimus pater et dominus, dominus Mattheus providentia divina nunc Cantuar' archiep̄us, ex certis rationibus animum ſuum moventibus, cum conſenſu cap̄li eccle Chriſti Cant' ordidac̄onem p̄dictam mutavit, et de et ſuper diſpoſitionem bonorum ejuſdem hoſpitalis ſtatuit et ordinavit, prout ſequitur.

" 9. Imprimis, viz. Quod tempore pacis ſingulis diebus Veneris, cujuſlibet anni, triginta pauperibus infra civitat' Cantuar' habitantibus, et maxime indigentibus de et ex bonis ejuſdem hoſpitalis erog̃etur et diſtribuãtur in foribus ejuſdem 30 denarii.

" 10. Item,

" 10. Item, Quod in eodem hoſpitali ſint 12 lecti cum ptinentiis ppetuo conſiſtentes ad uſum et p recepcione militum valetudinariorum tempore belli.

" 11. Item, Quod tempore belli ſum̃a p̃dict' 30 denariorum in uſum hujuſmodi militum illuc confluentium p ſingulas ſeptimanas expendatur.

" 12 Item, Quod in eodem hoſpitali 20 pueri ſupra etatem 7 annorum et infra etatem 18 annorum ad legendum, cantandum, et pulchrè ſcribendum gratis ppetuo edoceantur.

" 13. Quod de redditibus dicti hoſpitalis ſolvãtur duobus ſcholaſticis in collegio Corp' Chriſti et Marie in Cantabrigia quotannis libre xiii et iiii denarii.

" 14. Item, Quod hec omnia et ſingula a dicto viceſimo die Maii, una cum aliis in dicta ordinatione penes mag̃rum ib̃m remanend', contentis, fideliter quotannis pimpletis, obſervata et cuſtodita fuerunt et ſunt in p̃ſenti.

" In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c."

By this laſt clauſe it appears that this return was made in favour of the hoſpital, and probably by the direction of Archbiſhop Parker, who in them is called " nunc Archiep'us."

Archbiſhop Parker, beſides his care of preſerving and ſtoring the hoſpital and the revenues thereof to pious and charitable uſes, did not only make wiſe and good ſtatutes for the well government thereof, but alſo he himſelf for ſeveral years took the accounts of the hoſpital, ordered the laying out of money for the neceſſary reparation of the edifices and tenements which belong to it, and paid the receiver of the rents, June 16, 1569 (in which year he made the new ſtatutes for the government of the hoſpital) the ſum of 10l. 17s. 4d. which, as far as I can diſcern from the ſaid accounts, ſeems to be a free gift out of his own pocket. The words are theſe;

" Received of my Lord's Grace, June 16, 1569, the ſum of 10l. 17s. 4d."

He alſo received of the maſter of the hoſpital, and paid to Bene't College in Cambridge, the yearly penſion for two ſcholars, as appears from ſeveral acquittances under his own hand. Hence it appears that he took a particular and ſingular care for the benefit of the poor to be relieved by the hoſpital.

No ſooner was archbiſhop Parker dead, than this hoſpital, with its revenues, was immediately ſeized upon, and became a prey to

to one John Farneham, one of her majeſty's gentlemen-penſioners, to whom the queen gave it in fee-farm upon conſideration of ſervices: The method was this;

Anno R. R. Eliz. 17. Notwithſtanding the favourable return of the former writ, and good accompt certified thereby concerning the hoſpital, that all popiſh and ſuperſtitious uſages were aboliſhed, that great and excellent charities were duly obſerved and performed by relieving the poor and needy, by teaching of young children, and maintaining two ſcholars in the univerſity, and the like; yet a new commiſſion was now granted to Sir James Hales, Sir George Hart, knights, Mr. Wotton, and others, to enquire and certify the eſtate of Eaſtbridge hoſpital in Canterbury, who accordingly certified into her Majeſty's court of Exchequer,

"That the ſame hoſpital-houſe ſtood then ruinated, and neyther maſter nor "brethren were regynt or dwelling of long time: the houſe let out into "tenements for yearly rent: the beds, that were there wont to lodge and "harbour poor people reſorting thither, were gone and ſold, contrary to the "old order and foundation of the ſame: and the ſaid hoſpital to be re-"linquiſhed and concealed from her majeſty, &c."

Whereupon, by her letters patent under the great ſeal, dated July 20, A. R. R. Eliz. 18, ſhe gave the ſaid hoſpital to the ſaid John Farneham.

John Farnham did not long keep poſſeſſion of the hoſpital; but ſold and conveyed her majeſty's ſaid gift thereof, in as large and ample manner and form as her highneſs had given and granted the ſame, unto one G. Hayes, in conſideration of money owing to him the ſaid G. Hayes from the ſaid J. Farneham, and more paying in hand, to the value of 550l.; and for ſome time it remained in his poſſeſſion.

For proof of her majeſty's title to diſpoſe of the hoſpital and the revenues belonging thereunto, this was pretended.

" The ſaid hoſpital was founded a corporation of maſter and brethren, for the maintaining of " pauperum peregrinorum illuc " confluentium," with lodging, fire, bread, and drink, for a night, two or three, wherein were maintained in the ſaid hoſpital-houſe viij beds, furniſhed, in one chamber, for men, and iiij beds in another chamber for women ; all which beds, at the time of the viſitation of the ſaid commiſſioners, were ſold and gone ; and no hoſpitality or relief for the poor, neither maſter nor brethren there recyent or dwelling, &c."

" To prove the ſaid corporation, the governors of the ſaid hoſpital have been, time out of mind, incorporated by the name of " Maſter and Brethren ;" and were ſo accepted, reputed, known and taken, from time to time ; and were ſued, charged, and diſtreined by that name ; and under and by that name of " Maſter and Brethren," all their lands were purchaſed, given, and taken : And all their licenſes of mortmain were ſued out under and upon that name, as may appear by divers records, as enſueth ; the copies whereof are extant, under the officers hands, to be ſeen.

" p̱ donac̄onem certarum terrarum quas Hamo de Blene, Ricardus Creviquer, et alii dederunt mag̃ro et fratribus hoſpit' p̃dict', ut patet de recordo in anno 17 Edw' IIdi.

" p̱ donationem quam Adam Eyer fecit de certis terr' mag̃ro et fratribus hoſpit' p̃d', ut patet de recordo anno 29 Edw' III.

" p̱ donac̄onem quam archiep̃us Stratford fecit de rectoria de Harbaldown mag̃ro et fratribus hoſpit' p̃d', ut de recordo anno 17 Edw' tertii."

The ſaid archbiſhop in his ordinances inhibits them to have a common ſeal [1] from thenceforth ; which argueth they were a corporation, and had a common ſeal.

[1] This common ſeal having been loſt or purloined, the preſent maſter, Mr. Archdeacon Backhouſe, has lately, at his own expence, ſupplied the hoſpital with another.

" Item

Plate II p. 5

Fig. 1 p. 400.

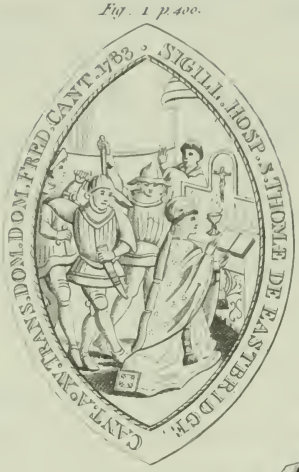


Fig. 2. p. 31c

Fig 3. p. 321.

Fig 4. p. 311.

Fig. 5. p. 309.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7. p. 236.

Fig. 8. p. 273.

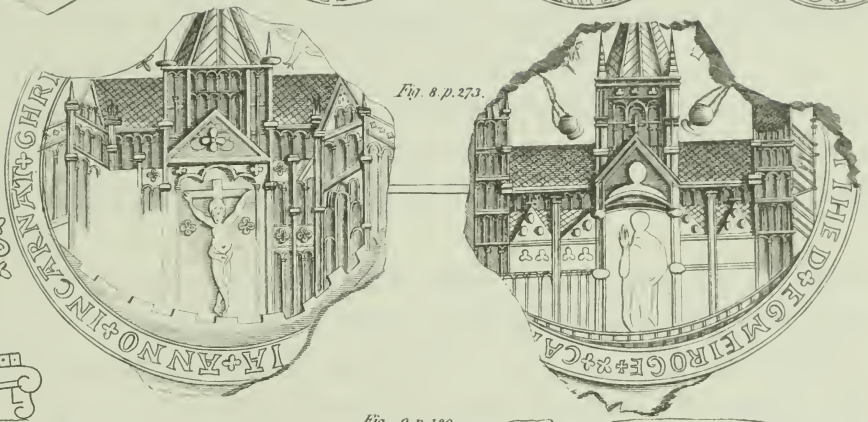
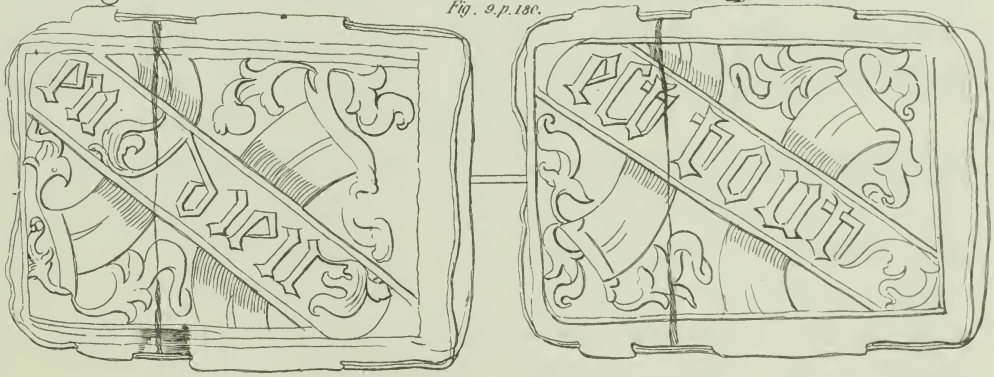


Fig. 10. p. 342

Fig. 9. p. 180.



" Item, They were ſued, charged, and diſtrayned by the name of Maſter and Brethren, *ut patet de recordo, anno* xii Ric. IIdi.

" Item, They were licenſed and protected by the king, by the name of Maſter and Brethren, *ut de recordo, in anno* 17 Edw' IIdi.

" Item, They had a common ſeal ſince the inhibition of Archbiſhop Stratford's ordinance, as may appear by an old deed, dated in A. D. 1474.

" The queſtion hence is this,—Whether is the ſaid corporation diſſolved or not? viz. at the time of the certificate of her ſaid Majeſty's commiſſioners, when there was neither maſter or brethren there recyent or dwelling; but the hoſpital-houſe let out into tenements for yearly rent, as aforeſaid?

" If the corporation be then diſſolved, whether the queen's Majeſty have not title to the lands given to the body incorporate, as well by eſcheat, relinquiſhment, or otherwiſe, by the ſtatutes of the realm?"

This was the argument in law uſed and urged in behalf of Mr. Hayes, to maintain his titles to the ſaid lands by the grant of queen Elizabeth; which argument may be thus anſwered.

The hoſpital was not founded a corporation of maſter and brethren, as is aſſerted; but a ſpittle under the government of a maſter, who was to relieve poor pilgrims reſorting thither, out of the revenues of the ſaid hoſpital, &c.

" All the beds, at the time of the viſitation of the commiſſioners, were ſold and gone." This might be true; and yet no argument of the diſſolution of the government thereof; but only of the male adminiſtration of the ſame: it does not prove that there was no maſter, but rather that there was a bad maſter, who ſold and made waſte of the hoſpital goods; and it ſeems ſtrange, that no ſooner was archbiſhop Parker dead, who took

a ſpecial care of the hoſpital, but immediately it is certified, that the beds were ſold and gone, and no hoſpitality or relief was given to the poor.

" Neyther maſter nor brethren there recyent or dwelling."

The non-reſidence of the maſter doth not argue that he did relinquiſh or abdicate his charge; but only that he was defective in his duty, ſo far as concerned reſidence. He was ſtill maſter, and was then maſter.

No ordinance required the reſidence of brethren; for reſident brethren were contrary to the foundation and ordinances of the hoſpital, which was built and endowed for the entertainment of ſtrangers and travellers, not permanent, but of tranſient brethren; and not of brethren only, but of brethren and ſiſters.

His proof of the corporation:

" That the governors of the hoſpital have been time out of mind incorporated by the name of Maſter, and were ſo accepted, reputed, known, and taken, from time to time, &c. of which he brings particular inſtances; as by and under that name of Maſter and Brethren all their lands were purchaſed, given, and taken."

Anſwer to this:

It is a great miſtake; for under the name of Maſter and Brethren, a very ſmall portion of their lands were given; for the name and title varied according to the particular fancies of the donors and benefactors; of which take inſtances.

The firſt charter of archbiſhop Hubert is, " Hoſpitali S'ti " Thome de Eſtbrug:" and he calls the inhabitants or governors " Fratres hoſpitalis" [S. Thome.] See p. 303.

The bulls of pope Innocent and Honorius are directed " Rec- " tori et fratribus hoſp' &c." See pp. 305, and 314.

The

The charter of William Cokyn makes heirs to all his eſtate, " Dominum noſtrum Jeſum Chriſtum, et membra ejus, viz. " pauperes et infirmos fratres hoſpit' S'ti Nicholai, S'te Katherine, " et S'ti Thome Martyris de Eaſtbrig." See p. 306.

Moſt of the charters, or grants, of lands before the union of this hoſpital with Cokyn's hoſpital, were directed " Procuratori " hoſp' S'ti Nicolai confeſſoris et S'te Catherine virginis, et fra- " tribus et ſororibus hoſpit' S'ti Thome, &c." See p. 307.

Guildhall land in Romney was given " Deo, et beate Marie, " et hoſpit' beate Thome, et fratribus ib'm Deo ſervientibus, &c." See p. 315.

In brief, the grants are, " Cuſtodi, rectori, magiſtro hoſp';" ſometimes, " hoſpital' domui hoſpit'," ſometimes, " fratribus," ſometimes, " fratribus et ſororibus," ſometimes, " rectori, fra- " tribus et ſororibus, &c." After this manner they vary.

The licences of mortmain were ſued out under and upon that name, viz. " Maſter and Brethren."

The letters of king Edward I. anno 7, recite Cokyng's gift as above mentioned; and the gift of Hamo Creveceur, " Rectori " et fratribus," and the gift of William de Becco, " Magiſtro et " fratribus;" and the gift of Ralphe the ſon of Arnold the dyer, " fratribus et ſororibus hoſpit'." All theſe varieties are in the ſame letters patent.

The donation of Adam le Heir was not " Magiſtro et fratribus," but " Thome Wolton, magiſtro ſive cuſtodi hoſpit', &c. et ſucceſ- " ſoribus ſuis, magiſtris ſive cuſtodibus hoſp' pred'." See p. 334.

The donation of archbiſhop Stratford was, " Domino Rogero " de Rondes, magiſtro hoſpit' pauperum, &c. ſucceſſoribus ſuis," without any mention of the brethren. See p. 328.

King Edward III. gave *La Chaunge*, " Domino Thome Newe, " magiſtro hoſpit', ad terminum vite ſue, et poſt mortem ſuam " ſucceſſoribus ipſius, magiſtris hoſpit' pred', &c." See p. 343.

Licence of mortmain ſued out by William atte Well, was to grant land, " Magiſtro hoſpit' et ſucceſſoribus ſuis."

Johannes de Le See gave " Magiſtro et ſucceſſoribus ſuis " magiſtris hoſpit,' &c." This may ſuffice to anſwer all his particulars.

The ſeal, which is objected, was a ſeal uſed by the maſter of the hoſpital, and was called " Sigillum —— Magiſtri hoſpitalis " de Eaſtbridge."

But archbiſhop Whitgift put a ſtop to the objections of the learned lawyer, and reſtored the hoſpital to its revenues again, by procuring an act of parliament, and by making new ſtatutes and ordinances for the better government of the ſame, and by fixing of it in the ſame ſtate in which it remains to this day, being a laſting monument of his piety, prudence, and exceeding great charity.

The Copy of the ordinance he made, here followeth:

An Ordinance of the moſt Reverend Father in God John Whitgift, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, touching the Hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, in Canterbury, and the government of the ſame, made July 20, 1584.

" Whereas the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge in Canterbury, before the time of memory of man, was founded and endowed by ſome of the predeceſſors of the now archbiſhop of Canterbury, patrons of the ſame, for one maſter and his ſucceſſors, which maſter hath been alway ſince of the collation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, and inſtituted and inducted into the ſame, and for the relief of brethren not permanent, but wandering and wayfaring, by reaſon whereof eyther the profits of the lands have been often detained in the maſter's hands, for that none ſuch have come thither, or elſe in the time of pilgrimage or wars the houſe hath been ſurcharged; and for that John Stratford, ſometime archbiſhop of Canterbury, and divers others his ſucceſſors, have, from time to time, by their ordinances in writing, reſerved to themſelves and their ſucceſſors power and authority to change the orders and foundation of the ſaid hoſpital, and have often changed the ſame:"

" Now,

" Now, for the better government of the ſaid hoſpital, and for the greater relief of the poor inhabiting within the city of Canterbury, and the ſuburbs of the ſaid city; and to the end that a number of certain perſons may be provided for, and the ſtate and right of the preſent maſter not impugned, nor much impaired, and the intereſt of the preſent leaſes of the lands of the ſaid hoſpital, which are to have continuance not above the term of 21 years from the date hereof, to them and every of them, ſaved.

" It is by the ſaid moſt reverend Father in God John Whitgift, now Archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England, patron of the ſaid hoſpital, ordered and decreed as followeth; that is to ſay,

" That the ſaid archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, from time to time, ſo oft as the maſterſhip of the ſaid hoſpital ſhall be void, as patron thereof, ſhall or may collate upon a ſufficient man (being within holy orders) the maſterſhip of the ſaid hoſpital, who ſhall be inſtituted and inducted as hath been accuſtomed, and ſhall have a convenient lodging in the ſaid hoſpital, now known by the name of the Maſter's Lodging, and ſhall take and have for his yearly ſtipend vj l. xiij s. iiij d. to be taken and received quarterly, by equal and even portions, and twelve loads of wood, to be taken out of the profits of the lands of the ſaid hoſpital, and brought unto his lodging, at the charges of the ſaid hoſpital, according to the late former ordinance.

" Item, It is ordered, that the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital ſhall appoint one ſchool-maſter, from time to time, who, in the chapel within the ſaid hoſpital there, by himſelf or his ſufficient deputy, ſhall freely inſtruct 20 poor children of the city of Canterbury, being above the age of ſeven years, and not above the age of ſixteen years, to write, read, and caſt accompt, which ſaid children, and every of them, ſhall have books, pens, ink, and paper, provided for them, by the appointment of the maſter, out of the profits of the ſaid hoſpital, provided that none of the ſaid children ſhall remain in the ſaid ſchool above three years.

" And the ſaid ſchool-maſter ſhall read morning and evening prayers on Mundayes, Weddenſdayes, and Frydayes, being not otherwiſe appointed to be obſerved as holydays, weekly, at ſix o'clock, morning and evening in the ſummer, and at ſeven in the morning, and between four and five in the afternoon in winter, unto the brothers and ſiſters and ſcholars there; for the doing whereof, the ſaid ſchoolmaſter ſhall have a lodging within the ſaid hoſpital at the maſter's appointment, and yearly out of the profits of the ſaid hoſpital four pounds, to be paid quarterly, by even proportions; and for his further relief he ſhall be from time to time (if the maſter ſhall think it convenient) receiver of all the revenues, commodities and profits, of the ſaid hoſpital, and ſhall likewiſe have and receive for ſuch his collection yearly twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, to be paid at the feaſt of the Annunciation of St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions, and two loads of wood, yearly, brought and laid at the ſaid hoſpital, without any his charge, and one ſummer lyvery coat cloth.

" Item, It is ordered, that out of the profits of the ſaid hoſpital, there ſhall be paid for ever unto two ſcholars, to be taken out of the common ſchool in Canterbury, commonly called the Mynt, by the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, with the

conſent and aſſent of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, to be ſent and placed in the college of Corpus Chriſti, and the Virgin Mary [a], in Cambridge, three pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, yearly, according to the laſt former ordinance in that behalf made.

" Further, whereas by former ordinances, the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital is only tied to pay in the time of peace unto the poor paſſengers, or to ſuch other poor people as the maſter ſhall think good, thirty-pence a week, and in the time of war, that payment ceaſing, to provide xii beds for the lodging of poor ſoldiers paſſing through the ſame city, within the ſaid hoſpital, for one night's ſpace only, which are now grown wholly out of uſe, eſpecially ſince the loſs of Calais; now for the better relief of the poor inhabiting within the city of Canterbury, and the ſuburbs thereof;

" It is ordered, that the former laſt recited order ſhall ceaſe, and that inſtead thereof there ſhall be five in-brothers and five in ſiſters, from time to time, to be nominated and admitted as hereafter is ſpecified, which ſhall be permanent, and have their habitation within the ſaid hoſpital.

" And after the end of twenty years next enſuing, there ſhall be five other called out-brothers, and five other called out-ſiſters, to be alſo nominated and admitted, from time to time, as hereafter is mentioned.

" And every of the ſaid in-brothers and in-ſiſters ſhall have a ſeveral dwelling and lodging within the ſaid hoſpital, and twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence by the year, to be paid quarterly, and one load of wood, to be laid at the ſaid hoſpital yearly, between Midſummer and Michaelmas, without any charge unto the ſaid brethren or ſiſters, or any of them.

" And every of the ſaid out-brothers and out-ſiſters, after the end of twenty years next enſuing, ſhall have twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence by the year only, likewiſe to be paid quarterly.

" Item, It is ordered, that the mayor of the city of Canterbury, for the time being, ſhall and may, from time to time, nominate unto the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, for every the ſaid brothers and ſiſters rooms at ſuch time as they or any of them ſhall be void and unfurniſhed, and not otherwiſe, two poor perſons, men or women, as the places ſhall require, being lame, impotent, blind, or aged, and above fifty years; and which ſhall have inhabited within the city of Canterbury, or the ſuburbs thereof, by the ſpace of ſeven years laſt before their nomination, of the which two being ſo qualified and nominated, the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital ſhall chooſe and admit one, and none other, to the place void, unleſs the mayor for the time being ſhall refuſe or neglect to nominate ſuch perſons as are in this ordinance appointed, by the ſpace of three months after notice to him given by the maſter for the time being, of the vacancy of any ſuch room or place; in which caſe only, the maſter ſhall have full power of his own choice to admit any that ſhall be qualified as is aboveſaid.

" Provided always, That for the room or rooms of every out-brother and ſiſter, the ſaid mayor of Canterbury for the time being ſhall nominate and appoint two ſuch perſons as are before ſpecifyed, whereof one at the leaſt ſhall be ſuch as hath dwelt within the ſaid city or ſuburbs thereof as aforeſaid, but not within the county

[a] Now commonly called 'Bene't College.'

of

of the ſaid city, by the ſpace of three whole years at leaſt before the ſaid nomination, to the end that poor people dwelling within the city and ſuburbs, and not within the county of the ſaid city, might [may] receive ſome benefit by this ordinance, according to the true meaning thereof.

" Alſo it is further decreed, That if any of the ſaid brothers or ſiſters after their admittance ſhall uſually go abroad a begging, either within the city or elſewhere, without licence under the hands and ſeals of the mayor of Canterbury, and the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, for the time being, which licences ſhall not be granted but upon ſome manifeſt and extreme neceſſity, or ſhall be otherwiſe offenſive in life, the ſaid maſter ſhall call him or her before him, and admoniſh them to deſiſt from ſuch demeanour; and if after admonition they ſhall not amend, then ſhall the party ſo eftſoons offending forfeit and loſe one quarter's wages, which ſhall be divided and beſtowed upon the in brothers and in-ſiſters that ſhall live orderly. And the ſaid maſter for the time being ſhall admoniſh the ſecond time the party ſo offending; but if after the ſecond admonition it ſhall be juſtly proved to the maſter, that he or ſhe hath again offended in the like, then ſhall the ſaid party be by the mayor and maſter diſplaced without further delay, and another ſhall be choſen into the room [1]. But if the offence be notorious or enormous, as inceſt, adultery, fornication, and ſuch like, the maſter ſhall remove the party ſo notoriouſly offending, without any admonition. And theſe admonitions and ſentences of diſplacing, with the cauſes thereof, ſhall be regiſtred by the ſchoolmaſter in a book for that purpoſe, wherein the names of every brother and ſiſter, and the time of their admittance, ſhall be alſo entered, immediately after they ſhall be admitted.

" And it is alſo ordered, That the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital for the time being ſhall, of the profits of the ſaid hoſpital, repair and ſuſtain the ſaid hoſpital, and all the houſes and edifices belonging to the ſame, and within the circuit thereof; and alſo ſufficiently ſuſtain and maintain the bridge, called the King's-bridge, alias Eaſtbridge, within the city of Canterbury, and pay to the queen's majeſty, her heirs and ſucceſſors, vij l. and x s. yearly, due to her highneſs for a penſion of a chantery, ſometime within the ſaid hoſpital, and all other rents due unto the ſeveral lords, and all other duties and payments whatſoever, going out of the ſaid hoſpital.

" Item, It is further ordered, That the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital for the time being ſhall not let for years, life, or lives, any of the ſaid lands or tenements of the ſaid hoſpital, nor make any wood-ſales of the woods thereunto belonging, without the expreſs conſent and aſſent in writing of the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, and ſhall yearly, between the feaſts of St. Michael and St. Andrew, make a true account of all the iſſues and profits received of the ſaid hoſpital for the year paſt, if it ſhall be demanded, to the ſaid archbiſhop; ſo that of the ſurpluſage (all the charges defalked) the portions of the ſaid brethren and ſiſters may be increaſed, at the will of the archbiſhop, as heretofore hath been uſed.

[1] The laſt inſtance of expulſion by this ſtatute was, " Sept. 9, 1738," when " James Hoſkins having been twice admoniſhed, according to the ſtatutes of this hoſpital, by the maſter, for the ſin and vice of drunkenneſs; and having been ſeveral times guilty of the ſame vice after the ſaid admonitions, was, according to the directions of the aboveſaid ſtatutes, expelled the hoſpital, by us,

JOHN LEWIS, Maſter of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital.
THO. DAVIS, Mayor."

Admiſſion Book, &c.

" And

" And it is ordered, That if any of the in-brethren or ſiſters, maſter or ſchool maſter aforeſaid, ſhall fortune to dye, then the perſon ſo deceaſing ſhall and may be buried within the church-yard of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Chriſt, in Canterbury, according to a former agreement made between the ſaid archbiſhop's predeceſſors and the then prior and convent of the ſaid church.

" And it is further ordered, That whoſoever ſhall hereafter be inſtituted and inducted maſter of the ſaid hoſpital ſhall take a corporal oath upon the holy Evangeliſts, before the ſaid archbiſhop for the time being, to obſerve, perform, or cauſe to be obſerved and performed, all the ordinances aforeſaid, and ſuch as ſhall be hereafter ſet down by the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, as much as in him lieth; and it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid archbiſhop for the time being, from time to time, to make new decrees and ordinances tending to the increaſe of the revenue, further relief, and better government of the ſaid hoſpital, or of the goods, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, thereto belonging, ſo as the ſaid decrees and ordinances be not repugnant to theſe ordinances, or to the common laws or ſtatutes of this realm. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto put our ſeal, dated at our manor of Lambeth, the day and year firſt aboveſaid, anno conſecrationis noſtre ſecundo."

Theſe ordinances are confirmed by act of parliament, which act was obtained by the ſole care and induſtry of archbiſhop Whitgift; and he not only procured the act to be paſſed, but had the chief hand in framing and contriving of the ſame: for he gave directions to ſome eminent lawyer to draw up the bill to be preſented to the parliament; and when he had done this, he reviewed and ſtrictly conſidered the ſeveral clauſes of the ſaid bill, and with his own hand made ſeveral conſiderable amendments; the particulars whereof are theſe, which I have taken out of the original itſelf.

The bill drawn up by the lawyer.

" No title.

" Whereas a certain hoſpital within the city of Canterbury, commonly called or known by the name —Hoſpital of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded as yt ys reported in ancient writings, by Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, of a maſter and ſucceſſors.

The amendments of it by the archbiſhop's own hand-writing.

" An act for the better foundation and relief of the poor of the hoſpital of Eaſtbrridge, within the city of Canterbury.

" Whereas a certain hoſpital within the city of Canterbury, now commonly called or known by the name —

Hoſpital of St. Thomas, founded and endowed, as it is alledged, by certain archbiſhops of Canterbury, of one maſter and his ſucceſſors.

" A free

" A free-ſchool for certain children.

" The archbiſhop of Canterbury that now is.

" After the expiration of certain leaſes.

" Wherein are xxj years to come, or thereabouts.

" The ſaid number of poor, and portion.

" Is but xxiij l. per annum.

" The yearly charge.

" Will amount to 60 l.

" For the relief of the ſaid poor.

" A free-ſchool for a certain number of poor children.

" John, now archbiſhop of Canterbury.

" After the expiration, or determination, of certain leaſes.

" Wherein are not above xx and one years to come.

" The ſaid number of poor, and the ſaid portion.

" Is but xxiij l. xviij s. ix d. per annum.

" The charge yearly.

" Will amount unto 60 l.

" For relief of the ſaid poor.

The bill drawn up by the lawyer.

" Be it ordained and enacted, by the authority of this preſent parliament.

" That the ſaid ordinance made of the ſaid hoſpital by the now archbiſhop, and every clauſe.

The bill amended by the Archbiſhop.

" Be it ordained and enacted, by the queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, with the aſſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal and the commons in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame.

" That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other poſſeſſions, now belonging to the ſaid hoſpital, or reputed as part or parcel thereof, may and ſhall for ever remain unto the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, and his ſucceſſors, maſters of the ſame, and be employed to the godly and charitable uſes limited and appointed by the ſaid ordinance of the ſaid moſt reverend father the archbiſhop of Canterbury that now is; and that the ſaid ordinance [1] made of the ſaid hoſpital by the ſaid preſent archbiſhop, and every clauſe.

The lawyer's opinion.

" This is provided for in the ordinance.

Memorandum, the Oath added by the Archbiſhop.

" Memorandum, To procure a form of corporation for the ſaid hoſpital, to be drawn of a maſter and his ſucceſſors, and for a ſeal of the ſaid hoſpital.

" [1] Bearing date the 20th of July, 1584. And that the ſaid ordinance, together with this preſent act, ſhall be enrolled in the courts of chancery and exchequer, within 40 days after the end of this ſeſſion of parliament.

" He can make no leaſe by the ordinance, without the conſent of the archbiſhop.

" It is enacted, That he ſhall preſent, &c.

" Item, A clauſe to make void all leaſes for a longer time than the continuance of the granter, unleſs ſuch leaſes be confirmed by the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, under his ſeal; and ſuch ſo to be confirmed not to exceed 21 years, or three lives at the uttermoſt.

" Item, A clauſe to authoriſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his ſucceſſors, to be patrons and viſitors of the ſaid hoſpital from time to time, and as oft as need ſhall require; yet at his or their own proper coſts and charges, and not of any the charges of the ſaid hoſpital.

An Act for the better foundation and relief of the poor of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, within the city of Canterbury.

" Whereas a certain hoſpital within the city of Canterbury, now commonly called or known by the name of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, alias the hoſpital of St. Thomas, founded and endowed, as it is alledged, by certain archbiſhops of Canterbury, of one maſter and his ſucceſſors, which maſter hath been always ſince of the collation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, and inſtituted and inducted into the ſame; and by the firſt ordinance hath and might take all the profits of the ſaid hoſpital to his own uſe, beſtowing only for the relief of wandering and wayfaring brethren and poor, in bread and drink, after the rate of 4d. the day, and one night's lodging for 12 perſons (if ſo many come thither at one time), in the whole not above ſix pounds, two ſhillings and ſix-pence per annum, until the time of the moſt reverend Father in God Matthew Parker, late archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, by authority in a former ordinance, concerning the diſpoſition of the profits of the ſaid hoſpital to him and his ſucceſſors archbiſhops of Canterbury, reſerved to alter and change the ſame, did, by his ordinance in that behalf made, under his hand and ſeal, not only increaſe the ſaid ſum of ſix pounds two ſhillings and ſix-pence to be from thenceforth beſtowed weekly upon poor uncertain inhabiting within the county and city of Canterbury, but alſo appointed other ſums of money thereout yearly, to be paid towards the keeping of a free-ſchool for a certain number of poor children of the county of the city of Canterbury, to be taught to write and read freely within the ſaid hoſpital, and towards the finding of certain ſcholars in the univerſity of Cambridge, and other like good uſes. And whereas the moſt reverend Father in God John, now archbiſhop of Canterbury, finding the yearly profits of the ſaid hoſpital to be greater than the yearly charges of thoſe good uſes, appointed by the ſaid ordinances, hath, by his ordinance, made under his hand and ſeal, concerning the government of the ſaid hoſpital, and diſpoſition of the yearly profits thereof, not only decreed thoſe former laſt recited good uſes to have continuance for ever, but alſo hath greatly augmented and increaſed the portions of thoſe former ordinances appointed for poor uncertain inhabiting within

within the ſaid city of Canterbury, and converted the ſame to the relief of certain poor brethren and ſiſters, to be permanent within the ſaid hoſpital, with a competent yearly ſtipend for their maintenance, and with a proviſo, that after the expiration or determination of certain leaſes of the lands of the ſaid hoſpital, wherein are not above twenty and one years to come, the ſaid number of poor, and the ſaid portion, ſhall be further increaſed; that is to ſay, from ten to twenty poor brethren and ſiſters, and from the now allowance of thirteen pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence per annum for their relief, then after the expiration of the ſaid leaſes, to twenty-ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence per annum for ever. After which proportion, whereas the valuation of the whole hoſpital, by record in the exchequer, is but twenty-three pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and nine-pence, the charges yearly out of the profits of the ſaid hoſpital, then to be employed to good and charitable uſes, will amount unto ſixty pounds per annum, or thereabouts, beſides a further increaſe of relief for the ſaid poor brethren and ſiſters, after the expiration of the ſaid leaſes. Therefore, to avoid all ſcruples, ambiguities, and queſtions which hereafter may be moved againſt the good perpetuity and continuance of the ſaid hoſpital, Be it ordained and enacted, by the queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, with the aſſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame:

" That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other poſſeſſions now belonging to the ſaid hoſpital, or reputed as part or parcel thereof, may and ſhall for ever remain unto the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital and his ſucceſſors, maſters of the ſame, and be employed to the godly and charitable uſes limited and appointed by the ſaid ordinance of the ſaid moſt reverend Father the archbiſhop of Canterbury that now is, bearing date the 20th of July, one thouſand five hundred eighty and four; and that the ſaid ordinance, together with this preſent act, ſhall be enrolled in the court of chancery and exchequer, within 40 days after the end of this ſeſſion of parliament; and the ſaid ordinance made of the ſaid hoſpital by the ſaid archbiſhop, and every clauſe, article, and thing therein contained, ſhall and may remain and continue in full force and virtue according to the tenor, purport, and true meaning thereof, to all intents and purpoſes, and in manner and form as if the ſame were in this preſent act eſpecially and particularly mentioned and rehearſed, and by the authority aforeſaid enacted and confirmed, any thing to the contrary notwithſtanding.

" Saving to all and every perſon and perſons, other than the queen's majeſty, her heirs and ſucceſſors, and other than the donors, founders, and ſuch as may claim from, by, or under them, or any of them, all ſuch eſtate, right, title, intereſt, rents, and ſervices, as they have, or may have, into the ſame, or any part thereof, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

" Provided always, That whereas there is a yearly rent of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings iſſuing out of the lands of the ſaid hoſpital, and paying yearly unto the queen's majeſty, her heirs and ſucceſſors, by reaſon of a chantery that was founded in the ſame hoſpital:

" Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That her Highneſs, her heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall and may have, receive, and enjoy the ſaid yearly rent of

ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, any thing in this act above-mentioned to the contrary notwithſtanding.

" Provided alſo, and be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful to any archbiſhop of Canterbury to make any ordinance or decree to be obſerved by the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, or any other under the juriſdiction of the ſaid maſter, which ſhall be contrary or repugnant to the laws or ſtatutes of this realm, now in force; and that the oath to be adminiſtered to the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, mentioned in the ſaid ordinance, ſhall be ſuch as hereafter enſueth; viz.

" That he ſhall, as much as in him lyeth, duly obſerve all the ordinances and decrees contained in an ordinance ratified by parliament, in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and all other which be or ſhall be made by any archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, which ſhall not be contrary or repugnant to the laws or ſtatutes of this realm in force, the laſt day of the ſeſſion of parliament, held in the 27th year of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

" And be it likewiſe enacted, That none hereafter ſhall be collated to the maſterſhip of the ſaid hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, except he be a preacher allowed according to the laws and ſtatutes of this realm now in force.

" *Exam', Vera Copia.*
" JOHN WALKER, Deput'
" JOHN BROWN, Cleric' Parliament'."

An order, that the brethren and ſiſters of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge may reſort to the pariſh church of Allhallows, to prayers, preaching, and the ſacraments.

" Hoſpital' de Eaſtbridge.

Decimo ſeptimo die Januarii, anno Domini juxta computationem eccle Anglicane 1585, coram venerabili viro magro Stephano Lakes, legum doctore, civitat' et dioceſ' Cantuar' comiſſario generali legitimè deputato in eccliâ parochiali dive Margarete intra civitatem Cantuar' judiciatr ſeden' in pſentiâ mei Leonardi Sweeting, Notarii publici, propter abſentiam magri Franciſci Aldric, Notarii publici regeſtrarii aſſumpti.

Quo die comparuerunt pſonaliter Thomas Bateman, et Johannes Charitie, fratres in hoſpital' de Eaſtbridge, in civitate Cantuar', exempte juriſdictionis r'mi Cantuar' archiepi qui tàm nominibus ſuis quàm aliorum pauperum fratrum et ſororum dicti hoſpitalis allegaverunt ſe hactenus ad nullam ecclam parochialem aſſignari et admitti, unde humiliter petierunt ſe per dom judicem aſſignatam admitti in aliquam ecclam parochialem arbitrio domini judicis aſſignand' unde dominus ad eorum petitionem decrevit et aſſignavit in forma ſequenti; viz. Quod quilibet pauperum fratrum et ſororum dicti hoſpitalis ecclam parochialem Omnium Sanctorum in civitate Cantuar', vocat' vulgariter Alhallowes, ad audiend' divina diebus dominicis

et

et feſtivis frequentabunt, et ad ꝑticipand' Euchariſtiam in eadem, juxta jura, conſtituta, et conſuetudinem hujus regni Anglie modo ſtabilit' nec non injunxit eis ad ſolvend' miniſtro dicte eccle pro tempore exiſten' feoda ſacramentaria prout juris eſt et equitatis (ſalvis ſemper r'mo archiep̃o Cantuar', et ejus com̃iſſario generali civitat' et dioceſ' Cantuar' et aliis ſuis officiariis teſtamentorum approbationibus ib̃m decedentium ac bonorum hujuſmodi defunctorum adminiſtrationis com̃iſſionibus de tempore in tempus, ac feodis conſtitutis, &c.) Et dominus, ad eorum petitiones, decrevit hoc decretum intimand' fore cunctis intereſſe habentibus dictis fratribus conſenſ' et acceptan', &c.

" Concordat cum actis curie penes reg̃rum curiæ com̃ſ' archiep̃alis Cantuar' remaĩnum, fact' diligenti collatione ꝑ me Will'm Somner, notarium publicum, mag̃ri Franciſci Aldriche, reg̃rarii, deputat'.

Lib. Actorum, 1584, folio 24.

Oct. 11, 1587. Ex regiſtro hoſpitalis.

" It was ordered, That every of the in-brothers of the hoſpital, in courſe, ſhall weekly lock the door of the hoſpital every night after the corfeu bell hath rung, immediately, and deliver the key unto the ſchool-maſter of the the ſaid hoſpital; and that none of them ſhall burn any wood but in the chimney and common place appointed for that purpoſe, upon pain of admonition, according to ordinance.

" Thomas Lawse, [Maſter.]"

" Thoſe who dye in the hoſpital, and are to buried in the church-yard of the cathedral church, according to the ſtatutes of the hoſpital, are to be buried on the weſt-ſide of the cloyſters; as the ancient accuſtomed place." See the regiſter, A. D. 1614.

In Mr. Battely's MS. in this place follows.

1. A rental of the revenues belonging to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, made anno 29, R. R. Eliz. A. D. 1587, Oct. 10.

2. A terrier of lands belonging to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, made June 10, 1596, with a letten by leaſe, to John Cheeſe, which lie in Cockering, containing by eſtimation 30 acres, and lie in 8 ſeveral parcels.

This terrier was made, after the deceaſe of the ſaid John Cheeſe, by Edward Strong, who married the wife of the ſaid John Cheeſe, who hath her life in the ſaid leaſe.

3. Aricles

3. Articles of agreement made the 12th of July, in the 31ſt year of our ſovereign lady queen Elizabeth, between John Boys, eſquire, and John Roſe, alderman of the city of Canterbury.

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of

Jo. CANTUAR' [1]
R. DOVER [2].
WM. AUBREY.

4. Memorandum, That the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chriſt, in Canterbury, by decree in their chapter-general, holden at the Feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, 1585, did give one ſmall bell, called a Wackerel, to the uſe of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, to be hanged up in the chapel, for the calling together of the brothers and ſiſters to their appointed ſervice there. (Taken out of the regiſter book of the hoſpital.)

5. Quit-rents belonging to the manor of Blean and Hoath-court.

6. Quit-rents unpaid for many years, 1724.

7. Quit-rents of Blean manor, 1725.

8. An account of the ſeveral leaſes of Cockering farm.

9. Leaſes of Pitholes in Harboldown, and Lompits in St. Dunſtone's pariſh.

10. Leaſes of two tenements in St. Peter's pariſh, and half an acre of meadow in Medlane.

11. Leaſes of the King's-head, in All Saints pariſh.

12. Leaſes of two ſmall pieces of land in St. Peter's pariſh.

13. Leaſes of Mrs. George's houſes in High-ſtreet, in All Saints pariſh.

14. Leaſes of Bromedune, or Long Harris Croft, in Harboldown.

15. Leaſes of the tithes of Harboldown,

16. Leaſes of the eleven acres of land in St. Laurence-field, in the pariſh of St. Mary Bredin.

17. Five tenements and a ſhop.

18. Leaſes of Hoath Court and Eaſtry Lees, &c.

19. The Maſter's houſe.

1630. John Sacket to John Jacob Vander Slaert	9	0	0
Since that it let to Mr. Tuck, for	6	0	0
Let to Mr. Tuck, at the rent of	8	0	0

20. At a Court Baron holden the 8th day of October, in the 15th year of the reign of our ſovereign lady Elizabeth, &c.

At the ſaid court it is ordered, that the ſurveyors appointed ſhall monthly drive the common, and put all ſtrangers cattle, and ſuch cattle of the tenants and their farmers as be there kept above their rates limited, into the pound, until ſatisfaction be made for the treſpaſs done, viz. for every horſe, gelding, mare, cow, or ox iiij d. and for every ſheep ob. thone moiety to the lord, and the other to the ſurveyors.

Item, That it is ordered, that if eny perſon do keep eny hogs upon the common unryngled, after the feaſt of St. Luke next, that then the owner of every hog ſo taken, or found unryngled, [pay] iiij d.

p me, GILB'TUM HYDE,
Seneſcallum ibm.
Copia vera, ita teſtor NIC. BATIELY.

[1] Archbiſhop Whitgift.
[2] Dr. Roger, ſuffragan biſhop, dean of Canterbury, 1584.

21. BLEAN et HOATH. } Viſus franc' pleg' cum cur' tent' ibm xmo die menſis Aprilis, anno regni dñe ñri Elizabethe Dei gratia, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie, regine, fidei defenſ', &c. xmo.

Thomas Qweyffe, Johes Pyrkyn, Stephus Baſſock, Henricus Crippin, Thomas Hunt, Joannes Smith, Thomas Coping, Willus Wix, ħent diem p mandatum dni citra prox' viſum ad ctificand' quot catalla quilet debet depaſcare ſuper coe de Blean, et ſi hoc non poſſunt quod tunc ctificant quot catalla pd' coe poteſt depaſcare in anno.

Copia vera, ita teſtor ego NIC. BATTELY.

22. BLEAN et HOATH. } Viſe franc' pleg' cum cur' tent' ibm 17 Octob. anno R. R. Eliz. undecimo.

Elegerunt ad ſupvidend' coe de Blene quod nullus pmittat porcos ſuos ibm depaſcare niſi prius ſint annulati et quod nullus occupat coe cum pecoribus ſuis niſi ſit tenens hujus manerii, viz. Willus Morrys, et Joannem Tredſoffe.

23. Mr. Sabine's Gift to the Hoſpital.

Mr. Avery Sabine, late alderman of the city of Canterbury, did, by his laſt will, give and bequeath a certain annuity, or rent charge, of 20l. per annum, for certain charitable uſes, as by his will may appear more at large: for the faithful diſcharge of this truſt, he appointed certain feoffees, viz. Thomas Hardres, Edward Roberts, Robert Kitchel, Thomas Gold, Thomas Treſſar, William Whiting, and Leonard Brown; and when the major part of theſe ſhall dye, the feoffment is to be renewed; and then follow theſe words:

"The ſaid truſtees ſhall for ever hereafter pay ten marks a year, parcel of the "annuity or rent-charge of 20l. a year, unto ten poor in-brothers and ſiſters for "the time being of the hoſpital called Eaſtbridge, within the city of Canterbury, "by equal payments, every year quarterly, at the Feaſts aforeſaid, or within 21 "days next after every of the ſaid feaſts, that is to ſay, every quarter 3s. 4d. a-piece "to every of the ten brothers and ſiſters." Alſo,

They ſhall lay out 12l. parcell of the ſaid 20l. to cloath ten poor people in the city of Canterbury, on the Feaſt of St. Andrew, yearly; and the overplus ſhall bear the charges of renewing the ſaid feoffment, or be divided between the poor people of the city of Canterbury, as by the will is more fully expreſſed.

All the lands of the ſaid Mr. Avery Sabine, lying in Monketon, in the Iſle of Thanet, are bound for the payment of this rent-charge. The will was dated Nov. 22, A. D. 1648.

Excerpt' ex ipſo originali,
p me, NIC. BATTELLY.

24. A clauſe taken out of Mr. Somner's will.

"As to my meſſuages and hereditaments in St. Margaret's, Cant', St. Andrew's, and St. Mary Bredman, in caſe my ſon dyes without iſſue of his body lawfully begotten, I give the ſame to Elizabeth wife of Mr. John Lukener, of the city of Canterbury, Hatter, and the heirs of her body: and for the want of ſuch heirs, to the prior, brothers, and ſiſters, of the hoſpital of Kingſbridge, and their ſucceſſors for ever."

On the like conditions he gives his lands in Chartham, and in Romney Marſh, to the hoſpitals of Northgate and Harbledown.

The will is dated Aug. 26, 1679.

25. An

25. An account of the real and extended value of the ſeveral lands, meſſuages, &c. which are let out by leaſe, belonging to the hoſpital, being directions for the renewing of the leaſes.

26. Captain Terry's houſe, the King's-head in High-ſtreet, lets to the preſent tenant, at p annum					16	0 0
Mr. Stredwick, 11 acres in St. Laurence Field, now worth above 22l. p annum					22	0 0
Mrs. George, at full or rather more than					37	0 0
Mrs. Green, 5 tenements and a ſhop	1. To Ruglton, p annum	5	0	0	24	10 0
	2. Goodm' H.	4	10	0		
	3. Goodw' Poſly	3	10	0		
	4. Eaſtman	3	10	0		
	5. Willmot	3	0	0		
	6. Beverton	5	0	0		
Mr. Turner, 2 tenements in St. Peter's, to Brown		10	0	0	15	0 0
to Mr. Peter's		5	0	0		
Cockering rents formerly (but now they are fallen) Now not above 10l. p annum 1753, at 12l. p annum					16	0 0
Pitholes, p annum					4	0 0
Lome pits, p annum					8	0 0
Mudhouſe, p annum					8	10 0
Mr. Hall's garden					3	10 0
Harboldown tithes, of 36 acres of hop-ground, and 24 acres of arable land, about					20	0 0

27. A true account of the revenues of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, as it is at this day, A. D. 1691.

Rents received.

Leaſe of Hoath-court, to the lady Head, for 3 lives	48	0	0
Leaſe of Nicolas Stredwick for 21 years, for 11 acres in St. Laurence-field, p annum	3	0	0
Leaſe of Mrs. Green for 21 years, for Cockering lands	3	0	0
Leaſe of Mr. Lowth for 21 years, for Lompits and Pitholes, and the tithes of Harboldown	3	12	0
Leaſe of Mr. Hall for land in Harboldown, and two pieces of land in St. Peter's, for 21 years	3	2	0
Leaſe of Mrs. Green for 40 years, for 5 tenements	3	0	0
Leaſe of Mrs. George for ſeveral tenements, for 40 years	3	2	0
Leaſe of Mrs. Turner for 2 tenements in St. Peter's, for 40 years	1	12	0
Leaſe of Mr. Terry for 40 years, for the King's Head, a tenement in High-ſtreet	3	0	0
	71	8	0

Rent

Rent upon leaſes, p annum, quarterly paid.

Beſides, the vault lets for, p annum					1	6 8
Mr. Hall pays for a piece of the maſter's garden, and for the royalty of fiſhing, p annum					0	6 8
Mr. Criſp's eſtate in Burchington					0	11 8
Mrs. Petib's eſtate in Burchington					0	8 4
Dry rent iſſuing out of certain tenements in and about Canterbury, (See p. 358.)					2	9 1
Quit-rents belonging to the manor of Blean (See p. 353.)					4	15 4
24 loads of wood, at 10s. p load, out of the manor					12	0 0
Hay and ſtraw to the maſter out of the manor of Blean					2	0 0
					95	5 9
The maſter's houſe lets for					6	0 0
					101	5 9

Beſides theſe, are the fines upon the renewing of the leaſes; and alderman Sabine's gift of 13s. 4d. a-piece by the year; which gift comes not into the maſter's hand, but is paid by one of the aldermen of the city.

28. A true account of the diſburſements.

To the in brothers and ſiſters, p annum					28	0 0
To the out-brothers and ſiſters, p annum					13	6 8
To the ſchool-maſter—his wages, p annum	4	0	0			
Livery-coat	0	13	4		6	16 0
Rent-gathering	1	6	8			
Additional ſalary upon increaſe of rent in Mr. Hall's leaſe	0	16	0			
Brooms to ſweep the chapel, 6d. p quarter					0	2 0
Books for the ſcholars, pens, ink, and paper, formerly p annum 1l. the ſcholars now increaſing, comes to					2	0 0
					50	4 8
Exhibition to Bene't College					6	13 4
Charge of ſending the money to London					0	1 0
Penſion to the king					7	10 0
Acquit and return of money					0	3 0
Tenths at Chriſtmas					2	7 10½
Acquit					0	0 4
Maſter's ſalary	6	13	4			
Rent of his houſe	6	0	0		13	0 0
Rent of Mr. Hall's garden	0	6	8			
Wood to the maſter and the poor					12	0 0
Making of the wood					1	4 0
Hay and ſtraw to the maſter					2	0 0
Leaſe in the dry rents and quit-rents, about					1	10 0
Formerly for ſweeping the bridge (which of late hath been paid by the poor), and is now again paid by the maſter					0	10 0
					97	4 2½

So there remains about 3l. p annum for the maintaining of reparations, and keeping of the court at Blean, and other extraordinary charges; beſides the profits of the fines upon the renewing the leaſes.

" 29. Bene't College, Cambridge.

The foundation of two Scholars by Archbiſhop PARKER, out of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital, in Canterbury.

" THIS indenture, made the twenty-ſecond day of May, in the eleventh year of the reign of our ſovereign lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. betwixt William Morphet, clerk, maſter of the hoſpital of the poor of Eaſtbridge, in the city of Canterbury, on the one part, and John Pory, Dr. of Divinity, and keeper of the college of Corpus Chriſti and the bleſſed Virgin Mary, in Cambridge, and the fellows and ſcholars of the ſaid college, on the other part, witneſſeth, that the ſaid parties, and every of them, for them and their ſucceſſors, do covenant and grant, with the other and his or their ſucceſſors, in manner and form following: Firſt, the ſaid William, maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, with the conſent of the moſt reverend father, Matthew, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, metropolitane of all England, and primate, and patron of the ſaid hoſpital, covenanteth and granteth, for him and his ſucceſſors, to and with the ſaid John, maſter and keeper of the ſaid college, and the fellows and ſcholars of the ſame, and their ſucceſſors, that he, his ſucceſſors and aſſigns, ſhall yearly pay unto the ſaid maſter or keeper, fellows or ſcholars, or their aſſigns, to the uſe of the ſaid college, at the quire door of the church of Weſtminſter, on the weſt part of the ſaid church, at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, or within thirty days next following the ſaid feaſt, the ſum of ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and four-pence, of lawful money of England, for and during the term of two hundred years next enſuing the date hereof. And further, that if it happen the ſaid yearly payment to be behind unpaid, at the place aforeſaid, after the ſaid term of thirty days, and there lawfully demanded by the ſufficient deputy of the ſaid maſter or keeper, and fellows or ſcholars, then the ſaid maſter of the hoſpital and his ſucceſſors ſhall pay unto the ſaid maſter or keeper, and fellows or ſcholars, for every ſuch default of payment, three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, of lawful money of England, in the name of a pain, over and beſides the ſum of ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and four-pence, of yearly payment, with the reaſonable coſts and charges of ſuit and travail for the ſame, during all the ſaid term of two hundred years: In conſideration whereof the ſaid maſter or keeper, and fellows or ſcholars, covenant and grant for them and their ſucceſſors, to and with the ſaid maſter of the hoſpital and his ſucceſſors, that they the ſaid maſter and keeper, and fellows or ſcholars, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and will admit and receive into the ſaid college of Corpus Chriſti, and the bleſſed Virgin Mary, for the increaſe of the number of ſcholars there, over and beſides the ordinary number now in the ſaid college, two ſcholars, to be choſen, named, examined, and approved, by the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, and the dean of Chriſt Church, in Canterbury, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, if any dean ſhall then be, or elſe by the maſter only, and to be taken by him or them out of the free-ſchool in Canterbury, being ſuch of the ſcholars there as are or ſhall be born within the county of Kent, and ſent to the ſaid college at Cambridge, which two ſhall be called Canterbury Scholars: And that after ſuch admittance and receipt, the ſaid ſcholars ſhall remain and continne in the ſaid college, according to the orders, decrees, and ſtatutes of the ſaid college, and ſhall have of the proviſion of the ſaid maſter or keeper, fellows or ſcholars, and their ſucceſſors, convenient chamber, commons, barber, launder, reading, and other neceſſaries as other ſcholars

in

in the ſaid college have had and enjoyed, and ſhall have and enjoy in the ſaid college, according to common cuſtom, or otherwiſe, for and during the term of two hundred years next enſuing the date hereof. And further do covenant and grant, that when and ſo often as it ſhall happen, any of the ſaid ſcholars ſo named and admitted in form aforeſaid, to be expulſed, or otherwiſe removed from the ſaid college, or benefits aforeſaid, by any manner of means, that then they the ſaid maſter or keeper, fellows or ſcholars, and their ſucceſſors, will and ſhall receive and admit, from time to time, into the ſaid college, other ſuch ſcholar or ſcholars, to enjoy the rooms, ſcholarſhips, and benefits aforeſaid, as ſhall be from time to time choſen, examined, and approved by the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital and his ſucceſſors, for the time being, with the conſent of the ſaid dean of Chriſt Church, in Canterbury, and his ſucceſſors, for the time being (if any dean ſhall be then), or elſe by the maſter only, out of the ſaid ſchool of Canterbury as aforeſaid, to the ſaid college, which ſcholar or ſcholars ſhall have and enjoy all ſuch profits and commodities as the other did and ſhould have had and enjoyed, by the cuſtoms, orders, and ſtatutes of the ſaid college, during all the ſaid term of two hundred years. And that if default at any time ſhall be had or made by the ſaid maſter or keeper, fellows or ſcholars, and their ſucceſſors, in refuſing to admit or receive the ſaid ſcholars, or any of them ſo choſen, examined, and approved of in form aforeſaid, and ſent to the ſaid college by the letter ſubſcribed by the hand of the ſaid maſter, and dean of the ſaid church, or their ſucceſſors, if any dean be, or elſe by the hand of the ſaid maſter only; or in allowance of neceſſaries in form abovementioned, that then for every refuſal of ſuch ſcholars, or any default by them contrary to the covenant in theſe indentures expreſſed, they ſhall pay to the maſter of the hoſpital, and his ſucceſſors, the ſum of twenty ſhillings of lawful money of England, with the reaſonable coſts of ſuit and travail in and about the ſame: And further do covenant with the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, and his ſucceſſors, that within ſix weeks after every expulſion, or removing of any ſcholar admitted or received from the ſaid college, the ſaid maſter or keeper, fellows or ſcholars, and their ſucceſſors or aſſigns, ſhall make notice to the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, or his ſucceſſors, of the ſaid expulſion or removing. In witneſs whereof, as well the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, for him and his ſucceſſors, as alſo the ſaid maſter or keeper, and fellows or ſcholars, for them and their ſucceſſors, to theſe indentures have interchangeably ſet their ſeals. Dated the day and year firſt above written."

30. A perfect and true terrier of all the lands and other commodities belonging to the manor of Blean and Hoth Court, in the pariſh of St. Coſmus and Damian on the Blean, in the county of Kent, declaring the names and contents in the ſeveral fields, with the tenements belonging thereunto, of the demiſe and grant of John Lewis, clerk, of Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, maſter of the Hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, alias St. Thomas in the city of Canterbury, unto John Boys, of Hoth-Court, eſquire, and Elizabeth his wife, now farmers of the ſaid manor, made and delivered unto the ſaid maſter, according to a compoſition and article comprized within the ſaid demiſe on the part of the ſaid John Boys and Elizabeth his wife, their executors and aſſigns, to be done and accompliſhed at or before the ſealing of the ſaid demiſed leaſe, which was from the day of the date thereof, as plainly appeareth in the ſaid demiſe, dated the twentieth day of March, in the fifth year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the Second, &c. annoque Domini 173$\frac{4}{5}$.

31. Copies of ſeveral leaſes of lands belonging to Eaſtbridge hoſpital.

The Priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury.

In the Northgate-Street, over-againſt the Hoſpital of St. John, Archbiſhop Lanfranc founded [a church, in honour of St. Gregory, the Pope], for ſecular prieſts, A. D. 1084; but Archbiſhop William [*temp.* Hen. I.] made it a priory of [Black Canons, or] Regulars. *Leland.*

Eadmerus ſays, theſe canons were to "adminiſter to the infirm "people of St. John's hoſpital whatſoever was neceſſary for the "good of their ſouls, and to take care alſo of their burial." And Somner ſuppoſes it to have been "the firſt houſe of Regular "Canons in the kingdom." On July 2, 1145, the church, we are informed by Gervaſe, was burnt.

Archbiſhop Hubert confirmed this priory and its revenues. See Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 373, where theſe Charters are printed.

The names of ſome of the priors.

1. Dunſtan, A. D. 1187. Gerv. col. 1497.
2. Thomas, A. D. 1227.
3. Nicolas, A. D. 1244.
4. Hugh, A. D. 1263.
5. William, A. D. 1271.

Regiſt. Cant.

6. Henry, A. D. 1278. He was prior alſo the xth of kal. Apr. 1276; alſo A. D. 1275, when he and Nicolas [Thorn] abbot of St. Auſtin's ſealed a writing, or certificate, of ſome grants made to the church of Canterbury.

7. Guy, A. D. 1293. Thorn, col. 1961.
8. Elias of Sandwich, 1294.
9. Robert of Winchepe, died A. D. 1349.
10. William atte Thorn, inſtalled June 10, 1349.
11. Thomas, A. D. 1403.
12. William of Canterbury, 1413.
13. Thomas, A. D. 1443.
14. Dr. Thomas Wellys, Biſhop of Sidon, Sept. 26, 1515, and Jun. 28, 1521.

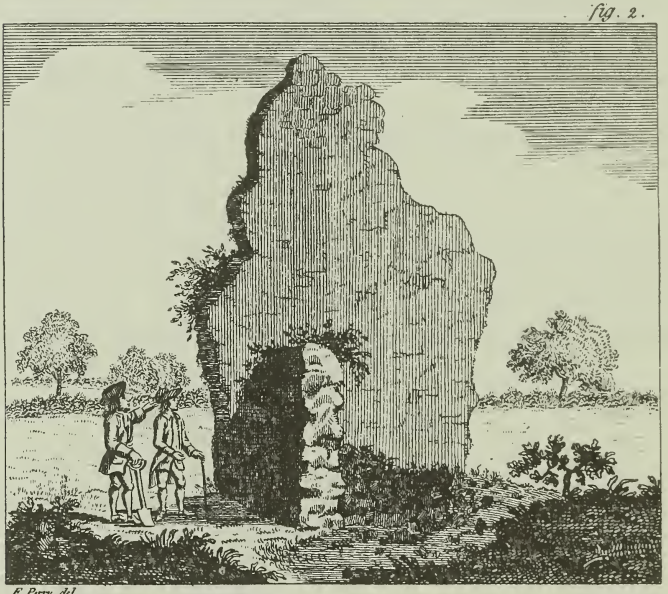
15. William,

Plate VIII fig. 1.

F. Perry del.

View of S.t Gregory's Priory, Canterbury

fig. 2.



F. Perry del.

Ruins of S.t Thomas's Chapel, Canterbury,
as they appeared in 1781.

15. William, 1531. He was at the convocation in that year, and was one of thoſe that gave a negative voice to the queſtion then propoſed. See the Specimen of Errors in Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, p. 195.

16. John Symkins, the laſt prior [1].

At cardinal Bourchier's viſitation there were only five canons, beſides the prior; but [about the time of the Diſſolution, here were thirteen religious, who were endowed with the yearly revenue of 121l. 15s. 1d. per ann. *Dugdale.* 166l. 4s. 5½d. *Speed.* Lambard reckons it only 30l. The ſite was granted, 28 Henry VIII. to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in exchange for Wimbledon. *Tanner.*

It is now held, on a leaſe from his grace, by George Gipps, eſq. one of the preſent members for Canterbury. The precinct, or vill, maintains its own poor, and is extra-parochial.

Mr. Goſtling's account of its preſent ſtate is as follows:

"Part of this priory is now ſtanding, but not a great deal, only one large room, unleſs the buildings of the ſtreet may be looked on as the lodgings of the poor and ſick, who were provided for there. The ground belonging to its precinct is almoſt entirely laid out in gardens for our market. The chapel of St. Thomas (whoſe ruins are there) had over the door, at the weſt end of it, a handſome old arch, which the archbiſhop's leſſee took down ſome years ago, to make a portal to his own dwelling-houſe, at St. Thomas's-hill; but that being ſold and rebuilt, a curious gentleman [2] in the country, by adapting the front of one of his out-buildings to it, has preſerved this piece of antiquity, and added to the beauties of his ſeat."

The little that remains of this ancient ſtructure may be ſeen in the view of it given in plate IX. fig. 1.; and the ruins of St. Thomas's chapel in fig. 2.]

[1] On the diſſolution of the priory, he had a penſion of 20l. per ann. from the king, till, on the foundation of the collegiate church of Rocheſter, he was admitted one of the firſt prebendaries, and lived there till March 14, 1553, when he was deprived for being married. He had been a monk of St. Bartholomew's, in London. Dr. BATTELY.

[2] The late reverend Mr. Brockman, of Beachborough.

Indentura

Indentura inter priores eccleſiarum Chriſti et Sti Gregorij, Cantuar', de quibuſdam jocalibus legatis dicte ecclie Sti Gregorii, p dnum Rogerum Herun, quondam rectorem ſive magrum ecclie collegiate de Maydeſtan, non aliendis, ut patet inferius.

PRESENS indentura facta 26to die Maii, anno r. R. Henrici ſexti, Anglie et Francie viceſimo primo, inter venerabilem patrem Johannem, priorem ecclie Chriſti, Cant', et ejuſdem captlum (ſede vacante) ex parte una, et Thomam priorem ecclie Sti Gregorii Cantuar' pd' ex parte altera, teſtatur, quod pd' Joannes, prior ecclie Chriſti Cant', et ejuſdem captlum, ex aſſenſu et conſenſu omnium executorum Rogeri Herun, clerici, cujus corpus in eccla Sti Gregorii pdict' ſepelitur, tradiderunt et deliberaverunt pfato Thome, priori Sti Gregorij, quedam jocalia argentea, viz. duas pelves argent' cum ij lavacris argent' ponderant' CXXVI unc' et j quart' ij potellers argent' ponderant' LXVI une' et dimid': et unum magnum cyphum argent' cum co-opculo ad eundem ponderantem CLXVIII unc' et dimid' ad laudem et honorem Dei, et in ppetuam rei memoriam, p ſalute anime pfati Rogeri in prioratu Sti Gregorii pd' ad uſum refectorij ejuſdem prioratus imperpetuum remanſura. Ita quod non licebit pfato Thome priori, neque ſucceſſoribus ſuis, pdicta jocalia, nec aliquod eorundem, vendere, alienare, ſeu cuicunque quoviſmodo impignorare, niſi magna et urgens cauſa illud requirat, et in caſu illa impignorentur, ſive aliquod eorundem impignoretur, ſufficienti perſone p conſenſum captli ejuſdem ecclie Sti Gregorii, ac etiam licentia et aſſenſu prioris ecclie Chriſti Cant', qui pro tunc fuerit, et aliter non. Et ſi contingat pd' Thomam, modò priorem, aut ſucceſſores, aliquo tali caſu urgente, pdicta jocalia ſeu aliquod eorundem alicui impignorare, quod pd' nunc prior et omnes ſucceſſores ſui jocalia illa ſic impignorata, ſeu jocale illud ſic impignoratum, infra annum poſt impignorationem illam ad prioratum pdict' rehabeant ſeu rehabeantur, et ad iſta fideliter p ſe et ſucceſſores ſuos obſervanda pfatus Thomas, prior Sti Gregorij, coram pdicto venerabili patre Joanne, priore ecclie Chriſti, corporale ſuum pſtabit juramentum. Et omnes ſucceſſores ejuſdem prioris Sti Gregorij in ſuâ primâ creatione eidem venerabili priori ecclie Chriſti Cant' et ſucceſſoribus ſuis conſimile pſtabunt juramentum. In cujus rei teſtimonium hiis indenturis pdicti venerabiles patres Johannes, prior ecclie Chriſti, et Thomas, prior ecclie Sti Gregorii, ſigilla ſua alternatim appoſuerint, die et anno ſupraſcriptis.

Henry, prior, and the convent, granted to William de Hunt a chantry in the chapel of Wadenhal, in the pariſh of Waltham, dated 1276, 10 kal. Apr.

The

The lands and rents anciently belonging to the priory of St. Gregory, out of the leiger-book of the priory of St. Gregory.

Goldſtanton. A leaſe was made by the prior and convent 13e Henry IV. of the grange of Goldſtanton, and all the tithes thereto belonging.

Northfleet. Certain corn, &c. for tithe out of the archbiſhop's demeſnes of the manor of Northfleet, viz. 8 acr' ſuccis' meſſis', 4 frumenti, et 4 ordei, in terra meliori de manerio archiep̃i in Northfleet. There are two receipts of 40s. p̃ annum, by the prior and convent for 4 acres of wheat, and 4 acres of barley, for tithes of the manor of Northfleet.

Beatriſden. Hadingfeld, 43 acres ½. Holmis, 14 acr. ½.
Horſenlees, 17 acres ¼. Buttervale, 3 acr.
Courtwood, 3 acres ½ and ¼. Burckmede, 3 acr.

Berham. vi marc' p̃ annum de rectoria de Biſhopſborn, p̃ decimis dominis de Berham.

St. Gregoreyes poſſeſſions, out of an old taxation.

Eccl̃ia de Tanington. Eccl̃ia de Northgate.
Eccl̃ia de Weſtgate. Eccl̃ia Sc̃i Dunſtani.
Eccl̃ia de Natinden. Eccl̃ia de Walther.
Eccl̃ia de Elmeſtide. Eccl̃ia de Betheriſden.
Eccl̃ia de Stratesfeld. Eccl̃ia de Oreſni decanatu de Auſprig.
Eccl̃ia de Lethingeſborn, alias Bekeſborn, in decanatu de Bregge.
Decime de Richbourn. Decime de Biſhoppeſbourn.
Decime apud Goldſtanton, Gooſhall, et in campo vocato Hartſland, et Holdan juxta Wingham. Decime in Pluckley.
Portio in Northfleet. Temporalia.
ij marks penſion p̃ decimis dominij de Pluckley.
Decime in Hawle in Eaſtenham.

In eodem libro.

Compoſitio vicarie de Elmſtede. Compoſitio vicarie de Northgate.
Compoſitio vicarie Sc̃i Dunſtani. Compoſitio de Weſtgate.
Pro patronatu vicar' de Weſtgate.

A recovery of the parſon of Harboldown, unius ſum̃e frumenti, et duarum ſummarum hordei, p̃ decimis in Harboldown ſpectant' priorat' de Sc̃o Gregorio: exceptis decimis majoribus dominij de Denſted, que ſpectant dicti prioratui.

This recovery was, anno 42° Edw. III.

An account of the poſſeſſions of the priory, 4 Hen. V.

Inter alia, p̃ decimis in Weſtbery, p̃ rector' de Orty [Hartey] near Feverſham, p̃ molendino vocato Spaffet Mill, p̃ xvj acris terre, vocat' Oker, et 8 acris in Northgate, p̃ decimis in Yldenton in parochia de Adiſham, p̃ ij tenementis in civitate Roffenſi. Alſo rents of aſſize and penſions.

Decime prioris et conventus Sc̃i Gregorij, Cant', in feodo de Goldeſtaveſtone, cum decimis eorundem que pervenerint de quodam campo domini archiep̃i, qui vocatur

catur Hodame, jacente juxta Wengham, xv marc'. Ex libro MS. in Biblioth' eccl'ie Christi, Cant'.

Eccl'ie appropriate priori Sti Gregorij registrantur in regro Henrici, prioris eccleſie Chriſti, Cant', p. 141.

Ex libro MS. Tho. Hales. Domino archiepiſcopo Cant', pro uno meſſuagio et terris apud Cokeryng, in parochia de Thanyngton, nuper prioratûs Sti Gregorii, extra Northgate civitatis Cant', ac antea Johannis Ramſey, ſolut' anno 1 Edw' VI. ad Thomam Hales——vj l.

Carta Lanfranci archiepiſcopi de fundatione prioratus Sti Gregorij. Vide Monaſtic' Anglic', vol. II. p. 373.

Carta Huberti archiepi Cant' de eodem. Ibm, p. 374.

Taxatio temporalium et ſpiritualium prioratûs St. Gregorii. Ibm, p. 374.

Lanfrancus archiepus, primus fundator, inſtituit canonicos ſeculares; Gulielmus archiepus canonicos regulares induxit. Lelandi Collectan' Vol. I. p. 84. Monaſt' Anglic', vol. II. p. 375.

["The chapel of St. Thomas (mentioned p. 421) was called (as I find by the will of one William Harry, of St. Martin, A. D. 1461, who gave a legacy to it,) *The Chapel of the Brotherhood of St. Thomas the Martyr, ſituate in the garden of St. Gregory's.*" So ſays Somner, who cloſes his diſcourſe of the priory with the following *memorandum*, touching the water-courſe of Chriſt-church running through this part of it. "*Memorandum*, ſaith a "Book of Chriſt-church, concerning a charter of the prior and "convent of St. Gregory's by Canterbury making particular "mention of this matter, wherein it is expreſſed, That they ſhall "preſerve, as far as they can, a water-courſe of the prior and "convent of Chriſt-church in Canterbury, which runs through "their orchard, ſafe and free from damage; and that they ſhall "grant free liberty of ingreſs, egreſs, and regreſs through their "court and gate to the workmen of Chriſt-church as often as it "ſhall be neceſſary for them to repair the ſame water-courſe. "[In the ſame agreement it is further added, That they ſhould "ſend in dinner-time into the refectory of Chriſt-church a baſket "of the beſt fruit on or before the 15th day of September, every "year; and ſhould further pay the ſum of eight pence, as a yearly "rent for a ſmall piece of land there, belonging formerly to the "archdeacon. N. B.] Dated in July, A. D. 1227."

Their

W. Groombridge del. 1785.

W. View of S.t Sepulchre's Nunnery, Canterbury

a. Road to Dover.

fig 2.

W. Groombridge del. 1784.

N. E. View of Maynard's Spital, Canterbury.

a. Stour street.

Their temporalities in the year 1292, in Canterbury, Natyndon [Nackington], Hugevelde, Chertham, Tanynton, and Herbaldoun, were together valued at xxvl. xvs. Their titheries, in the ſame year, were the parſonages at Taynton [Thanington], Weſtgate, Northgate, St. Dunſtan, Natindon, Livingsborn [Beakſbourn], Waltham, Elmſtede, Betherſdenne, Stallesfield. Together with certain titheries in Goldſtaneſton [Goodneſton], Berham, Plukele [Hluckley], and Riſſeburn [Ruſhbourn?]. *Lib. Eccl. Chr. Cant.*

Nunnery of St. Sepulchre.

In the ſouth-eaſt part of Canterbury was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by archbiſhop Anſelm about A. D. 1100. It was called St. Sepulchre's, and had [a prioreſs, and] five or ſeven nuns. *Speed.*

Its principal benefactors to it were William Calvel, citizen of Canterbury, King Richard I. [1], and the prior and convent of Chriſt Church.

A. D. 1184. The parſonage of St. Edmund of Ridingate was granted to it by the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine's, which church was afterwards united, with the conſent of the nuns, to St. Mary Bredin, A. D. 1349. To the vicar of this pariſh they paid a yearly penſion of 60s.

This nunnery was diſſolved 28 Henry VIII. and valued then at 38l. 10s. 7½d. *Speed.* 29l. 12s. 5½d. *Dugd.*

The ſite was granted, 30 Henry VIII. in lieu of ſome other lands, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, but afterwards, 30 Henry VIII. to James Hales. *Tanner.*

[1] After this prince had given the wood, or foreſt, of Blean to Chriſt Church, W. the prior and convent of the ſame granted to this nunnery, and the prioreſs and convent thereof, as much wood as one horſe going twice a day could fetch thence, where the church wood-reeves ſhould appoint; which uncertainty, in the year 1270, the nuns releaſing, had in lieu, and by way of exchange for it, a certain part or portion of the ſaid Blean-wood [90 acres] aſſigned and made over to them, as appears from the words of the deed; the which wood retains to this day the name of *Minchen-wood*, taking its name from the nuns, which our anceſtors, from the Saxon Mynecena, called *Minchens*. *Somner.*

Regrum H. ecclie Chriſti, Cant', fol. 118.
Moniales Sti Sepulchri ſolvebant ecclie Chriſti, Cant'.
Pro Petro Columbyn et Ricardo Mercatore ad feſtum Sti Joannis, vs. iijd.
Pro Joanne, filio Morini, ad feſtum Sti Michaelis, vjd.
Pro eodem ad feſtum Sti Joannis Baptiſte, vjd.
Item ibm extra tarram ad feſtum Sti Michaelis, iiis. jd. &c.
Redditus quos debent Theſaurarii monialibus Sti Sepulchri.
Ad feſtum Sti Mich. ixs. iijd. Ad Natale [Chriſti] ixs. iijd. Ad Paſch' ixs. iijd. Ad feſtum St. Joan' Bapt' ixs. iijd.
Item eiſdem in Cantuaria.—Ad feſt' Sti Mich' x ½d.
Ad medium xlme [Mid Lent] —xijd. Item ad eundem terminum, x ½ d.

In 1365, Cecilia Thornford, prioreſs of St. Sepulchre's, reſigned her place into the hands of Simon [Langham] archbiſhop of Canterbury, who ſent his letters, dated at Maghfeld, Feb. 19, A. D. 1365, to Robert [Hathbrand] Prior of Canterbury, commiſſioning him to elect a new prioreſs. Accordingly, on March 3, he went to the priory or church of St. Sepulchre's, and calling all the nuns together, he elected, confirmed, and inſtalled Joan de Cheriton, one of the ſiſters of that houſe, and in all reſpects rightly qualified to be the prioreſs.

Archbiſhop Morton, by his laſt will, gave lands near Maidſtone, in the Mote park, and a mill near the ſame park, to the church of Canterbury, the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, to the end that he and his ſucceſſors for ever ſhould pay yearly to the prioreſs and nuns of St. Sepulchre's eight marks to find a prieſt to celebrate maſs within the ſaid nunnery, in a chantery founded in the ſame by John de Bourn, formerly rector of Frackenham, in the time of archbiſhop Wittleſey.

In the taxation in the archdeacon's black book, A. D. 1292, the temporalities of theſe nuns were thus rated: "In Canterbury and the ſuburb, Biſhopesbourn, Taynton, [Thanington] Hackynton, and Little Hardres, xiil. xs. vd. tenths xxvs. ½d."

"At this place," ſays Somner, "ſometime one Elizabeth "Barton, more vulgarly known by the name of the Holy Maid "of Kent, that great impoſtor of her time, was a vailed nun "and votareſs. Whoſe pranks and practices, or rather the "monks and other papaliis, by her agency, are obvious both in "our ſtatutes and ſtories. . . . "It

" It ſeems the pariſh church of St. Sepulchre was born down " in the ſame fall with the nunnery. For however frequent " mention may be found, both of pariſh, church, and church-" yard alſo before, yet ſince the ſuppreſſion, the place of the two " latter is unknown, the limits of the other uncertain, and the " memory of all three almoſt extinct. Only that ſtone-gate by " the turning on your left hand to Dover-ward, ſeems to have " been the weſtern door of the church [1], as I collect by this " boundary": " Of the land which lieth over againſt the church " of the Holy Sepulchre, nigh a ſtreet by which they go toward " Dudendale [now Morton-farm], on the ſouth-ſide of the ſaid " church." " The boundary of the piece of ground directly over-" againſt it. The laſt lady prioreſs of this houſe, by name Dame " Philip John [Philippa Joan], lies buried in the north-ile of " St. George's church, which in her will ſhe calls The Chappel of " the Bleſſed Mary."

Juliana, prioreſs, and the convent of St. Sepulchre's, granted a fourth part of an acre of land to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge. See the Grant, p. 313. This was before the year 1227.

Mynchyncroft appertinentia eſt monaſterii Sti Sepulchri. Lib. MS. Tho. Hales.

Anno 1184. Rogerus, Abbas, et Conventus Sti Auguſtini conceſſerunt eccliam B. Edm' de Redingate in puram et perpetuam elemoſynam monialibus S. Sepulchri, Cant'. Ita tamen quod moniales pred' in recognitionem juris quod S. Auguſt' habet in ppo eccle de Redingate xij denarios de ipſâ eccleſiâ ſingulis annis reddent ſuper altare Sti Auguſtini in die ipſius Sancti ad organa reparanda: et ſuper hoc tunc prioriſſa, tunc ſubprioriſſa in capitulo noſtro fidelitatem juraverunt. Preſentibus multis teſtibus.

Regiſtrarium archidiaconi Cant. In MS. Catalogo domorum religioſarum, in totâ dioceſi Cantuarienſi ſic recenſetur—Prioratus S. Sepulchri Cant' moniales nigre.

Moniales S. Sepulchri non ingrediantur poſſeſſiones S. Auguſtini. Vide Thorn, col. 1893.

Harum fundator fuit Anſelmus archiepiſcopus, et quanquam infra limites feodi beati Auguſtini ſint conſtitute, tamen in ſolo archiepiſcopatus ſite ſunt. Erat namque ibi eccleſia in honorem S. Sepulchri, de patronatu archiepiſcopi, exiguis terris circumcincta, ubi in preſenti conſtat eas eſſe fundatas. Thorn, ibm.

[1] A view of this weſt gate (or rather gate-way) with part of the wall of the nunnery, is annexed. That it could not have been the " door of the church," but merely the gate-way to the nunnery, ſeems obvious on inſpection, as it leads to a court, in which ſome old arches and ruined walls ſtill remain.

[Tradition ſays, that theſe ſiſters were ſo indigent, that they were ſtyled the poor nuns of St. Sepulchre's.]

Hoſpital of St. JAMES, or St. JACOB, near Canterbury.

This was an ancient hoſpital, dedicated to St. James, for XXV leprous ſiſters, a prioreſs, three prieſts, and one clerk, founded, before 1188, in the ſuburbs of Canterbury, at the end of Wincheap, near Thanington, and thence ſometimes called "*Hoſpitalis* "*de Wincheap*." Lambarde and Weever have ſaid by miſtake, that it was founded by queen Eleanor, wife to king Henry III. But long before that, viz. in king John's time, "the prior and convent of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, took it into their cuſtody and protection." See the charter cited by Somner, *ex archiv. eccl'ie Chriſti, Cant'*.

"Afterwards Henry III. gave the parſonage of Bradegate [1] towards the augmentation of its endowment.

"Its revenues were Firmin's Barton, ſo called from Firmin, once governor of it; the reſt lay at Egerton, Charing, Merſham, Blean, Hakynton, Natindon [Nackington], Thanington, Shadoxherſt, Kingſnoth, Roking, and in and about Canterbury, valued *de claro*, at 46l. 6s. 3d. in Henry VIIIth's time, by the commiſſioners.

"It payed no tithes at all.

"It eſcaped the general diſſolution; but ſoon after [Feb. 28, 1551,] Young [the farmer] ſaith, that Freeman and one Dartnall cauſed the ſiſters to ſurrender the houſe to the king, and Robert Dartnall, by the king's letters patents, got poſſeſſion. The lands were worth 100 marks per annum, &c. The ſiſters have XLVIs. VIIId. by the year penſion. Mr. Freeman's widow hath the

[1] Now Bredgar. See Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent, vol. II. p. 587.

writings,

writings, and Sir Edw. Walton hath bought a great part of the lands, and hath a manſion-houſe, &c. There was but one ſiſter then alive. Cardinal Pole's [1] viſitation, 1557." Thus far Mr. Somner.

A. D. 1414. John [Woodnesburgh [2]] Prior of Canterbury, viſited the hoſpital of St. James, and gave ſeveral ſtatutes and ordinances to regulate the ſervices of the chapel, and the well government of the hoſpital. And he calls himſelf *Hoſpital' S'ti Jacobi juxta Cant', ab ejuſdem fundatione, cuſtos atque viſitator.* Theſe Statutes are omitted by Somner; but ſee them, p. 431.

I have examined the charter cited by Somner, p. 77, the two laſt lines, and p. 78 [3]; and it is true, except p. 78, line 16. [4] read, *appoſitione illa roboravimus.*

Bulla Alexandri pape ad confirmationem carte ꝓtectionis p̃dicte, dated Anagniæ [5] 13 kal' Jul' pontiff' 5to extat' in archiv' eccl̃ie Chriſti, Cant'.

Rex H. dedit eccl̃iam de Bradgate, &c. In archiv' eccl̃ie Chriſti, Cant'.

Witneſſes tō the aboveſaid charter, made in archbiſhop Hubert's time, were Gilbertus Roffenſis, i. e. Gilbert Glanvil, who was conſecrated Sept' 29, 1185, and died June 24, 1214.—H. Cant' archid', i. e. Henry de Caſtillion.—Rogerus abbas S̃ti Auguſt', Algarus, the 3d abbot of Feverſham.

Littere ꝓ hoſpitali S̃ti Jacobi de ꝓ . . . . . magr̃i hoſpit' de Eaſtbrigge, Cant'.

"Salutem: Quia quidam clericus, p̃tendens ſe eſſe magr̃um [6] hoſpitalis S̃ti Thome Eaſtbrigge, Cantuar', ob favorem inceptum quem habet coram auditore cauſarum curie venerabilis patris ñri d̃ni archiep̃i [7], nos et eccl̃iam ñram et miſerabiles p̃ſonas in hoſpitali ñro S̃ti Jacobi extra Cant', multipliciter nititur fatigare laboribus et expenſis; ñ miremini ſi propter importunitatem hujus auditoris, ꝓ defenſione juris ñri et eccl̃ie ñre et hoſpitalis ñri p̃d', ad ſuperioris examen' previa occaſione convolemus: proinde conſiderantes, quod ex hoc forſitan fumus flam̃am ignis ꝓducit qui im̃eritos arderet. Vale in eo qui ſemper valet et viget ſemper. Dat' Cant', die Om̃ium Sanctorum, 1329."

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[1] Rather archdeacon Harpsfield's. See p. 371.

[2] This prior Mr. Goſtling ſuppoſes to have been an eminent architect, as his face and name are on a key-ſtone in the roof of a chapel (now the ſinging-ſchool) over St. Michael's in the cathedral. "Walk," p. 251, 252.

[3] Appendix, p. 9, (2d edit.)

[4] p. 9. l. 8. from the bottom.

[5] See p. 305, note 1, and 4.

[6] In the liſt of maſters of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital, p. 371. William Burgoos appears to have been then maſter.

[7] Simon Mepham was then archbiſhop.

Prioriſſæ hoſpitalis S. Jacobi pro ſitu ejuſdem hoſpitalis ac pratis et terris ejus in Thanington de redditu p annum, vijs. ijd. et pro gallinâ 4d. in toto vijs. vjd. ſolut' 1° anno Edw' VI. MS. Tho. Hales.

Mr. Somner, p. 77. in his own book, [1ſt edit.] hath added in writing. "In archbiſhop Baldwin's time I find expreſs mention of this hoſpital, and of the then maſter and founder (as an old book calls him), Magiſter Feramin [or Firmin] by name; to whom, with the prior of Feverſham, letters were directed from pope Clement III. about the then differences between the ſame archbiſhop and his monks, touching the college at Hakinton, as may be ſeen in Gervas Dorobern [1]."

p. 79. Mr. Somner adds, That "archbiſhop Baldwin was diſpleaſed with this hoſpital, becauſe Mr. Feramin, the then maſter, was one of thoſe that were commanded to execute the pope's decree in favour of the monks againſt the archbiſhop. Gervas Dorobern [1]."

Thus there were three hoſpitals near the city for lepers, Herbaldown, St. James, and St. Laurence, all without the walls, of which ſee Joſephi Antiq. Judaic. l. ix. c. 4, 5. The Samaritans had a law that leprous perſons ſhould go out of the city; and Choppine de Sacra Politia, l. 3. tit. 5. ſays, that the phyſicians excluded leprous perſons from the city. Of ſuch lazar-houſes, ſee alſo Coke upon Littleton, fol. 135, 136.

In the council at London, under Hubert Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, A. D. 1200, there was a particular canon made,

"Ut leproſi cœmiterium et propriam habeant capellam [2]."

"Affectu pietatis inducti, concilii Lateranenſis etiam inſtitutione ſuffulti, decernimus ut ubicunque tot leproſi ſimul fuerint congregati qui eccleſiam cum cœmiterio ſibi conſtruere, et proprio valeant gaudere preſbytero; ſine contradictione aliquâ habere permittantur, &c."

This ſhews the number of lazars in thoſe days to have been very many.

[1] Theſe paragraphs were afterwards inſerted by Mr. Battely in his improved edition.

[2] Concil. Brit. T. II.

Litera

Litera teſtimonialis quod ſorores Sti Jacobi non ſunt profeſſe.

Regrum eccle Chriſti, Cant'. K. fol. 57. Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus pſentes ras inſpecturis Robertus [Hathbrand] pmiſſione divina prior eccle Chriſti, Cant': Salutem et ſinceram in dno caritatem. Univerſitati vre notum facimus p pſentes, quod licet prioriſſa et ſorores hoſpitalis Sti Jacobi in ſuburbio Cant', vulgariter nuncupato, quod quidem hoſpitale ad nrum patronatum et diſpoſitionem ptinet, tanquam religioſe mulieres comuniter ibm vixerunt, ad religionem tamen vel regularem ordinem approbatum inibi obſervand' nullatenus ſunt adſtricte, nec profiteri tenentur tacite vel expreſſe, ſed ab eodem hoſpitali libere recedere poterunt, prout ipſis placuerit, ſicut alie ſeculares. In cujus rei teſtimonium figillum nrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' Cant', A. D. 1349.

In the 9th year of Henry VII. Sept. 6, Joan, prioreſs, and the ſiſters of the convent of St. James, demiſed by leaſe to William [Selling], prior and the convent of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, for the term of 40 years, their lands, tenements, and appurtenances, lying near Filernhil [Tyler-hill], in the pariſhes of St. Stephen de Hakynton, near Canterbury, and of St. Coſmus and Damian in La Blean, containing 93 acres of land, 3 roods, and 33 perches, at the yearly rent of 33s. 4d. (all timber excepted.) Regiſtrum Cant' R.

In catalogo domorum religioſarum in tota dioceſi Cant', ſic recenſetur; "Domus ſororum Sti Jacobi extra Cant'."

Statuta hoſpitalis S'ti Jacobi, juxta Cantuariam, A. D. 1414, ſecundum eccleſie Anglicane curſum.

JOANNES [Woodneſburgh] pmiſſione divina Ste Cant' ecclie prior, hoſpitalis Sti Jacobi juxta Cantuariam ab ejuſdem fundatione cuſtos atque viſitator, dilectis nobis ipſius hoſpitalis fratribus et ſororibus ſalutem: ut nra viſitatio, nuper in dicto hoſpitali facta, fiat connuente dno fructuoſa ad correctionem et reformationem ejuſdem hoſpitalis, tam in ſpiritualibus quam in temporalibus, infra ſcripta nra mandata, ſtatuta, et ordinationes, in virtute obedientie, pcipimus p vos inviolabiliter ppetuis futuris temporibus obſervari.

Imprimis, ſtatuimus et ordinamus quod omnes fratres et ſorores ad oratorium, ſive eccliam inibi ſcituatam, ſingulis diebus horâ conſuetâ conveniant, horas canonicas et miſſas in ipſo oratorio dicendas et celebrandas integraliter audituri, niſi ratione officii, vel alia cauſa rationabili, pſidenti ejuſdem hoſpitalis inſinuanda, dictis temporibus contigent abſentari.

Statuimus

Statuimus ꝑterea quod numerus capellanorum ab antiquo in ipſo hoſpitali ſtatutus, quàm citius facultates dicti hoſpitalis ad hoc poterunt ſufficere, obſervetur et cuſtodiatur. Quodque ipſi capellani in oratorio dicti hoſpitalis divina horis competentibus cotidiè, legitimo ceſſante impedimento, celebrent. Atque horas canonicas alta voce, ita quod a fratribus et ſororibus tunc ꝑſentibus audiri poterunt, ſimul dicant in eodem, pulſatis primitus ſignis, ſeu campanis, juxta morem in ipſo hoſpitali ab antiquo uſitatum.

Inſuper ordinamus quod fratres et ſorores ipſius hoſpitalis in ipſorum oratorio a confabulationibus penitus ſe abſtineant: Ipſorumque ſinguli ſingulis diebus numerum orationum dominicarum cum ſalutationibus B. Marie Anglicis, alias eiſdem ꝑ ꝑdeceſſores ñros in eorum viſitationibus injunctum et aſſignatum, ſi cõmodè fieri poterit, compleant, in ipſo oratorio dicant, et cum devotione.

Item quod nullus recipiatur in fratrem, aut aliqua in ſororem, dicti hoſpitalis ſine conſilio et aſſenſu ecclie Cant', qui pro tempore fuerit, prioris.

Idemque ſtatuimus de capellanis in ipſo hoſpitali celebraturis.

Ad hec ordinamus, quod de cetero deputetur una ciſta in loco ſecuro infra dictum hoſpitale ponenda, tribus ſeris tribus diverſis clavibus ſignata; quarum clavium unam habeat prioriſſa, ſecundam habeat unus fratrum ejuſdem hoſpitalis, ſi quis fuerit, ꝑ confratres ſuos eligendus: alioquin una ex ſororibus ꝑ majorem partem conſororum ſuarum ad hoc nominanda. Tertiam autem habeat ipſius hoſpitalis celeriſſa. In ipſa verò ciſta reponantur ejuſdem hoſpitalis ſigillum cõmune, ac ejuſdem hoſpitalis evidentie, carte, et munimenta quecunque.

Itemque in viſitatione antedicta comperimus quod prioriſſa ipſius hoſpitalis, que nunc eſt, ſolebat et ſolet ões redditus et proventus dicti hoſpitalis ſola, abſque ſcientia conſororum ſuarum, clam recipere, et ipſis inconſultis de eiſdem diſponere; volumus et ordinamus, quod ex nunc dicta prioriſſa, et que erit ꝑ tempore in hoſpitali ꝑdicto, nullas pecuniarum ſũmas, abſque ſcientia confratrum, ſiqui ſint, habitum juxta ipſius hoſpitalis fundationem deferentium, et majoris partis conſororum ſuarum, recipiat quoquo modo. Pecunias verò ſic receptas, ſi eas tempore receptionis earundem expendi non oporteat, in ciſta memorata deponi volumus et mandamus. Item ordinamus quod nullus cuſtodum clavium ꝑdictarum clavem ſibi cõmiſſam alio tradat cuſtodiendam.

Item, quod ipſa prioriſſa quatuor ſingulis annis terminis ſubſcriptis, viz. in feſtis Sti Hillarii [1], inventionis Sce Crucis [2], Sti Petri ad Vincula [3], et Omnium Sanctorum [4], de õibus redditibus et proficius ipſius hoſpitalis per eam vel ejus nomine receptis ipſo anno fratribus habitum, ut ꝑdicitur, geſtantibus, et ſororibus ſuis, plenum compotum in forma compoti reddere, ipſumque compotum poſt dictum feſtum Omnium Sanctorum priori ecclie Cantuarienſis, qui erit ꝑ tempore, aut ipſius deputato, ante feſtum Nativitatis Dñi quolibet anno tradere teneatur.

Ordinamus etiam quod de cetero quantum fieri poteſt alique recipiantur juvencule literate, aut alie juvenes dociles et capaces in literatura imbuenda.

Item, quod fratres et ſorores dicti hoſpitalis eccliam de Bradgare eiſdem unitam ad firmam non tradant; nec etiam aliquas eorundem poſſeſſiones vel tenementa; nec boſcum aut ſubboſcum vendant aut donent: nullamque ſram ſub eorum ſigillo com-

[1] Jan. 14. [2] May 3. [3] Aug. 1. [4] Nov. 1.

muni

muni ſigillent, ſeu faciant ſigillari, quovis modo, ſine aſſenſu prioris Cantuarienſis, qui fuerit p̄ tempore.

Item, Ordinamus quod ſi contingat prioriſſam dicti hoſpitalis ab eodem p̄ unum diem abſentari, quod ipſa deputet unam ydoneam ex conſororibus ſuis, qui durante abſentia ſua ipſius poterit ſupplere vices.

Item, quia in ipſa viſitatione nobis extitit detectum ſingulos fratres et ſorores dicti hoſpitalis decem ſolidos annuatim in pecunia numerata de exitibus dicti hoſpitalis ultra panem et cerviſiam eis in communi miniſtratum, p̄ eorum veſtitu, qui eis nullatenus miniſtratur in cōmuni, ac aliis diverſis eiſdem incumbentibus oneribus, duntaxat recipere; quodque bona ejuſdem hoſpitalis īmobilia infra paucos annos adeo eſſe augmentata, quod ad uberiorem diſtributionem pecuniarum inter fratres et ſorores antedictos occaſione p̄miſſa annuatim faciendam cōmodè prout etiam ipſis ſatis adiu eſt novimus poterunt ſufficere; idcirco matura deliberatione p̄habita, attenta dictorum fratrum et ſororum ſingulorum penuria, ſtatuimus et ordinamus, quod ſingulis annis futuris cuilibet fratri habitum, ut p̄ditur, gerenti, nec non ſingulis ſororibus dicti hoſpitalis, ultra x ſolidos p̄dictos, in feſto Omnium Sanctorum ſolvantur tres ſolidi et quatuor denarii monete Anglicane de bonis cōmunibus hoſpitalis memorati, in dictorum fratrum et ſororum penurie ſubductionem, ac victus augmentationem, cum ipſorum nulli p̄ōibus diebus cujuſlibet anni, in quibus ipſos aut carnibus aut piſcibus veſci deceat vel oporteat, ultra unum porcum recipere conſueverant ſemel in anno.

Item, quia ſacris obviat inſtitutis mulieres etiam ſacratas ſacra vaſa contingere, aut circa altaria miniſtrare, ordinamus, quod nulla ſororum dicti hoſpitalis, aut alia quevis mulier, dum divina in dicto hoſpitalis oratorio celebrantur, quovis modo inibi circa et prope altaria ſtare vel ſedere, aut p̄byteris divina celebrantibus, vel horas canonicas dicentibus, miniſtrare p̄ſumant, cum, ſecundum dicti hoſpitalis primariam fundacionem, ejuſdem capellani ſive ſacerdotes habere debeant unum clericum, qui eiſdem debeat in p̄miſſis officiare, cui volumus de bonis cōmunibus dicti hoſpitalis, ut convenit, miniſtrari, atque de ſuperpelliceo, ejuſdem hoſpitalis ſumptibus, dum ſibi cōmiſſum pagit officium, provideri.

Ordinamus etiam p̄terea, et ſtatuimus, quod quotieſcunque fiet in cōi diſtributio panis et cerviſie p̄ fratrum et ſororum dicti hoſpitalis ſuſtentatione, quod prioriſſa et celeraria ejuſdem hoſpitalis (aliqua ex ſororibus ipſius hoſpitalis p̄ fratres, ſi qui fuerint, et ſorores ejuſdem hoſpitalis, vel majorem partem eorundem, nominanda et eligenda) que cum prioriſſa et celeraria p̄dict' vel earum altera ad tollendam ōem ſuſpicionem inequalis diſtributionis cōmunis panis et cerviſie, aut aliorum, ſiqua fuerint inter fratres et ſorores hoſpitalis antedicti dividenda, ceſſante colluſione, adjungatur p̄miſſis, quoque ſtatuendo adjicimus, quod prioriſſa dicti hoſpitalis nulla cōmunia negotia abſque conſenſu fratrum, ſiqui ſint, et majoris partis ſororum dicti hoſpitalis, diffiniat vel expediat, nullaſque penitus faciat circa reparationem dicti hoſpitalis aut domorum quarumcunque eidem hoſpitali p̄tinentium expenſas voluptuoſas, nec etiam utiles vel neceſſarias, circa eas, que ſum̄am xx ſolidorum in anno excedunt, ſine conſenſu fratrum hoſpitalis ſupra nominati, ſiqui fuerint, et ſororum, aut majoris partis eorundem. Premiſſis quoque p̄cipiendo ſubjungimus, quod pri-

oriſta dicti hoſpitalis, que eſt, et que erit p tempore, nullos infra ſepta dicti hoſpitalis peregrinaturos ſive moraturos recipiat ſine conſenſu ſororum ſuarum, vel majoris partis earandem, et licentia ñra et ſucceſſorum ñrorum petita et optenta.

Ceterum quia comperimus nonnullas ordinationes, injunctiones, et monita ſalutaria p p̃deceſſores ñros in ipſorum viſitationibus in dicto hoſpitali exercitis facta fuiſſe et eſſe; nos tam ea quam etiam hec ñra ſtatuta et ordinationes p vos, quibus p̃ſentes ñre diriguntur ſre, ac quemlibet veſtrum, ſub majoris excom̃unicationis pena mandamus inviolabiliter obſervari.

Volentes inſuper tam p̃deceſſorum noſtrorum ordinationes, injunctiones, et monita, quam etiam ñra p̃ſcripta, ſub pena inobedientium et contemptus, ſexies in anno temporibus interpolatis publicè coram vobis in domo illa, ubi librum orationum veſtrarum ſingulis diebus legere ſoletis, legi, atque in vulgari etiam exponi, ſub pena proxime ſuperius nominata. In quorum omnium teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' in prioratu ñro Cantuar' quoad p̃ſentium conſignationem, 18 die menſis Februarii, A. D. 1414.

[All that now remains of this building is part of a ſtone wall, the boundary of an orchard, on the eaſt ſide of the road, juſt without Wincheap, near the turnpike.]

MAYNARD'S SPITAL.

[This, properly ſpeaking, though one connected building, is two hoſpitals, having two different endowments. The firſt was founded in 1312, by John Maynard, or Mayner, a citizen of Canterbury, who, Somner ſays, was called "The Rich, an addition which was continued alſo to his deſcendants." He dedicated it to the Bleſſed Virgin, and endowed it with eſtates in the city to the value of 3l. 7s. per ann. a wood of nine acres, called Brotherhood Wood, and a meadow adjoining of an acre and half, called Brotherhood Cloſe, in the pariſh of Fordwich, for the maintenance of four brothers and three ſiſters, ſingle perſons, of the age of fifty or upwards. The other owes its origin to Leonard Cotton, an alderman of the city, who, by his will, dated in 1604, ſome years before his death, left ſome eſtates in truſt (which has been ever ſince continued), for the maintenance of one additional brother and two ſiſters,

a widower

a widower and widows, of St. Margaret's pariſh, if proper objects there; if not, of St. Mildred's; if not, of any pariſh in Canterbury; in thoſe tenements which, it ſeems, he had then erected and annexed to Maynard's building.

In 1666, the records of theſe two hoſpitals, being ſent to London, on account of a law-ſuit then depending, were deſtroyed in the great fire, except the old leaſes of their eſtates from the time of queen Elizabeth. In 1711, Mrs. Mary Maſters, of this city, of whoſe donation an account is given p. 280, left this hoſpital, and five others, 5l. a year each. But, for the reaſons there aſſigned, they receive only 16s. 4d.

Mr. Matthew Browne, in 1717, bequeathed to it ten ſhillings a year, iſſuing from two houſes in the borough of Staplegate (ſee p. 281); and an abſtract of his will is annexed, p. 442.

500l. left to it by Thomas Hanſon, eſq; (who died in 1770), being now inveſted in 3 per cent. bank annuities, produces (ſee p. 196) a dividend of 171. 10s. per ann. And there being no fund for repairs, Mr. William Rigden, brewer, who died in 1776, ſettled in truſt and conveyed for that purpoſe, in 1771, a meſſuage and ſmith's forge in Hawk's-lane, which let for 6l. per ann. The hoſpital has a common ſeal, whoſe device is the Virgin and Child. See it engraved in plate X. fig. 2.

It ſtands in a lane in St. Mildred's pariſh, leading from Caſtle-ſtreet to Stour-ſtreet, and conſiſts of ten tenements, with a chapel near the centre, as repreſented in the plan, plate IX. fig. 2. where prayers are read twice a week by the prior. On the chapel is this inſcription:

"This houſe and chapel was founded by John Maynard, for 3 brothers and 4 "ſiſters, *Anno Domini*, 1317, in the 12th year of the reign of king Edward the "ſecond. This work was finiſhed, and the chapel repaired, in the year of our "Lord 1617, by Joſeph Colf, eſquire, Alderman of the city of Canterbury, and "M. of this hoſpital. William Gray, M. 1776." This is not now ſtrictly true, as in the great ſtorm on Nov. 3, 1703, that building was blown down, and ſubſcription ſet on foot in the neighbourhood, the preſent hoſpital was erected in 1708.

The mayor, for the time being, is patron; the mayor and aldermen are perpetual viſitors; and one of the aldermen is maſter. The preſent is William Long, eſquire, to whom I am obliged for moſt of the above particulars, and alſo for a farther detail of the eſtates of this hoſpital in the Appendix, ſubſtituted to a very brief and imperfect account given by Mr. Battely].

The Hoſpital of Poor Priests.

An hoſpital, for the relief of poor, infirm, and aged prieſts, in St. Margaret's pariſh, was founded, Tanner ſays, by archdeacon Simon Langton, before 1243. Thorn ſays, "he founded it with the alms and charity of ſeveral benefactors [1]."

Soon after its foundation, the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine's [at the inſtance of the founder] granted to it the parſonage of Stodmarſh. The grant of it is in Thorn, col. 1892.

A. D. 1249, before St. Margaret's church was united to the hoſpital, a compoſition was made with the rector for tithes, &c. preſerved in Thorn, col. 1897.

A. D. 1271, that church was given to it by Hugh Mortimer, archdeacon, with conſent of the patrons, the abbot and convent aforeſaid. See the grant in Somner. See alſo Thorn, col. 1920.

A mill belonged to it, out of which 4 buſhels of wheat were yearly paid to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge. See more of this in Somner, p. 138.

Thomas Wyke, maſter of the hoſpital, new-built it of ſtone, A. D. 1373.

This hoſpital was ſpared at the general diſſolution; and in queen Mary's reign, Hugh Barret was preſented to it by archdeacon Harpsfield, patron of it.

[1] Quod hoſpitale idem Simon' archidiaconus diverſorum elemoſinis dicitur fundaſſe. Thorn, col. 1892.

Maſters of the Poor Prieſts Hoſpital, with the rectory of St. Margaret's annexed, preſented by the archdeacons.

1494. May 5. HENRY HARVY.

1497. Apr. 22. THOMAS WATER, by exchange with Harvy, for Arundel's chantry in Chriſt Church.

1511. Nov. 14. PHILIP TAYLOR, chaplain. Water reſigned.

1528. April 25. NICHOLAS LANGDON, M. A. Taylor deceaſed.

1554. HUGH BARRET. Langdon deceaſed.

1560. March 8. ROBERT BACON [1].

1575. May 12. BLASE WINTER [2].

Extracted from the Regiſter by JOHN DRAKE, Notary Public.

The hoſpital of poor prieſts paſſed over their right in a houſe and land at Hottewell [near the bridge, on the N. ſide] to the prior and convent of Chriſt Church, and ſealed the grant with the ſeal of archdeacon Langton, *huic preſenti ſcripto ſigillum magiſt' Simonis de Langetune, archidiaconi Cant', e' appenſum eò quod tunc temporis commune ſigillum non habebamus. Actum, A. D.* 1242. 4*to. non' Martii.* The impreſs of the ſeal was the murder of Thomas Becket, and about it, *Sigillum Simonis archidiaconi.* On the other ſide, a head, with a hand from above over it, and round about it, *S. magiſtri Simonis Langtune, i. e. Sigillum magiſtri Simonis Langtune*, with the S on the reverſe, which ſignifies, in the old ſeals, that the hoſpital was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Though it eſcaped the general diſſolution, as mentioned above, it was ſurrendered by the then maſter, patron, and ordinary, 17 Eliz. and granted by the queen, with all its lands and appurtenances, to the mayor and commonalty of the city for the uſe of the poor, as an hoſpital and bridewell. "It is now the

[1] Styled by archbiſhop Parker, in his account, 1562, "a temporal man, who is not reſident, nor maketh any diſtribution." Strype's Life of that archbiſhop, p. 113.

[2] The laſt maſter, who ſurrendered it ſoon after.

general

general workhouſe, being ſo appointed by act of parliament in 1728, for the maintenance and employment of the poor of the city, under guardians incorporated for that purpoſe [1]."

Anno 1296. Magr Guido de Well, rector ecclie de Swalclyve, tunc ſyndicus ſeu procurator hoſpitalis pauperum ſacerdotum Cantuarie, venit in capitulum monaſterii S. Auguſtini, et ibidem preſtitit publice ſacramentum fidelitatis ratione eccleſiarum S. Margarette in Cantuaria et beate Marie de Stodmarſh, ſecundum conſuetudinem, &c. Thorn, col. 1966.

St. Laurence.

The hoſpital of St. Laurence in the S. E. ſuburb, on the right hand of the road from Canterbury to Dover, was founded (ſays the private Leiger [2]), in 1137, by abbot Hugh II. of that name, and the convent of St. Auguſtine, for the reception and relief of lazar or leprous monks, and of the parents and relations of ſuch as were reduced to beggary [3]. The names of grants at the beginning were *Fratribus S. Laurentii*; *Fratribus et Sororibus S. Laurentii*; and afterwards, from the 47 Edward III. they granted and received by the names of prioreſs and ſiſters, and there were no brothers. Nine acres of land within the lordſhip of St. Auguſtine were given by the founder (as appears by the charter annexed) on the right ſide of the road to Dover, with all the tithes of the manor of Longport, and all the tithes of wheat and peas adjoining on the left ſide. The tithes of the whole manor of Dodingdale [now Morton] were afterwards added by Richard de Marci, the lord of it (ſee his charter), with many other benefactions

[1] Goſtling's Walk, p. 60.

[2] Somner's Antiq. p. 38.

[3] "For ſixteen brothers and ſiſters, and for one chaplain, and one clerk, ſerving in the ſaid hoſpital," are the words (in Latin) of the Leiger.

needleſs

needleſs to recapitulate. 26 Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at 39l. 8s. 6d. in the whole. *Tanner.*

30 H. VIII. A leaſe was made by the prioreſs and ſiſters to Sir Chriſtopher Hales, knight, of the ſcite of the ſaid hoſpital, and of all the poſſeſſions for 9 years, yielding no yearly rent, but finding the ſiſters and prioreſs during their lives. The intereſt was veſted in Mr. Lovelace.

May 26, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. This hoſpital was granted, by letters patent under the great ſeal of England, to Sir John Parrot, in fee, in conſideration of a ſum of money, *ac gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, et mero motu, et certâ ſcientiâ.*

6 Edward VI. A feoffment was made from the prioreſs and ſiſters to one Tipſell of London, of this hoſpital, in fee; the eſtates of which Sir John Parrot and Tipſell, by the appointment of Serjeant Lovelace to keep the leaſe in force, conveyed to Hoveden and Bingham.

In the account given up to the viſitors, "ſeven ſiſters, a prioreſs, and a prieſt, were ſaid to be maintained by the produce of the lands, which was eſtimated at 20l." This ſtatement was ſigned by "Joanne Francys, prioriſſa, Elizabeth Oliver, Florence Younge, *nondum ſoror, nomine ſororum.*" The chief governor (as uſual) was called keeper, or maſter *(cuſtos)*, and he was always one of the monks of St. Auguſtine's. The chief of the ſeven ſiſters was called prioreſs.

In 1562 [by archbiſhop Parker's account], the houſe was "lamentably miſuſed [by reaſon of the above-mentioned leaſe]," and had only two ſiſters then in it, [who received from the farmer there only 40s. per ann.]

In May, 1574, 16 Elizab. it was found by inquiſition, *virtute officii*, before the eſcheator of Kent, that this hoſpital was concealed, and worth yearly 4l. which being returned into the exchequer, one Honywood took a leaſe of it for xxi years, yielding

yielding 4l. yearly, after he ſhould have poſſeſſion of the premiſes by virtue of the ſaid leaſe; and in default of payment for a certain ſpace, the leaſe was to be void.

This eſtate and manſion-houſe, built on or near the ſite of the old monaſtery, being veſted in Sir George Rooke, and afterwards in his ſon, were bequeathed by the latter to his relict, ſiſter to the late viſcount Dudley and Ward. And Mrs. Rooke, at her death, deviſed them to her nephew, the preſent viſcount. On one of the flinty piers of the old gateway, a figure of St. Laurence on the gridiron may be diſcovered, with a man ſtanding at his head, and another at his feet [1]." Tanner, however, queries "whether it was not rather built in memory of St. Laurence [as he ſtyles him] the archbiſhop, ſucceſſor to St. Auguſtine, than of the broiled martyr, as Somner terms him [2]." But where does it appear that archbiſhop Laurence was ever canoniſed?

Circa hec tempora idem abbas (viz. Hugo 2dus) fundavit hoſpitale Sñi Laurentii. Ad cujus fundationem contulit novem acras terre, in quibus ipſum hoſpitale ſitum eſt. Contulit eciam eidem totam decimam de dominico de Langeport, et tres carectatas feni; unam de Langeport, aliam de ſacriſtiâ, et terciam de camerario. Fuit autem illud hoſpitale ad hoc ſpecialiter inſtitutum et fundatum, ut ſi contingat quod aliquis monachus iſtius monaſterii morbum contagioſum, et precipuè lepram, incurrat, ratione cujus morbi infra ſepta monaſterii abſque ſcandalo fratrum converſari non poterit, providebitur illi in loco predicto de camerâ competenti, et ibidem habebit victum et veſtitum, non de bonis hoſpitalis predicti, ſed de monaſterio iſto, ſicut et alius frater. Si verò contingat, parentem alicujus monachi, patrem, videlicet, aut matrem, ſororem aut fratrem, ad tantam inopiam devenire, ut cum ſcandalo monaſteriii et illius fratris oportuerit ipſum hoſtiatim mendicare, providebitur ipſi in eodem hoſpitali competens ſuſtentatio ſecundum facultatem illius domus, per conſiderationem abbatis et magiſtri hoſpitalis predicti qui pro tempore fuerit ibm.

Notum ſit omnibus Dei fidelibus, tam preſentibus quam poſteris, quod ego ſecundus Hugo, Dei gratiâ, abbas Sñi Auguſtini, ejuſdemque loci conventus, pro redemptione aïarum ñrarum, predeceſſorum ñrorum, atque ſucceſſorum, conceſſimus ac dedimus in elemoſinam vii acras terre de dominio ñro precio quondam adquiſitas, ad faciendum hoſpitale in illis vii acris ſupra memoratis juxta viam que a Canterburiâ ducit ad Dovre, in dextra parte vie. Contulimus eciam illi loco, ad ſuſtentationem infirmorum aut pauperum, decimam tocius annone de totâ terrâ illâ quam habemus

[1] Goſtling's Walk, p. 21, 22. [2] Notit. Mon. p. 213.

in

in dominio, in dextra parte vie, et ōem decimam frumenti et piſarum tocius terre, que adjacet ad Langeport, de dominio ñro in ſiniſtrâ parte vie. Quicunque ergo pro amore Dei benefecerint infirmis illic habitantibus, et locum illum manutenuerint, benedictionem Dei habeant, et gratiam ſimul et commune beneficium loci noſtri.

Richardus [1] de Marci omnibus ſuis hominibus Francis et Anglicis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et dediſſe decimas terre mee de Dodingdale hoſpitali S. Laurentii, quod eſt juxta Cantuariam, in ppetuam elemoſinam, p ſalute animarum predeceſſorum meorum, et mei, et uxoris mee, et meorum infantium. Quare volo et precipio quatenus p̄d' hoſpitale decimas predictas habeat et poſſideat, benè, et in pace, et libere; precipioque, ex parte Dei, et ex parte mea, ut fratres et ſorores p̄d' hoſpitalis habeant decimas illas nō̄atim ad linteum pannum emendum in feſto S. Johannis Baptiſte, quia credo quod tunc mei et meorum memores erunt.

A clauſe drawn up by archbiſhop Wake's direction, to be inſerted in Eaſtbridge hoſpital leaſes.

" And the ſaid A. B. doth for himſelf, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, and for every of them, covenant, promiſe, and grant, to and with the ſaid John Bradock, maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, and his ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, That he the ſaid A. B. his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, ſhall not, nor will, at any time hereafter, during this demiſe, do, commit, or wittingly or willingly ſuffer any waſte, ſpoil, or deſtruction, in or upon the premiſes, or any part thereof; but ſhall and will, to the utmoſt of his and their power, keep and preſerve the ſame from all waſte, ſpoil, and deſtruction whatſoever. And alſo, that he the ſaid A. B. his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, ſhall and will from time to time, and at all times, during this demiſe, order and manage the ſaid lands and premiſes in good and huſbandlike manner, and ſhall and will, at all times during this demiſe, imbarne ſtack, and lay all the corn and hay growing or ariſing in and upon the demiſed premiſes, in the barns or other convenient places belonging to the premiſes; and the ſaid hay, and the ſtraw, and chaff, ariſing from the ſaid corn, ſhall and will fodder out and ſpend in and upon the premiſes, and the dung, ſullage, and compoſt ariſing therefrom, ſhall and will, in good and huſbandlike manner, lay, ſpread, ſpend, and beſtow in and upon the ſaid lands, or ſome part thereof, where moſt need ſhall be, and ſhall not elſewhere lay, ſpread, ſpend, or beſtow the ſame, or any part thereof.

WM. TURNER.
18 November, 1718."

Memorandum, To ſtrengthen the clauſe to prevent the tenants from cutting down timber, &c.

[1] " Rogerus," in Thorn.

A clauſe taken out of Mr. MATTHEW BROWNE's will, dated December 12, 1717, proved at Canterbury, Auguſt 26, 1721 [1].

"Item, I give, deviſe, and bequeath unto the ſeveral hoſpitals of Eaſtbridge, alias St. Thomas, Maynard Spittle, St. John, and St. Nicholas Harbledown, in and near the city of Canterbury, and to every of them reſpectively, the ſum of ten ſhillings apiece, of lawful money of Great Britain, yearly, and every year, for ever, out of the rents, iſſues, and profits of my two meſſuages, or tenements, with the appurtenances, ſituate and being in the borough of Staplegate, and now in the ſeveral occupations of Paul Whitehurſt and Matthew Darby, or their aſſigns.

"Which ſaid ſeveral and reſpective ſums of ten ſhillings, I will, order, and appoint, ſhall be reſpectively paid to the prior, brothers and ſiſters of the ſaid reſpective hoſpitals, upon the twelfth day of March yearly for ever. And my will and mind is, that if default ſhall happen to be made in payment of the ſaid ſeveral ſums of ten ſhillings, or any of them, to the ſaid ſeveral hoſpitals, or any of them, at the day and time herein before appointed for the payment thereof, that then, and at all times afterwards, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the priors, brothers and ſiſters of the ſaid reſpective hoſpitals, to whom the ſaid ſum of ten ſhillings ſhall be ſo unpaid, to enter into and upon the ſaid two meſſuages or tenements, or either of them, to diſtrain, and the diſtreſs and diſtreſſes there found to have, take, carry away, keep, retain, poſſeſs, and enjoy, until the ſaid ſeveral reſpective ſums of ten ſhillings, and all arrears thereof, and all charges in and about taking ſuch diſtreſs, ſhall be fully ſatisfied and paid."

Vera copia excerpta ex teſtimonio MATTHEI BROWN, per Jos. WEBB [2].

[Beſides the above, and the two great Benedictine and rival monaſteries of Chriſt Church and St. Auguſtine's, whoſe hiſtory and antiquities have been amply diſcuſſed by Somner, Battely, Goſtling, &c. the other religious and charitable foundations in and near Canterbury, were,

1. St. MILDRED's abbey, mentioned by Dugdale [3], within the walls, on the ſouth ſide of the city, whoſe laſt abbot's name was Alfwic; "of which," ſays Biſhop Tanner, "neither Mr. Somner nor Mr. Battely give us any account [4]."

[1] An abſtract of this was given, p. 281. And ſee p. 135.
[2] Late reader of Eaſtbridge hoſpital. He died in 1771.
[3] Monaſt. I. p. 26. [4] Notit. Mon. p. 208.

2. A priory

2. A priory of Dominican, or Black, Fryars, in St. Alphage's pariſh, founded probably not long after 1221, by king Henry III. who, it is ſaid, built them a monaſtery on the banks of the Stour, on land given them by archbiſhop Langdon, of which ſome venerable ruins remain, particularly the Gothic arches of a bridge, drawn by Mr. Groſe and others, and the ſouth gate-way, faced with ſquare flints, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, built not long before the 30th Edward III. This is engraved in Mr. Thorpe's Kentiſh Antiquities, the VIIth number of this work, pl. X. fig. 4. It had two other gates, or paſſages, one in the ſtreet near St. Alphage's church, and the other in Beſt's-lane near the Water-lock, oppoſite Prince of Orange-lane, then the Ruſh-market, which led directly to their church, as appears by a very exact ſtained drawing of that and the monaſtery, with its precinct, and a meaſurement, by Thomas Langdon, 1595, in the poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. Byrch, the preſent proprietor of the manor and principal manſion, which, we are informed, will be engraved in the IIId volume of Mr. Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent. Part of the hall is now the Baptiſts meeting-houſe, and the other is the houſe of Mr. John Haward; there are no veſtiges of the church but part of the north wall, and part of the church-yard is the Baptiſts burying-ground.

An indenture is ſtill in being, made by theſe fryars only five years before their diſſolution, of which the following is a copy:

" This indenture, made the vith day of the month of February, yn the xxvth yere of the reigne of kyng Henry the viiith [A. D. 1534] witneſſeth, that John Wenar, p̃or of the houſe of Frers p̃rcheurs, yn the citie of Canturbery, and the cõvent of the ſame houſe, of their hole mynde, aſſente, and conſente, have dymyſed, graunted, and letten to ferme unto Richard Burchard, of the p̃riſhe of Sayncte Elphe yn the ſayde citie of Canterbery, ~~drap, all that their gardyne~~ [1], with the app̃tenñs, lyeing and beyng within the ſite of the ſaid place, whiche gardyne John Edward, vyntenar, late had and occupied yn ferme of the p̃or and cõvent of

[1] This, by the deſcription, appears to be the orchard lately purchaſed of Mr. Detsnoy by Mr. Cyprian Bunce.

the ſaide houſe, boundyng to the comyne ryvare towards eaſte, to the orchard of the ſaid Freres towards northe, to the comyne way ledyng from Saynᵭe Peter's paryſhe to the churche of the ſaid Freres, and the gardyne of the ſame Freres, occupied by James Thomſon and Marke Olford, towards ſouth, and to the houſe and gardyne of Xtofer Cornewall, and the lane leading from Saynᵭe Petre's churche into the ſayd orchard, towards weſt: To have, hold, and occupye the foreſaid gardyne, with the appᵗtenances, to the ſaid Richard Burchard and his aſſignes, from the feſte of the Annunciation of our Ladye the Virgine next coming after the date of theſe preſents, unto the end and term of fourtye yeres [1] then next enſuing, and fully to be cõpleted, yeldyng and payeng therfor to the p̃or and cõvent of the ſaide houſe, for the tyme beyng, yerely, by the ſpace of the firſt twenty yeres of the ſaid terme, xiiis. iiiid. of lawful money of England, and yerely by the ſpace of the other xx yeres of the ſaid terme, xvs. of lawful money of England, at the feſts of the nativity of Saynᵭe John Baptiſt, Saynᵭe Myghell the Archangell, the byrthe of our Lord God, and the Annunciation of oure Ladye the Virgyne, by evyn porcyons, duryng the ſaid terme to be payd. And if it happen the ſaide yerely ferme of xliis. iiiid. by yere duryng the ſaid fyrſt xx yeres, or of xvs. by yere duryng the other xx yeres, to be behynd yn parte, or yn all not payde, the ſpace of xiii dayes next after any feſte yn the whiche it owyght to be paide, as it is above lymyted, ſo that it be duely aſked and requyred at any daye within the ſaid xiii dayes, then it ſhall be lefull to the prior and cõvent aforeſaid, and theyr ſucceſſors, after the xiii dayes expyred, into the foreſaid gardyne, with the appᵗteñces, holy to re-entre, and the ſame to repoſſede, and have agayne and enjoye, as yn theyre former poſſeſſion, and the ſaid Richard Burchard and his aſſignes from the ſame uttrely to expell, put outt, and amove, this indenture yn any wyſe notwithſtanding. And the ſaid Richard Burchard convenanteth and graunteth by theſe preſents to make and maynteyne, by all the ſaid terme, at his ꝓpre coſtes and charges, with pale or otherwiſe ſufficiently, ſuche clauſures as ſhall belong to hym for his parte about the ſaid gardyne. In witneſſe whereof, as well the convent ſeale as of the ſaid p̃or and convent, as the ſeale of the aforeſaid Rychard Burchard, to theſe indentures enterchangeably do ſett. Geven the day and yᵉr above wrytten. It is further agreed and covenanted between the ſaid ꝑties, that the ſaid Richard Burchard, by all the ſaid time, ſhall ſufficiently repair the houſe nowe beyng within the ſaid gardyne, at his coſt and charge, and leve the ſame gardyne and hous, at the end of the ſaid time, in as good condition as it now is; and that he and his aſſigns, by all the ſaid time, ſhal have free coming into the ſaid gardyne, and going out of the ſame, at all tymes lawful and convenient."

It is fairly written on parchment, indented.

Both the ſeals are loſt: That of the friars was Az. on a croſs Arg. between four mitres labelled Or, a text ℣, ſurmounted with the letter S. ſable [2].

[1] *Neſcia mens hominum fati ſortiſque futuræ.* Virg.

[2] See Edmondſon's Heraldry, vol. I.

After

After the diſſolution, this fryary was granted [30 Henry VIII.] to Thomas Wiſeman, and then to John Harrington, 2 Eliz. *Tanner*. The next proprietor was Hoveden, who was ſucceeded by Mr. Peter Peters, great-grand-father of Mrs. Barrett, 3d wife of the late Thomas Barrett, eſq; of Lee, mother of Mrs. Byrch, who brought it in marriage to the rev. Mr. Byrch, now poſſeſſor of the manor and principal manſion; the other tenements having been alienated. In 1685, a ſuit for ſubſtraction of tithes was inſtituted in the court of exchequer, by the rev. John Stockar, rector of St. Alphage, but, after a full hearing, the exemption was allowed. Weever mentions Robert and Bennet Browne, eſquires, and Bennet, wife of Sir Wm. Wendalls, knt. as buried there.

3. The Franciſcan, Minor, or Grey Fryars, nine of whom came into England in 1224, of whom five, by the direction of Henry III. ſtayed and ſettled in Canterbury. Alderman Digges, in 1273, removed them to an iſland in the weſt part of the city, then called Binnewith, or Binney iſland, now Bingley, where they continued to the diſſolution, when this priory was granted, 31 Henry VIII. to Thomas Spilman. Mr. Hartcup is the preſent proprietor. A quit-rent of 4s. per ann. is payable out of it to the crown. Of this building, nothing but ruined walls and ſome arches remain. It had two gates, one, the eaſt, in Stour-Street, the other, the north, in St. Peter's-Street. Lord Badleſmere, hanged for treaſon, 1321, Sir Giles his ſon, and 17 other knights and ladies, were interred there.

4. The White Fryars, or Heremites, of the order of St. Auguſtine, who obtained a ſettlement and houſe by the gift of Richard French, baker, in St. George's pariſh, about the year 1335. King Edward III. and others added their benefactions. Their north ſtone gate-way, ſtill remaining in that ſtreet, is alſo engraved in Mr. Thorpe's Antiquities, pl. X. fig. 3. It was granted,

granted, 33 Henry VIII. to G. Harper. *Tanner*. The manſion and ſite are now in the poſſeſſion of David Papillon, eſquire.

5. A houſe of the Knights Templars, in the pariſh of St. Mary, Northgate, ſays Somner, but more probably St. Alphage, as all that remains of it, viz. an ancient ſtone door-caſe, is in that pariſh, near Brown's (formerly the Abbot's) Mill, ſuppoſed by Mr. Goſtling to have been a back door to it [1]. In an adjoining ſtore-houſe, belonging to Mr. Tremaine, a woolcomber, is a very ſubſtantial rafter of cheſnut, a foot and a half thick, and ſeventeen feet long, which probably belonged to the building.

6. A houſe in the ſame pariſh, belonging to the prieſts of a chantry eſtabliſhed by the Black Prince in 1363, in the undercroft of the cathedral, whoſe creſt, or feather, may ſtill be ſeen on a ſtone, inſerted in the wall, at the turning oppoſite to Beſts'-lane. The "ancient ſtone-porch," mentioned by Somner [2], or "ancient door-way of ſtone," as Mr. Goſtling terms it [3], over which theſe arms in Somner's time were placed, has been long removed, the preſent being a modern wooden door-caſe. But the old wall, of flint and ſtone, into which it opens, and which extends weſtward towards the river, was probably part of this chantry-houſe. It was of the yearly value of 20s. and was kept in repair by the prior and convent of Chriſt-church.

To theſe may be added, as foundations now exiſting,

8. Jesus, more commonly called Boys's, Hoſpital, from Sir John Boys, recorder of Canterbury, &c. the founder of it, who died in 1612, of which Mr. Goſtling gives the following account:

"Sir John endowed this for eight poor men, and four women, viz. a warden, who has a houſe to himſelf, ſeven brothers, of whom one is claviger, or porter, with 40s. addition to his ſalary, and four ſiſters: their apartments form three ſides of a little

[1] Walk, p. 62. [2] Antiquities, p. 71. [3] Walk, p. 62.

ſquare,

ſquare, on a bank cloſe by the much frequented road from Canterbury to Thanet, and the coaſt from thence to Herne. The entrance is by a gate, four ſteps above the road, in the middle of a dwarf wall, which completes the ſquare, and gives the fraternity a near view of all that paſſes. The warden and brothers uſually attend the cathedral in gowns every Sunday morning. Sir John, in his book of ordinances of this hoſpital, directs that the warden ſhall be appointed by ſuch of the ſurname of the founder as ſhall be owner of Betteſhanger (if not under age); or, in default of them, by ſuch of the ſame name as ſhall be owner of Fredville [theſe were two of the numerous ſeats of that ancient family in our neighbourhood]; in default of theſe, by the dean of Canterbury for the time being; if no dean, by the mayor of the city; if theſe fail to nominate in two months, then, after proper notifications, by the archdeacon.

"The ſeats being now in other names and families, our deans have for many ſucceſſions been maſters here, and as ſuch, on any vacancy of brethren or ſiſters places, nominate two perſons ſtatutably qualified to the mayor, who chuſes one of them."

9. COGAN'S HOUSE, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, which was given by will, July 27, 1657, by a citizen of that name, in truſt to the mayor and corporation, for the habitation of ſix poor widows of clergymen of the dioceſe of Canterbury, and endowed with the lands of the late archbiſhop in Littlebourn; but theſe being reſumed at the Reſtoration, the houſe alone remained, unendowed. This was, however, in 1696, in ſome meaſure compenſated by the benefaction of Dr. Aucher, a prebendary of the cathedral; who veſted an eſtate in truſtees for the payment of ten pounds a year to ſix clergymens widows, and gave a preference to thoſe in Cogan's houſe. Five guineas a year are alſo given to each widow by the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen

clergymen of the diocese. This house was very lately put into substantial repair from private subscriptions. The present trustees are the rev. Heneage Dering, D. D. John Benson, D. D. John Lynch, LL. D. (Prebendaries), Thomas Hey, M. A. and Francis Gregory, M. A.

10. SMITH's Hospital, in Longport, from the name of the founder, John Smith, esquire, in 1657, for four poor men, and four poor women, who are nominated by William Hougham, esquire, of Barton-Court.

11. HARRIS's Alms-houses in Wincheap, built by a gentleman of that name in 1726, for five poor families, nominated by Richard Harris Barham, esquire, one of the aldermen of the city, grandson of the founder. And,

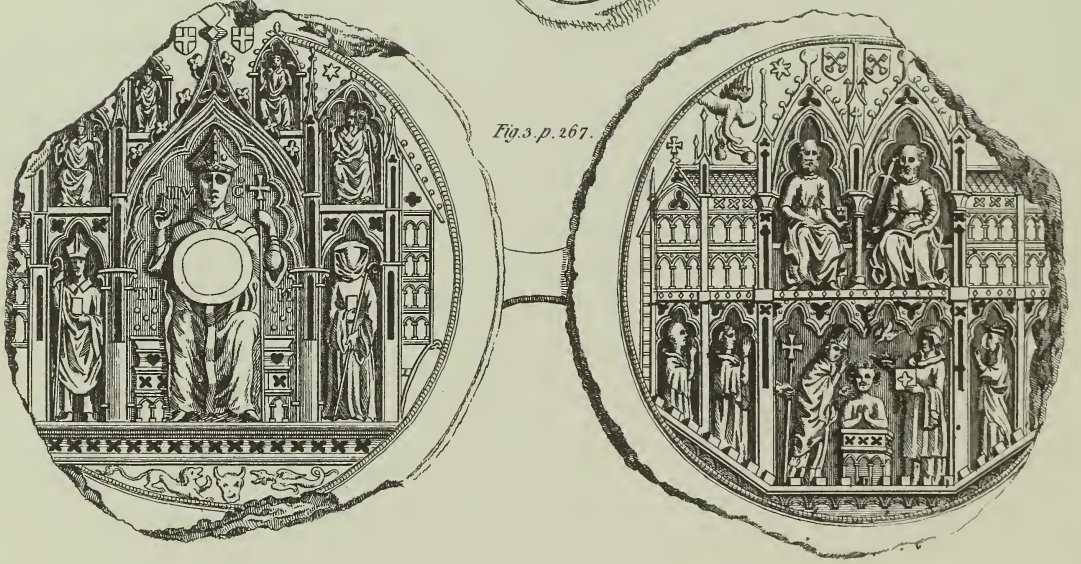
12. Some alms-houses near Riding-gate, founded in 1778, by the rev. Mr. Byrch, above-mentioned, for six poor women of his nomination.

Fig. 1. p. 420.

Fig. 2 p. 435.

Fig. 4. p. 452.

Fig. 3. p. 267.



APPENDIX.

MAYNARD'S SPITAL, founded 12 Edward II. A. D. 1317, in Love-lane, now called *Hoſpital-lane*, in the pariſh of St. Mildred, in Canterbury.

	l.	*ſ.*	*d.*
Revenues of the eſtates at the foundation, *per ann.*	3	7	0

Beſides Brotherhood Wood, of nine acres, and Brotherhood Cloſe, of one acre and a half adjoining, in the pariſh of Fordwich.

The income of theſe eſtates in 1600 was	20	4	0

March 21, 1604. Leonard Cotton, gent. (mayor of the city in 1580), by his will, of this date, recites, that "he meant to increaſe the number of poor in Maynard's Spital, and had erected three rooms, or lodgings, in the ſaid Spital, for three poor perſons, viz. one poor man, and two poor women, to be placed therein by the mayor for the time being, out of the pariſh of St. Margaret, if any there capable; and if none ſuch there, then out of the pariſh of St. Mildred; and if none capable there, then out of the county of the ſaid city capable thereof. And ſuch poor to be a widower and widows of good and honeſt converſation; merely poor, and of the age of 50 years at leaſt." And for the perpetual maintenance of ſuch poor, the teſtator gave to truſtees "a tenement, with the appurtenances, in St. Margaret's in the ſaid city, and another tenement, with the appurtenances, in St. Margaret's aforeſaid, and another tenement and orchard, with the appurtenances, in Winecheap, in the pariſh of St. Mildred, in the ſaid city; in truſt to continue the ſame for the uſe and maintenance of ſuch three poor perſons in the ſaid hoſpital for ever," as by the ſaid will fully appears.

This truſt has been faithfully diſcharged and perpetuated.

The eſtates given by the teſtator are leaſed out, and produce a clear income of 4l. 17s. 6d. per quarter (or 19l. 10s. per ann.), for which the mayor gives his receipt, and the money is collected by the prior of Maynard's Spital, and paid to the three poor in Cotton's foundation quarterly.

N. B. The three houſes founded by Cotton are the uppermoſt next Caſtle-ſtreet.

November 3, 1703. The houſes of this hoſpital were blown down by the great ſtorm. And ſoon after, the mayor, aldermen, and common-council drew up a petition in behalf of the poor brothers and ſiſters, for a ſubſcription to rebuild the ſame. To this the mayor and commonalty, collectively and individually, were large contributors; as were the archbiſhop, dean and chapter, members for the city, the principal inhabitants, and many of the neighbouring gentry; and alderman Oughton, then chamberlain, received the ſubſcriptions, amounting to 301l. 6s. 6½d.

Sept. 23, 1707. At a court of Burghmote, the mayor and four aldermen were appointed to forward and overſee the work.

The preſent houſes and chapel were erected in 1708, and coſt 299l. 4s. 2d. as appears by the ſaid chamberlain's accounts.

April 30, 1768. Thomas Hanſon, of Croſby-ſquare, London, eſquire, by his will of that date (proved March 10, 1770), bequeathed to this, Eaſtbridge and St. John's hoſpitals in Canterbury, the intereſt of 500l. each to be inveſted in the funds, which amounts to 17l. 10s. each a year, and is half-yearly divided among the reſident brothers and ſiſters, by the mayor, and aldermen who have been mayors, purſuant to the ſaid will.

April 23, 1771. William Rigden, of the city of Canterbury, brewer, by bargain and ſale (enrolled in chancery, 29th of the ſame month) veſted in truſtees a meſſuage and ſmith's forge in

the ſaid city, in Hawk's-lane, in truſt, to apply the rents in the reparations of Maynard's and Cotton's hoſpitals: And if any ſurplus ſhould remain, the ſame to be yearly paid and divided among the brothers and ſiſters of Maynard's 7 houſes, who ſhould be conſtantly reſident, as the ſaid truſtees ſhould think fit to divide the ſame among them.

The ſaid William Rigden died November 29, 1776, aged 82.

The annual rents of theſe two hoſpitals (including the above-mentioned 7l. paid by the city), in the year 1712 amounted to 36l. 12s. per ann. and continued nearly the ſame to 1770; when it appearing that ſeveral abuſes had been committed in the management of the revenues, the mayor and commonalty, in their court of Burghmote, appointed a committee to examine into them, which committee made many regulations and alterations for the benefit of the hoſpitals; and a like committee is ſtill continued. The annual rents (including the 7l. paid by the city) amount to 46l. 4s. on the old foundation. The fines, on renewal of leaſes, have been, from the year 1770, very conſiderably increaſed. And there is no doubt but that, if the mayor and commonalty continue to patroniſe and protect the poor of theſe hoſpitals with the ſame attention, its ſalutary effects will be farther extended.

All leaſes granted by the prior, brothers and ſiſters are [as in the archiepiſcopal hoſpitals] with the advice and conſent of the maſter, who ſigns them, and affixes the common ſeal.

A complete account of all the revenues of both theſe hoſpitals will ſoon be made out, and hung up in the chapel.

May 28, 1785. W. L.

The

The ſeal of St. Gregory's priory (ſee p. 420.) is exhibited in plate X. fig. 1. The ſecond ſeal in the ſame plate is that of Maynard's hoſpital (ſee p. 435.); the third is that of archbiſhop Iſlip, deſcribed in p. 267; the fourth is a ſeal found ſome years ago in the garden of Mr. Lacy, town clerk, in Hawk's-lane, Canterbury.

The few ruinous remains of St. Thomas's Chapel in St. Gregory's, mentioned p. 421. and drawn by Mr. Perry in plate VIII. fig. 2. have within theſe two or three years been removed to make way for the plough.

—— *Seges eſt ubi* ſacra fuerunt.
—— *Ipſæ periere ruinæ.*

Page.
78. add, archbiſhop Courtney gave to this hoſpital 5 marks; and left St. John's hoſpital 5 marks, by his laſt will, as a legacy. (Ex Reg. eccl. Chriſti, Cant'.)
179. note, for "p. 175" read pp. "195 and 276."
180. l. 8. for "plate IV." r. "plate VI." and l. 11. for "V." r. IV."
181. In Diſburſements, l. 2. r. "two" out-brothers and "three" out-ſiſters
and l. 4.—"thirteen" out-brothers and "twelve" out-ſiſters
199. l. 3. from bottom, r. "reaſon"
200. l. 2. for "or" r. "viz."
l. 10. for "Mr." r. Dr."
note * for "went" r. "was elected"
236. l. 18. for "plate IV." r. "plate VI."
Dr. Chapman died Oct. 14, 1784; and his valuable library has been ſince ſold by auction (1785), by Meſſ. Leigh and Sotheby.
273. l. 27. for "plate IV." r. "plate VI."
295. note II. l. 1. r. "calamitous"
321. after l. 18. add "See his ſeal, plate VI. fig. 3."
345. note, add, This ruined chapel is engraved in Mr. Thorpe's Kentiſh Antiquities, plate X. fig. 2.
360. l. 20. r. "almonry"
421. l. penult. for "plate IX." r. "plate VIII."
443. note, r. "Delanoy"

End of Number XXX.

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA

N° XLII.

CONTAINING

I. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of SAINT RADIGUND'S, or BRADSOLE ABBEY, near DOVER.

II. A Collection of Tradeſmens Tokens iſſued in the Iſle of THANET, and in ſuch of the Cinque Ports as are within KENT.

III. A Deſcription of the MOAT, near CANTERBURY.

IV. Sketch of HAWKHURST Church.

V. Original Letter from Mr. ESSEX, on CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

VI. Diſſertation on the URBS RUTUPIÆ of PTOLEMY, by Mr. DOUGLAS.

VII. Memoirs of WILLIAM LAMBARDE, Eſq; the eminent Lawyer and Antiquary.

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MDCCLXXXVII.

[PRICE THREE SHILLINGS.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

This NUMBER contains SIX PLATES; and a PEDIGREE.

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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SAINT RADIGUND'S OR, BRADSOLE ABBEY, NEAR DOVER.

In a LETTER from the Rev. Mr. LYON to J. NICHOLS.

SIR, Dover, June 4, 1785.

ON the high ground about three miles north-weſt from Dover ſtand all the remains (which have eſcaped the rage of reformers and the deſtructive hand of time) of a religious houſe, formerly belonging to the order of the Præmonſtratenſes; and now known by the name of Saint Radigund's, or Bradſole [1].

The ſituation of this houſe, in the time of its proſperity, appears to have been peculiarly adapted for rural pleaſures, meditation, and health; it being on a lofty and retired hill, free from the noiſe of the buſy crowd, and well planted with wood, which ſerved to defend the inhabitants of this ſolitary manſion from the chilling cold of winter's blaſts, and the ſcorching heat of the ſummer's ſun.

The trees which for ſo many years have afforded ſhelter for this ancient ſtructure againſt the fury of the howling tempeſts,

[1] By Weever (p. 269, 281.) miſtaken for two diſtinct monaſteries.

are taken down by the preſent proprietors; and the few ſcattered ruins are now left expoſed to the fierce attacks of every ſtorm.

There is no ſaying with any certainty, where, or by whom, this abbey was founded; as authors ſeem very much divided upon the ſubject; and many of them appear to be only barely tranſcribers of their predeceſſors' errors and doubts.

Weever [1] ſuppoſes this abbey was built by Hugh de Flori, or Floriaco, by birth a Norman, and nearly related to William the Conqueror; while Tanner [2], and others after him, think it was founded by Richard the Firſt, about the year 1191; or by Jeffery earl of Perch, and Maud his wife, the parents of Henry de Wengham. The charter in the Monaſticon ſeems to affect all theſe; but though it is not directly ſaid who was founder, it could not be Hugh I. abbot of St. Auguſtine, for he died 1124. A MS. in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford (n. 1519.) refers the foundation to Richard I. Certain it is, that king gave to the abbey and canons of St. Radigund's of Bradſole 100 acres of waſte on the hill adjoining to their houſe, as king John did 100 more of land and bruſh-wood (*bruſcia*), all which were confirmed to them by Henry III. and Edward II. [3].

By an extract from a will of Thomas Poinyngs, knight, baron Poynings, we have reaſon to conclude that this abbey was built by ſome of his family; for he directs his body to be buried in this abbey of Saint Radigund's, in Kent, which, he ſays, is of my foundation, in the middle of the choir, and before the high altar [4].

[1] Ubi ſupra.
[2] Not. Mon. p. 218.
[3] Cart. 2 Hen. III. p. 1. m. Cart. 8 Edw. II. m. 17, 18. n. 33 per inſpex. Mon. Angl. II. 244.
[4] See p. 462. Dugd. Bar. II. 134. See the Pedigree annexed.

King

King John by charter, dated Rouen, 24 April, in the firſt year of his reign, by the hand of H. [1] archbiſhop of Canterbury his chancellor, confirms to this houſe the ſite of Bradeſole, with all lands and tenements given to them by his brother Richard and others; and grants in frankalmoign all his demeſne land in River by Dover, lying on the weſt ſide of Splintrindon-hill, between the lands of the prior of Dover and of Fulbert de Dover, in breadth and in length from Potton-wood to the White-way road [2].

There ſeems to have been a deſign of tranſlating this abbey to the neighbouring church of Ryvere. Our records inform us, that in the ninth of John, theſe monks, either by their intereſt, or their complaints, procured of the king a grant of his manor of River, with the church, pleas of court, and every other emolument and advantage ariſing from his ſaid manor, to build their monaſtery there; but, after having obtained this addition to their revenue, they were probably better ſatisfied with their ſituation, as we hear no more of their attempting to remove their buildings to a more convenient place.

It is difficult at this diſtant period of time from the foundation of the abbey, and from the different appearance which the face of the country has aſſumed by cultivation, to aſſign the true reaſon why this community wiſhed to change the ſite of their monaſtery, from the hill, to the valley. Whether it was a ſcarcity of good water [3]; whether it was inconvenient to procure the common neceſſaries of life through the badneſs of the roads; whether ambition had fired the breaſts of the ſeveral members of this ſociety to approach nearer the road of prefer-

[1] Hubert Walter.

[2] Mon. Angl. III. P. I. p. 69. from the Regiſter of Bradſole in the hands of Wm. Pierpoint, eſquire, f. 3.

[3] Leland's Itinerary, vol. VII. p. 103.

"There is on the hill a fayre wood, but freſh water laketh ſum tyme."

ment; or, whether envy annoyed their peace, on ſeeing the rays of royalty ſometimes ſhining on their more happy brethren in the town of Dover; it is now impoſſible to determine, as hiſtory has caſt the veil of ſilence over each particular.

King John gave River church to build there the abbey, which was at Bradſole. Teſt. P. [1] biſhop of Winton, by the hand of Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of Wells, at Porcheſter, 26 Mar. a. r. 9. [2].

Thomas earl of Perche [3] confirmed the grant in frankalmoigne of his father Geffrey and mother Maud, of all the land of his fee in Bradeſole, held by Wm. Hecket and Emma his wife, with conſent of Wm. de Polton and Stephen his heir, and paſture in all Polton's land, with that part of Bradeſole moor [4], which Stephen Polton allowed them to encloſe, and all the land below the moor to the north, as far as the marſh [5], marked by the new ditch, and all the eaſements, and the marle-pit called Chamelettes Chalkpot, by Eſtedeſcumbe, and a way through Wm. Polton's land. The earl further confirms all the land in his fee given them by Stephen Polton his knight, viz. a piece of land called Edfredeſcumbe, between the cauſeway [6] leading to Hautam and Loveſheld, and another piece reaching from Edfredeſcumbe towards Bernett, between the land called Shortfurlong and the ſaid cauſeway, and through the valley called Stodes Edfredeſcombe, to the land of the monks of Dover, called Bernett, and the land called Littlecumbe and Heaggh Knoll, and the land called del Teghe, containing 6 ½ acres lying towards Gorefeld and the Ofrilo, called Radeweye, and part of the field called Loveſheld, and a little piece of ground lying between

[1] Pater de Rupibus.
[2] Regiſt. f. 47. Rot. Cart. 1 J. p. 1. m. 22. n. 130. Cart. 5 J. m. 3. n. 16. Cart. 9 J. m. 2. n. 13. Cart. 17 John m. 6. n. 44.
[3] *Pertici.* [4] *Moura.*
[5] *Morreſſa.* [6] *Catia.*

the ſpot where was the meſſuage of Robert Strode and Bradſole moor, and the rent and occupation of a field called Straholefeld, and 4d. rent from the Lepers of Dover for land lying in Pultone vale, and all the tenements which Walter Pannentar holds of Stephen aforeſaid, and the rent, ſervice, and homage, and that acre formerly belonging to Brichtine and Malote, which the ſaid canons incloſed, and the acre wherein is the place called Swine-ſole [1].

Robert Polton gave his manor of Polton cum pertinentiis. Teſtibus Bertramo de Criolio tunc conſtabulario and ſheriff of Kent, Simon his brother, &c. [2].

Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, chief juſtice of England, gave the canons the church of Portſlade for their ſupport and for the relief of poor pilgrims that viſited them, ſaving only to Robert the parſon and Robert the vicar their penſions for life. Given by the hand of Luke, in the chapel at *Evering*, 28 Nov. 6 Hen. III. [3].

He alſo gave them the church of St. Leonard, at *Alderthorn*, for the building of their church, and afterwards to the uſe of the ſaints, to find lights for ever, ſaving to David the parſon his penſion for life [4].

Hamo de Crevequer, for his own ſoul and that of Maud d'Abrincis his wife, gave them the advowſon of the church of Altham (Alkham), and the chapel of Mauregge thereto belonging [5].

[1] Mon. Angl. lb. ex eod. reg.

[2] Ib. f. 40. Cart. 19 Hen. III. m. 2. Pat. 35 Hen. III. m. 5. Fin. 6 Hen. III. de ½ parte manerii de Polton. Pat. 3 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 8. Pat. 15 Ed. III. p. 4. m. 30. Pat. 22 vel 23 E. III. p. 3. m. 11. MS. Edw. Rowe Mores.

[3] Regiſt. f. 594.

[4] Ib. f. 622.

[5] Ib. f. 598.

Bertram

Bertram de Crioll gave his manor of Combe for the maintenance of 5 canons chaplains to ſay maſs for his ſoul and the ſouls of all his predeceſſors; he alſo bequeathed his body to be buried in their church [1].

Henry the Third gave them all that land in his manor of River near Dover lying on the north-ſide of Spiltrindone-hill, between the hills of the priory of Dover, and of Fulbert de Dover, breadthwiſe, and from Poltone-wood to Whiteway road, in length, together with the church of Revere, which they held by grant of his predeceſſors in pure and perpetual alms; alſo the church of St. Michael of Porteſlade, which they held by gift of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, chief juſtice of England; the church of St. Clement at Leiſdone in Shepey, by gift of Robert Arſicke, confirmed by Stephen archbiſhop of Canterbury [2]; a mill near the manor-houſe of Rivere, and other lands purchaſed by the king of Blan Corbel; lands granted by Stephen Polton in Polton, with the chapel of the ſaid place; and 2 ½ acres of land formerly belonging to two women, Brittuna and Malota, and one acre of land near them, and all the land lying under their garden, and 9 acres, and a virgate of land lying on

[1] Ib. Reg. f. 205.

[2] Omnibus, &c. S. * permiſſione divina Cant' epus, et S. Rom' eccl' cardin', ſalut'. Noverit univ' veſtra nos intuitu Dei, et ob favorem religionis, et pro neceſſitate et utilitate novelle plantationis domus sc̄æ Radegund de Bradeſole, conceſſiſſe dilectis filiis ñris abb̄i et conv' ordinis Premonſtr' ejuſd' domus eccl̄iam S. Petri de Riveria cum pertin' ſuis, quam illuſtris rex Angliæ J. eis miſericorditer conceſſit; habend' et tenend' in perpetuum in proprios uſus; ſalvo tamen jure Joh̄is de Riveria clerici quamdiu vixerit, et ſalva vicaria c ſolidos a nobis vel ſucceſſoribus ñris in ead' eccl̄ia aſſignand' capellano qui ad eorund' abb̄is et conv' preſentationem ab archiep̄o in eadem inſtitutus miniſtrabit. Hiis teſtib', mag̃o W. de Barden Wellens', mag̃ro W. de Tiln' Elienſ' archid̄is, mag̃ro Elia de Derham, Rob' de Briſtoll, mag̃ro Tho' de Frettum, mag̃ro Waltero de Eyneſham, mag̃ro Willo de Beanton, Auron de Kent †.

* Stephen Langton. † Reg. Cant. MS. e coll. Wh. Kennet.

the

the weſt ſide of Polton wood; tenements and homages which Walter Pannetar and Oſbert Swyſith held, and the field called Deltegee, and Sudholefeld, and Nordholefeld, and Eldemede, and in Wemede, and Greneſale, and two acres of land lying alongſide of Aldemede ditch, 3 acres given by Stephen de Polton aforeſaid, lying before the ſaid canon's gate. The ſaid king alſo confirmed the grant of Philip ſon of Philip de Columbariis, of the church of Poſtlinges [1], and that of Henry de Wengham, dean of St. Martin's, London, of the church of Siberteſwand. This confirmation by inſpeximus is dated at Wodeſtoke, on the vigil of St. Mildred, 1257.

Another inſpeximus of the ſame king, dated Weſtminſter, 2 February, confirms the grant of Hamo de Crevequer, of his garden at Alkham, with the church of Alkham, and the chapel of Maurigge thereto belonging [2].

The king's barons of Hee [3] certify to the abbot of the Præmonſtratenſes, that a certain ſpot of ground among them called Blakewoſe [4], formerly ſubject to the houſe of their order of Lavendene [5], wherein were five canons and one convert, who, being unable to ſubſiſt, were taken under the protection of the abbot of St. Radegund, and by him amply relieved, and their houſes repaired, which he did a ſecond time after the war

[1] Omnibus, &c. Hubertus Dei gratia Cant' archiep̃us ſalut'. Noverit univ' veſtra nos cartam nobilis viri Philippi de Columburiis inſpexiſſe; ex cujus inſpectione perpendimus ipſam eccl̃am B. Mariæ de Poſtling Deo et eccl̃iæ B. Radegund de Bradſole, et canonicis ibidem contuliſſe; unde et eadem pia ipſius donatio perpetuam obtineat firmitatem cum authoritate qua fungimur confirmamus. Hiis teſtibus: H. de Caſtellion, archid̃o Cant'; Ranulfo, theſaurar' Sarum; Mag̃ro S. de Sywell, theſaur' Lichfield'; Will. de Boſco. Ib. ex iiſd. collect.

[2] Mon. Ang. II. 244, 245.

[3] Quere *Hithe*.

[4] A priory of white or Premonſtratenſian canons, or a cell, firſt a cell to Lavendene Priory, after united to St. Radegund. Tanner, p. 218.

[5] A Premonſtratenſian priory in the county of Bucks. Tanner, p. 29.

had

had ruined them; the barons therefore desired to have the cell of Blakewose restored to the abbey of Lavendene [1].

They had a rent in Rochester, by grant of William Gernon, whose original charter was in bishop Tanner's collection, in the volume marked *Jackson*, p. 53.

Their possessions in *Haveking*, *Polton*, *Rising*, &c. appear from Pat. 18 E. I. m. 25. 50 acres in *Pissing* from Plac. ap. Westm. 20 E. I. rot. 49 Pat. 21. E. I. m. 12. vel 13. Pat. 33 E. I. p. 2. m. . . Pat. 35. E. I. m. Pat. 21. 2 vel 3 Fin. 49 H. III. in *Newenton*, *Alkham*, &c. Pat. 27 H. VI. p. 1. m. ult. vel penult. *Sutton*, *Halemede*, and *Paddlesworth*, Fin. 42 H. III.

Other records cited by bishop Tanner relative to this house are Breve 6 E. II. Trin. rot. 6. Cart. 8 E. II. and Bishop Kennet

[1] Viro venerabili dño abbi Præmonstratens', Barones dni regis Angliæ de Hee salutem. Est quidam locus apud nos qui dicitur *Blakewose*, quem aliquando vidimus subjectum domui de *Lavendene* quæ est de vro ordine, et fuerunt ibi tunc temporis quinque canonici et unus conversus: qui quidem locus eorum non potuit eos exhibere, et ipsi penitus oculo pastoris longe posito destituebantur, et auxilio per provinciam inordinate vagantes sanctæ religioni et maxime ordini vro multimoda scandala generabant. Quod quidem postquam capitulo vestro fuit præsentatum locum illum quam pauper et personis oneratus et sine custodia, contulerunt ecclesiæ S. Radegundis quæ satis est vicina. Abbas vero S. Radegundis dictos fratres de Blakewose ab obedientia abbatis de Lavendene per preceptum ordinis absolutus ad obedientiam suscepit et dispersos revocavit, domos eorum reparavit, debita solvit, et locum tam in spiritualibus quam temporalibus nec sine propriæ domus gravi dispendio laudabiliter ampliavit. Tandem tamen ingruente guerra quæ patriam ñram penitus vastavit locus ille ad nichilum valde redactus est, quem quidem domus S. Radegundis postea de bonis suis plurimum restauravit, et supra priorem statum in possessionibus, redditibus, et edificiis locupletavit; unde rogamus attencius, et in Domino consulimus, quatenus non sciat vestra discrecio quod dicta domus S. Radegundis dicti loci de Blakewose aliquatenus privetur possessione, quia semper vidimus dictam domum S. Radegundis dictum locum de Blakewose in spiritualibus ampliantem et domum de Lavendene eundem locum spoliantem. Satis autem vestra novit discrecio quod sacro docemus evangelio quod auferendum est talentum a pigro servo qui non fecerit fructum et dandum servo bono qui studuerit illud multiplicare. Valeat sanctitas vestra in Domino *.

* Regist. Bradesole, f. 258. Mon. Angl. II. 71.

refers

refers to others in Dr. M. Hutton's Collections from Chriſt Church priory regiſter [1].

Beſides the regiſter before referred to in the Monaſticon, biſhop Tanner [2] mentions Cartularies, in the hands of Henry Hamon of Seling, in the county of Kent, eſquire, and another in the poſſeſſion of Sir Cholmondely Dering, of Survenden.

Though it does not appear that king John ever viſited Saint Radigund's in his journey to Dover, yet Edward I. [3] in the 30th year of his reign, in the month of September, and on the Sunday preceding Saint Michael, after maſs, received the great ſeal with his own hand, in the king's chapel [4] at St. Radigund's, and delivered it to William Grenefield, dean of Chicheſter, his chancellor.

Though Madox mentions the chancellor's uſing the great ſeal next day at the maiſon de Dieu at Dover, I do not find that Rymer has recorded any public act, as ſigned and ſealed there, at the time above-mentioned.

The king's buſineſs was probably to conſult [5] with his barons of the five ports, and their ancient towns, concerning the forces he ſhould want to go againſt the Scots; as I find in November following, letters were ſent to Robert de Burgherſh [6] conſtable of Dover caſtle, and to the mayors and bailiffs of the Cinque-Ports, and their ancient towns, demanding them to be ready

[1] W. Kennet, 1223. Coll.

[2] P. 218.

[3] Madox's Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Exchequer, vol. I. p. 72. John de Drokensford, keeper of the wardrobe, John de Caen, Robert de Bradelbey, Walter de Winterburn, Hary de Blanoteſden, the king's almoner, the chaplains, and clerks, attended him on this journey.

[4] Madox's Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Exchequer, vol. I. p. 72. Cl. 30 E. I. m. 6. dorſ.

[5] See Hiſtory of England, 30 E. I.

[6] Rot. Clauſ. 30 E. I. m. 1. or, Rymer's Fœdera, vol. II. p. 911,

with their men and ſhips, at Berwick upon Tweed, the place of rendezvous, by the Feaſt of Pentecoſt; in order to aſſiſt in quelling the rebellion in Scotland.

Among the perſons who deſired to be buried in the church, we meet with Bertram de Crioll, who died .... In the archiepiſcopal regiſtry at Lambeth, Reg. Sudbury, f. 84. a, is preſerved the will, "d'ni Thomas de Ponyngs militis," dated at Slagham on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, 46 Edw. III. and directing his body to "be buried en l'abbie de ſeint Radigundis, en Kent, q'eſt de ma "fundacion droit en my le coer devant le haut alter;" that a fair tomb ſhould be placed over his grave with the image of a knight thereon made of alabaſter, and 100l. to be given to that abbey, part for the doome therof, and the remainder to be diſpoſed of in maſſes and prayers for his ſoul. This Thomas was maternal great grandſon to Bertram de Criol, who was alſo buried here, as appears by the pedigree annexed.

The revenues of this houſe were returned into the Exchequer 26 Henry VIII. at 98l. 9s. 2d. per ann. as Dugd. 142l. 8s. 9d. as Speed. At the diſſolution it was granted to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for ſome of the old eſtates of the ſee [1].

The following abbots of this houſe are from Mr. Mores's collection.

Richard,	6 Hen. III.
Henry,	25 Hen. III.
Henry,	42 & 49 Hen. III.
John,	1 Ed. I.

J. abbas S. Radegundis adſtitit arch'epo Cant' ap Liminge, 18 kal' Jul' 1279 [2].

[1] Tanner, ubi ſup.
[2] Reg. Peckham.

Saint

Bradsole, or St. Radigund's

Pub. 1 July 1784, by S. Hooper.

Bradsole Abbey, Kent.

Mason Sc.

Saint Radigund's Abbey has ſhared the fate of many other monaſteries in this kingdom ſince the Reformation, as part of it is now fitted up for a farm-houſe, barn, and other neceſſary conveniencies, and the remainder is left to crumble away. See plate II. here annexed, from Mr. Groſe.

The gateway which leads through the Tower (ſee plate I.) on the north ſide of the buildings, appears to have been the principal entrance to the quadrangles, hall, chapel, and offices. There are ſtill to be ſeen on the right, going croſs the quadrangle from the ſame tower to the hall, the remains of ſeveral apartments, and on the left ſeveral ruins.

The tower (ſee plate I.) is built with flint, and is now about 40 feet high, and as many wide, and is covered with ivy in ſeveral parts of it. By the holes remaining in the walls, which formerly received the ends of timbers, we cannot doubt but there were two ſtories, and the middle room in each, about 17 feet ſquare; with apartments at each ſide of different dimenſions.

Between the tower and that part of the building now converted to a farm-houſe there are two quadrangles. The firſt, which extends to the fragment of the wall, as ſeen through the arch, is 27 feet wide, and 40 feet long; and the ſecond, which is bounded on the ſide oppoſite the gateway by that part of the building now the farm-houſe, is 65 feet wide, and the window is ſeen in the back front of it through the arch.

It is generally ſuppoſed, that the church ſtood on the left going from the tower to the hall, as the burying-ground, belonging to the Society, was on the ſame ſide of this quadrangle.

Perhaps the inquiſitive antiquary, upon a bare inſpection of the ſeveral parts of the buildings now remaining, may endeavour to aſſign to each apartment its original uſe; but as this at the beſt will be but conjecture, I do not think it

prudent to enter into ſuch a wild field of ſpeculation, where the wiſeſt may err, and where the incautious muſt be loſt.

St. Radigund was daughter of Berthier king of Thuringia; ſhe was taken priſoner when very young, and falling into the hands of Clothair I. king of France, he cauſed her to be carefully educated at Ath, in Virmondois, and afterwards married her. She was a princeſs of great beauty, but of greater virtue, being continually occupied in works of charity and devotion. Such was her mortification, that ſhe conſtantly wore in Lent a ſhift of hair-cloth under her robes, beſides iron chains, collars, and even hot plates of iron; viſited lepers, and perſons afflicted with the moſt nauſeous diſtempers, and abſtained not only from fleſh, but even from fiſh, eggs, and fruit. Six years after her marriage ſhe privately withdrew from court, and at Noion ſhe obliged St. Medard to confer on her the veil. She then retired to a religious houſe at Poitiers, where ſhe fixed her reſidence, and built the abbey of Holy Croſs. The king her huſband would have forced her from her retreat, but was diſſuaded from his deſign by St. Germain, biſhop of Paris. After ſuſtaining a kind of continual martyrdom, ſhe died in peace, Auguſt 13, A. D. 587, on which day her anniverſary is kept, and was buried in St. Mary's church at Portiers [1].

To her, jointly with the Virgin Mary, was dedicated the nunnery founded at Cambridge by Malcolm king of Scots, 1260, converted by Alcock biſhop of Ely into Jeſus College.

If you think the view of the tower worth preſerving, and the few remarks I have made worthy a place in the next number of your Kentiſh Antiquities, they are at your ſervice.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LYON.

[1] Martyrolog. Vitæ ſanctorum.

PEDIGREE of POYNINGS, from DUGDALE'S BARONAGE, II. p. 133—137. With MS Notes of LE NEVE.

ADAM DE POYNINGS, of Poynings, of the county of Suſſex.

Adam. William. John.
from one of whom deſcended
Michael.
To whom ſucceeded
Thomas.

*** . . . : . . Margaret = Michael ſummoned to parl. 22 E. I.
Bartholomew or Bertram de Criol.

Lucas ſummoned to parl. from 42 E. III. to 9 R. II. incl. = Iſabel, widow of Henry de Burgherſh, da. of Hugh and ſiſt. of Edm. St. John baron Baſing, d. 17 R. II.

Eleanor = John.

Agnes = Thomas ſlain in the ſea fight near Sluſe, 13 Ed. III.

Thomas ld. St. John d. 1428. = 1. Philippa counteſs of Arundel & Pembroke, da. to Edmund Mortimer earl of March. 2. Maud, d. 31 H. VI.

Joan da. of ſir Rich'd Rokſley, widow of ld. Molyns d. 1369. = Michael d. 43 Ed. III.

Richard, Hugh, d.v.p.

Conſtance, m. John Paulet

Alice, m. John Orrell

Joan, m. Boneville John

Blanch de Moubray remarried to John de Worthe, d. 10 H. IV. = Thomas d. 49 E. III. bd. at St. Radegund's.

Margaret, Elizabeth, One of the daughters married to Bardolf, another to lord Dacom.

Richard, Agnes mar. Iſabel, da. of Sir Robert de Grey lord FitzPayne. d. 1387, 10 R. II. ſhe d. 17 R. II.

Joan

Robert ſummoned to parl. from 5 Hen. IV. to 23 H. VI. incl. ſlain at the ſiege of Orleans 25 Hen. VI.

= 1 - - - - - - - = Richard died 1430.
2 Eleanor da. of ſir John Berkeley of Beverton, knt. remarried 1. John earl of Arundel. 2. Sir Walter Hungerford, knt.

Eleanor mar. Sir Regin. Grey of Ruthin.

Robert died 49 H. VI. = Eliz. da. of John Paſton, of Paſton, c. Norf.

Eliz. da. of ſir J. Scot, knt. = Edward dep. of Ireland, 10 H. VII. d. 14 H. VIII. of a peſtilential fever [A].

Sir Henry Percy, knt. = Eleanor.

John, d. v. p.

[A] By 4 concubines he had Sir Thomas and Sir Adrian; Edward ſlain at Bologne, 38 H. VIII.; and 4 daughters. 1. Mary = Tho. Clinton. 2. Margaret = Edm. Barry, of Semington, co. Kent. 3. Roſe = Sir Thomas Wilford, knt. 4. . . . . = ... Leukner. Sir Thomas was created baron of the realm, married Catherine daughter and coheir of John lord Marney, and died 37 H. VIII. Under his adminiſtration, 10 Hen. VII. was paſſed a ſett of ſtatutes called *Poyning's Laws*, to reſtrain the power of Parliament in Ireland, ſubjecting their acts to the reviſal of the parliament of England. Theſe, with the act of 6 Geo. I. enacting the dependency of Ireland on England, were repealed 25 G. III.

The following Letter was read before the Society of Antiquaries, 1766.

SIR,

INCLOSED is an account of what I have ſeen and can recollect concerning St. Radegund's Abbey. If the ivory book and figure therein mentioned ſhould be thought worth further inſpection, they ſhall be produced whenever you pleaſe. An account of the Seal lately found in a garden at the antient town of Winchelſea, of which I herewith ſend you the impreſſion[1], the ſkeleton of three perſons found buried and ſtanding upright, with each a ſtake at their backs, near a chapel of mine of the Auguſtines at Rye (now a malt-houſe), and the ſtones I ſhewed you taken out of the inteſtines of a miller's horſe, &c. &c. muſt, for want of time, be poſtponed to a further opportunity.

I am,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

Red Lion Square,
June 5, 1766.

THO. OWEN.

[1] This we have not been able to recover. EDIT.

ON a viſit not many years ſince to a Captain of one of the King's packets at Dover (a man of ſome ſpeculation), he entertained me with the following account: That two ſtrangers had then lately appeared at St. *Radigund's* abbey, who brought with them hazel rods, pretending that treaſure was oftentimes found in the ruins of ſuch old buildings; and if there was any, by thoſe rods they could diſcover it; and begged leave of the farmer, who lived in the old porch of the abbey, to make the experiment. On entering a little parlour on the right hand of the porch, they declared, if he would let them dig under that room, they ſhould certainly find riches, of which they offered him a ſhare. The farmer wanting faith, they declared they were ſent from Rome, where it was regiſtered that the image of the Virgin Mary in ſolid gold was hid there. The floor was preſently taken up, and they dug ſeveral nights. Whether the object of their ſearch was found, is not known. But the farmer ſold off his ſtock, and bought a commiſſion in the army. Soon after theſe ſtrangers were gone, my friend the Captain obtained leave to ſend his ſailors to dig among the ruins. Near the E. end of the abbey chapel, they found, in a wooden box which mouldered away, an ivory book[1] with gold claſps and hinges, about the ſize of a ſmall octavo, on the inſide of which is carved the wiſe men's offering, and on the other ſide the crucifixion. They alſo found the figure of a man of the ſize of a large print on earthen ware glazed green, a fox and gooſe on the ſide of it, and underneath it 60. IAR. ABE GAN The ſailors kept the claſps and hinges, but gave the captain the book and figure, which he gave to me, and afterwards conducted me to the place. It is ſituated, as near as I can gueſs, about a mile on the right hand of the road from London to Dover, and three miles on this ſide of it, and a mile to the left of the road

[1] See an engraving and deſcription of ſuch a book (poſſibly the very ſame) in Gentleman's Magazine, 1785, page 849.

from Folkſtone to Dover on the ridge of a hill; the lands fertile round it, though the adjacent country is barren. It is almoſt ſurrounded with a wood of large and high timber trees, ſo as not to be ſeen at any diſtance, there being no publick road to it except from Dover. Paſſing through a ſmall wood you are at once preſented with a view of its ſpacious and venerable ruins. In front is a large ſquare tower covered with ivy. On the right and left of it, part of the walls of the abbey facing the tower, ſtands the gateway, now a farm houſe, in which I was ſhewn by pulling up the parlour floor (which has never been re-laid ſince the ſearch) a vault ten feet deep, nine long, and four or five wide, caſed with ſtone like that of Portland. On the ſouth ſide of the gate are the walls of the chapel, where the book, &c. were found. On the right and left of it appear ſeveral other ruins, and many other large vaults.

THO. OWEN.

Red Lion Square,
June 5, 1766.

*** The manor, farms, and wood-lands, called *St. Radigund's* and *Poulton*, within two miles of Dover, containing about 800 acres lying together, with 80 acres of land at Dimchurch in Rumney marſh in Kent, were advertiſed in the London Gazette, Auguſt 3, 1710, to be ſold by decree of the High Court of Chancery.

TRADEMEN'S

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS iſſued in the Iſle of THANET, and in ſuch of the Cinque Ports as are ſituated in KENT. (See Plate III.)

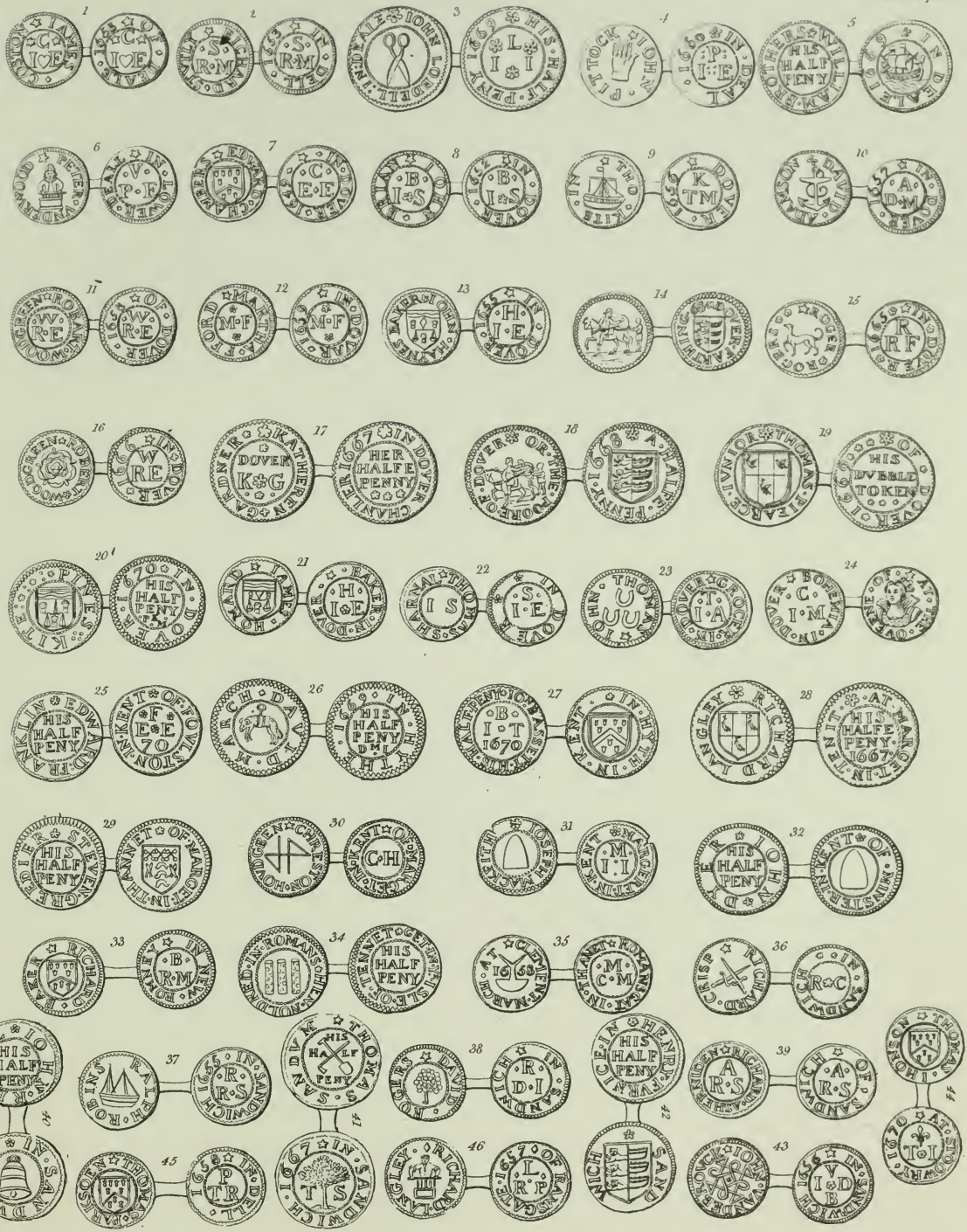
1. James Coſton, of Deale, 1653.
2. Richard Stutly, in Dell, 1653.
3. John Lobdell, in Deale, his half peny, 1669.
4. John Pittock, in Deal, 1660.
5. William Brothers, his half peny, in Deale, 1669.
6. Peter Underwood, in Lower Deall.
7. Edward Chambers, in Dover, 1649.
8. John Brian, in Dover, 1652.
9. Thomas Kite, in Dover, 1656.
10. David Adamſon, in Dover, 1657.
11. Robart Woodgreen, of Dover, 1658.
12. Martha Fford, in Dover, 1659.
13. John Haynes, Baker, in Dover, 1655.
14. Dover Farthing, 68.
15. Roger Rogers, in Dover, 1665.
16. Robert Woodgreen, in Dover, 1666.
17. Katharen Gardner, in Dover, chanler, 1667, her halfe penny.
18. For the Poore of Dover, a halfe penny, 1668.
19. Thomas Pieарce, junior, of Dover, 1669, his dubble token.
20. Pines Kite, in Dover, 1670, his half peny.
21. James Homard, Baker, in Dover.
22. Thomas Sharnal, in Dover.
23. John Thomas, Grocer, in Dover.
24. At the Queene of Bohemia in Dover, $\frac{C}{I\ M}$.
25. Edward Franklin, his half-peny, of Foulſton in Kent, 70.
26. David March in Hythe, 1669, his half peny.
27. Jo[a]. Baſſett his half peny, 1670, in Hythe in Kent.
28. Richard Langley, at Marget in Kent, his halfe peny, 1667.
29. Steven Greedier, his half peny, of Marget in Thannet.
30. Chreſton Houdgben, of Marget in Kent.
31. Joſeph Mackfith, Margeret in Kent.
32. John Dyer, his half peny, of Minſter, in Kent.
33. Richard Baker, in New Romney.
34. Hen. Noldred, in Romans Get in the Iſle of Tennet, his half peny.
35. Clement March, at Romans Gat in Thanet.
36. Richard Criſp, in Sandwich.
37. Ralph Robins, in Sandwich, 1655.
38. David Rogers, in Sandwich, 1666.
39. Richard Aſherniden, of Sandwich.
40. John Revell, in Sandwich, his half peny.
41. Thomas Sandum, in Sandwich, 1667, his half peny.
42. Henry Furnice, in Sandwich, his half peny.
43. John Vandebrouck, in Sandwich, 1656.
44. Thomas Thomſon, at Stoowry, 1650.
45. Thomas Parſoen, in Dell, 1658.
46. Richard Langley, of Ramſgate, 1657.

N[os] 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 19, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, are engraven from the collection of my late excellent friend Mark Cephas Tutet, Eſq. F. A. S. whoſe valuable collection of curioſities is ſoon to be diſperſed by public auction, in conſequence of the expreſs directions of his laſt will.

N[os] 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 32, 39, are from the collection of another friend who died whilſt this plate was engraving, the late Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and A. SS. whoſe catalogue mentions alſo "a token of Wm. Fillet, of Dover, "miſlaid." This gentleman's large collection of antiquarian books, prints, coins, &c. is alſo deſtined to the auctioneer's hammer, by the nephew of the Doctor, who fondly hoped they would have been preſerved as "heir-looms" in his family.

N[os] 20, 21, 25, 28, and 33, are from the cabinet of the Rev. Mr. Southgate,

N[os] 40—46 were obligingly communicated by William Boys, Eſq. of Sandwich, F S. A. long after the other part of the plate was engraven.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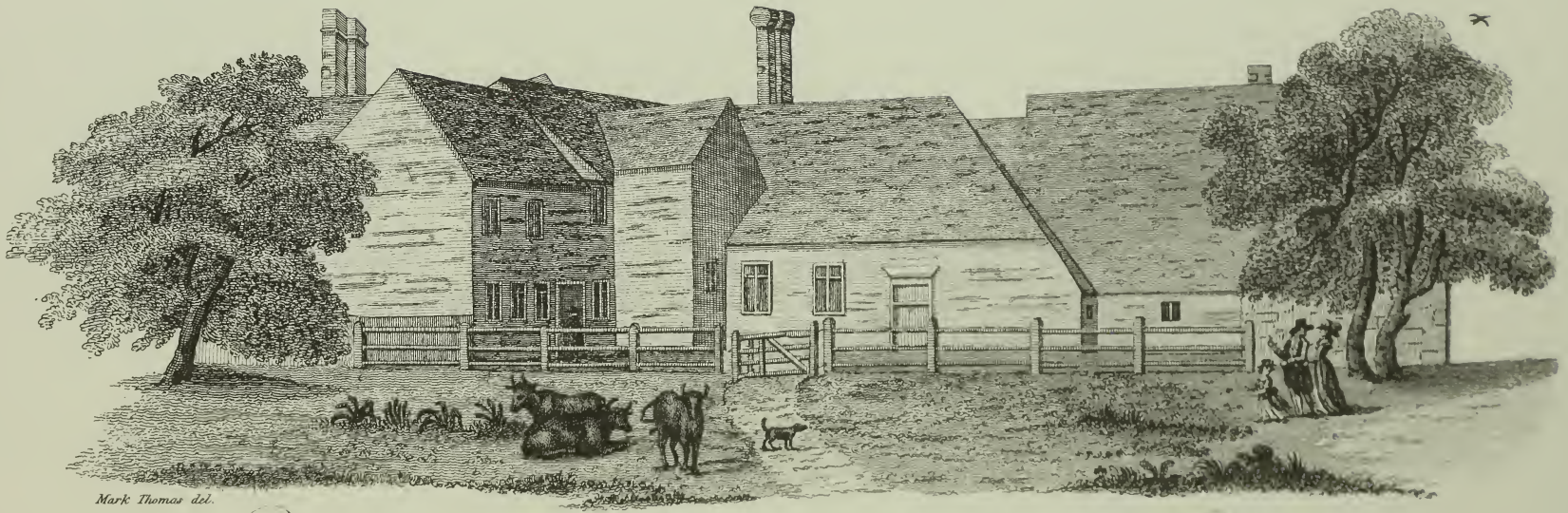


Mark Thomas del.

The Moat near Canterbury, late one of the Seats of Earl Cowper.
Taken down in 1785.

* A corresponding view is concealed by the trees

THE MOAT NEAR CANTERBURY; Plate IV.

IN St. Martin's pariſh at Canterbury, is the *Moat*, antiently called the *Wyke*, either from Fordwich, adjacent, for it adjoins to it, ſaith Somner, p. 3. at a place called Wyking Smerke, or rather, perhaps, becauſe formerly a place of ſtrength. It is a houſe of note, and formerly had owners of the name of *Wyke*. Stephen de Wyke poſſeſſed it 20 Henry III. paying aid for it at the marriage of Iſabel the king's ſiſter. But in the beginning of the reign of Richard III. it came into the hands of Sir Richard *de Hoo* and William *Skippe*, who ſold it to Simon *Spencer*, and he to John *Sandford*, gent. from whom it went the ſame way to Richard *Smith*, and thence to John *Eaſtfield*, eſquire, ſon of Sir William Eaſtfield, K. B. and Lord Mayor of London, 1438. From him it went by ſale to William *Rogers*, who by a fine levied 23 Henry VI. ſold it to Philip *Belknap*, eſquire, mayor of Canterbury, 1458, and ſheriff of Kent the year after. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Woodhouſe, eſquire, whoſe only daughter and heir, Alice, carried it in marriage to Henry *Finch*, of Netherfield, eſquire, and hence it came down to John Lord Finch, who was created baron of Fordwich, by Charles I. when he was keeper of the great ſeal. From him it came to be in the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Winchelſea.

It had antiently a chapel belonging to it, in which divine ſervice was celebrated by licence from Richard Oxenden, prior of Chriſt Church, 1333 [1].

[1] Richardus permiſſione divina prior eccleſiæ Chriſti de Cantuar' dilecto ſibi in Chriſto Domino Stephano de Wyke, capellano, ſalutem, &c. Ut in capella tua apud Wyke, decenter ornata in parochia S. Martin, juxta Cantuar' & juriſdictionis eccleſiæ noſtræ immediatæ miſſas celebrare poſſis ac tibi & tuis ydoneis abſque parochial' juris quoad oblationes & parochialia jura hujus eccleſiæ præjuditio canonice facere celebrari devotioni tuæ (ſede Cantuar' vacante) autoritate noſtra & capitule qua fungimur in hac parte tenore preſentium licentiam in Domino concedimus ſpecialem. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. Dat. A. D. 1333. (Ex Archiv. in eccl. Chriſti Cant.)
Appendix to Batteley's edition of Somner's Canterbury, I. Appendix, N° IX.

This ſeat and eſtate were purchaſed of the Earl of Winchelſea, by Lord Chancellor Cowper, before he was ennobled; the neighbouring corporation of Fordwich being his ſecond title. It was drawn by a friend of the late Mr. Duncombe, juſt before it was taken down, in the ſummer of 1785.

Plate V. contains a View, by Serres, of the famous monumental ſtones in the grounds of Mr. Bartholomew, at Addington Place in Kent, deſcribed by the late Mr. Colebrook, in Archæologia, v. II. p. 107; and in Mr. Thorpe's "Antiquities in Kent, within the dioceſe of Rocheſter," p. 68.

Plate VI. is an exact Sketch of Hawkherſt Church, in the Weald of Kent.

Hawkherſt is a large, pleaſant, and well-inhabited village, particularly deſcribed by Kilburne in his Survey of Kent, who was a reſident at the place; the church was an appendage of the abbey of Battele, till the Reformation, and is ſuperior in architecture to moſt of the village churches in the vicinity, moſt probably from its connexion with that magnificent religious houſe [1].

Letter from the late ingenious Mr. ESSEX to Dr. DUCAREL, containing Obſervations on CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

SIR, Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1760.

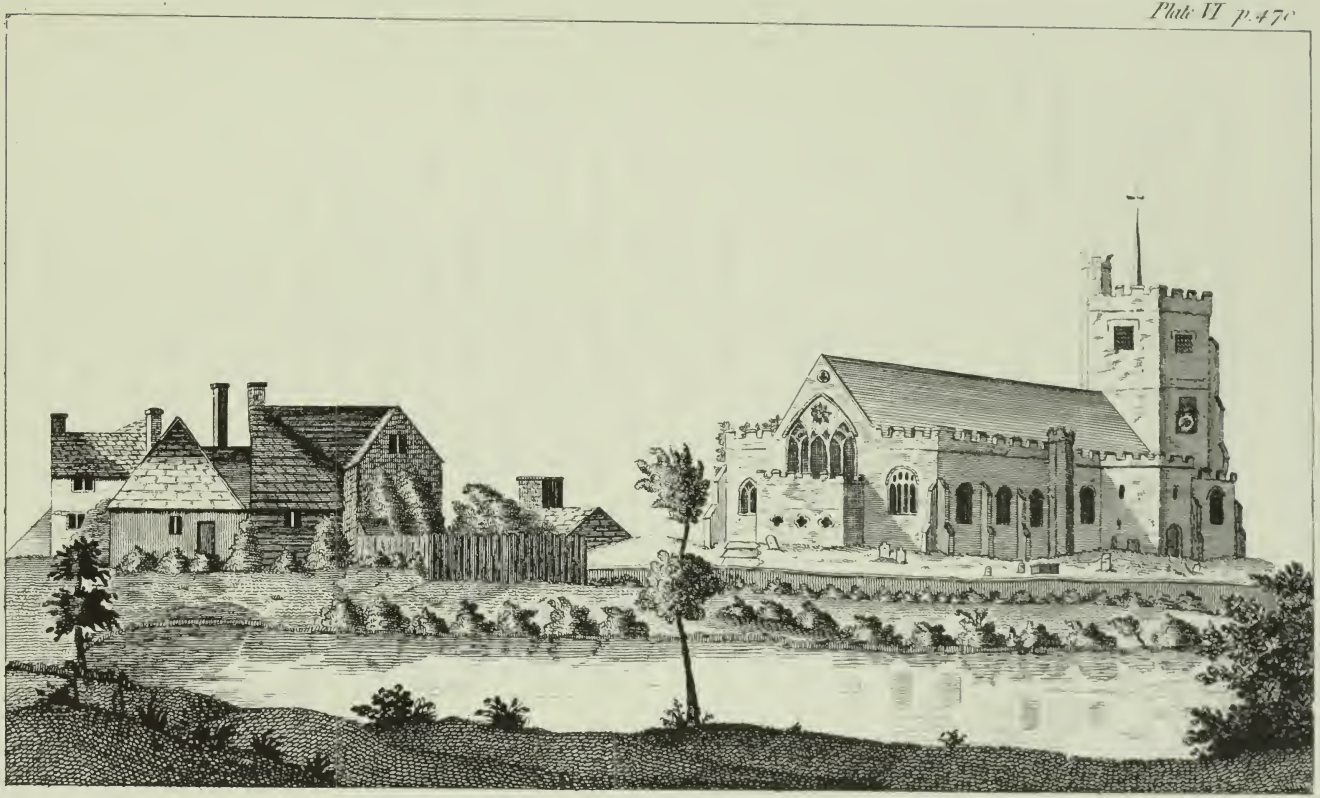
If I may judge by the queſtion you propoſed to me (in your letter to Mr. Webb) concerning the different thickneſs of the outer walls of the choir at Canterbury, you have ſome ſuſpicion that thoſe walls have been altered ſince they were built, which alterations may have been the cauſe of their extraordinary thickneſs. If this is your opinion, *as it is mine*, then I fancy we are both in the ſame opinion about other particulars relating to this church, though the ſhort opportunity I had of ſeeing it did

[1] See Gent. Mag. July, 1787.

not

Serres del. F. Cary sculp.

Monumental Stones in the Grounds of Mr. Bartholomew at Addington Place in Kent.



HAWKHERST Church, Kent

not furniſh me with all the materials neceſſary to ſupport my opinion.

Soon after my return from Canterbury, I took an opportunity of examining my memoranda made in and about that cathedral; and uponcomparing what I there obſerved with Gervais's account of the burning and re-building the choir of Conrad (as it is publiſhed, with Edwin's plan, by the Antiquarian Society), I had ſome reaſon to doubt whether that account might be entirely depended upon.

In the deſcription which he gives us of Conrad's choir, and in Mr. Batteley's plan made from that deſcription, there were 24 columns in that choir, 9 of which ſtood in a direct line on each ſide, and ſix more which formed a ſemicircle: I doubt not but he is very right in his account of thoſe that ſtood in direct lines; but, if my obſervations are not wrong, there were no more than 4 in the ſemicircle, which makes the number of columns in Conrad's choir but 22 in all. I have reaſon to believe that this was not Gervais's miſtake, but in copying his manuſcript where IV might eaſily be taken for VI.

After deſcribing the church, he ſays, in the year 1174, the glorious choir of Conrad was conſumed by fire; *and that this choir was re-built from the very foundations*; which work was undertaken by William of Sens, a French architect, who was a whole year in taking it down.

Now I have ſome reaſon to doubt whether this account is altogether true; for by my obſervations it ſeems, that as much of the preſent choir as is comprized between the great tower and the two little towers of St. Gregory and St. Anſelm is the greateſt part of the original choir of Conrad, and that all the columns, if not all the arches above them, with the vaulting of the ſide ailes, as far as the eaſt-croſs, belonged to that choir.

And it is my opinion, that the fire deſtroyed no more of the building than the Monks' ſtalls, and the roof of the choir, which

at that time was only cieled with wood, and painted; but that the ſaid ailes were not much hurt, being vaulted with ſtone; nor do I ſuppoſe that any more of the choir was taken down than the ſemicircular end and chapel adjoining; and it is probable Gervaiſe meant no more, as the ancients often diſtinguiſhed that part by the name of *Chorus*.

The taking down of this, with a pillar and two arches on each ſide, for enlarging the openings into the Eaſt-croſs, and ſecuring the remaining arches, might be the work in which William of Sens, the firſt architect employed the firſt year; and if this conjecture is true, then the pieces of wood which have been fixed in thoſe arches were tyes of his fixing to ſecure the work till the whole was finiſhed, as the arches could not well ſtand without ſome ſuch continuance.

If the building was not taken down, many alterations muſt neceſſarily have been made in it, not only to make it conformable to the new work, but for the convenience of vaulting the middle aile; and ſome of theſe alterations may be the cauſe of that extraordinary thickneſs you obſerve in the walls. I cannot ſay that I obſerved the different thickneſs of them, but that the inner part was of a different ſtile from the outſide, I noted in my pocket-book at that time.

As I had not an opportunity of examining this building ſo completely as I could wiſh, I will not pretend to ſay that I may not be miſtaken in my opinion, though I have other obſervations that ſeem to confirm it; but, as you have an opportunity of tracing the whole throughout, you may find ſome pleaſure in examining it. And if any obſervations that I have made upon the building can further your enquiry, I ſhall be ready to anſwer, as far as they can aſſiſt me, any queries you pleaſe to propoſe upon that ſubject; and am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JAMES ESSEX.

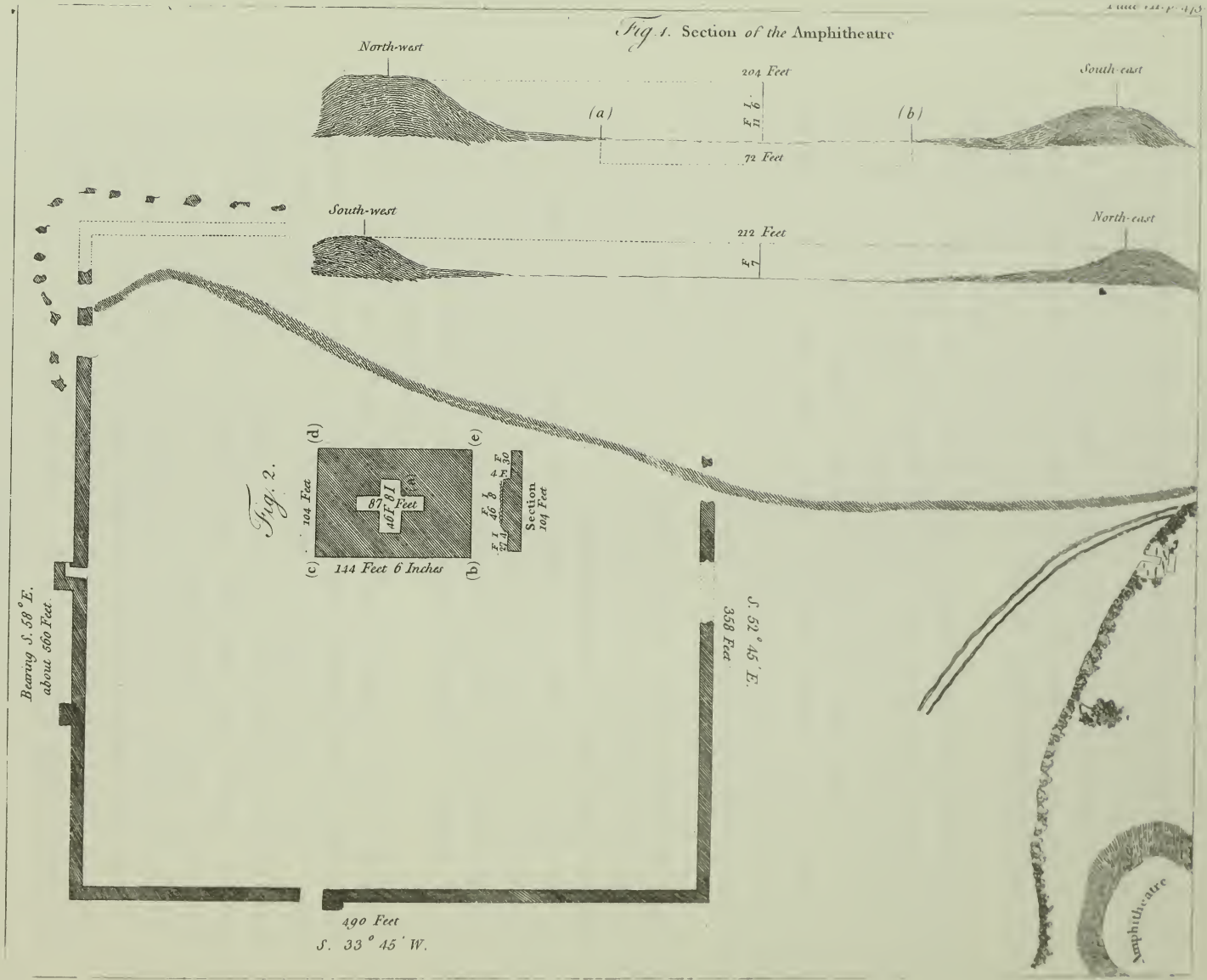


Fig. 1. Section of the Amphitheatre
North-west
South-east
204 Feet
72 Feet
(a)
(b)
South-west
North-east
212 Feet
Fig. 2.
(d)
(e)
104 Feet
87 Feet 8 Inches
46 Feet 8 Inches
Section 104 Feet
144 Feet 6 Inches
(c)
(b)
Bearing S. 58° E. about 360 Feet
S. 52° 45' E. 358 Feet
490 Feet
S. 33° 45' W.
Amphitheatre

PLATE VII. here annexed was originally intended to have accompanied "Some Account of the AMPHITHEATRE and CASTLE at RICHBOROUGH; in a Letter from WILLIAM BOYS, Eſq. of Sandwich, F. S. A. dated Feb. 22, 1773," and addreſſed to the late Dr. DUCAREL. But, in delicacy to the very ingenious writer, from whom there is daily reaſon to expect a particular hiſtory of this famous Caſtle, no more of his Letter ſhall be uſed than barely to explain the references in the Plate.

"I have carefully meaſured the Amphitheatre, for ſo I am inclined to call it, and the dimenſions are as you will find in the drawing*. The plow has been ſo often over it (for the land is in conſtant tillage), that it is impoſſible to aſcertain the extent of the arena, as there is no part of the bottom now level; and for the ſame reaſon, it is impoſſible to be exact as to the figure and capacity of the whole. The plow has broken down, and thrown within and without the crater all the higher and thinner part of the rim, ſo that its preſent form muſt differ conſiderably from the original. My method of taking the circumference was this: I found out the centre, and, ſtanding there with my eye about 5 feet 8 inches above the ground, I directed my aſſiſtant to fix ſticks in the ground, where a line from my eye was a tangent to a convex part of the rim, ſo that I could well diſcern the bottom of every ſtick; and as my eye was below the horizontal level of the rim in every part of it, I think I cannot have made the circuit too large†.

The plan of the caſtle (plate VII. fig. 2.) is taken by my eye from a correct one. The numerals and bearings are correct; the bearings not corrected for the variation.

* See Plate VII. fig. 1.

† The circumference is 565 feet. If any part of the bottom of the hollow is more level than the reſt, it is the ſpace between *(a)* and *(b)*, 72 feet in diameter.

a. The building within the walls, which I traced out laſt ſummer, is a ſolid maſs of maſonry. The ſurface around the croſs is perfectly level. It is a compoſition of flint ſtones and coarſe mortar; over the whole is a coat of the ſame ſort of mortar about ſix inches thick, extending to the edge of the platform all round, ſo that probably there was never any wall or other building erected on it, excepting the croſs, which is compoſed of the ſame materials, with ſome ſquared ſtones remaining in the facings, and riſes from three to four feet above the ſurface of the platform. In the angle at *(a)*, ſomebody with infinite labour has endeavoured to penetrate into the croſs and platform; but was obliged to deſiſt on account of the hardneſs of the materials, after however getting about two feet below the ſurface. I dug quite below the building, and got in about 11 feet underneath it. It was like a ſolid rock, impenetrable by any inſtrument whatever. By taking the level with an inſtrument, I find the upper ſurface of the platform to be about two feet higher than the foundation of the walls of the caſtle. At *(b)* the ſame ſurface is ſix feet under ground; at *(c)* five feet; at *(d)* and *(e)* two feet nine inches.

The view of RICHBOROUGH CASTLE in Plate VIII. is from a drawing communicated by Mr. DOUGLAS.

View of Richborough Castle from the Amphitheatre, and of the Isle of Thanet.

On the URBS RUTUPIÆ of PTOLEMY, and the Limden-pic of the Saxons. By the Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, F. S. A.

Μεθὲς ἄναλο λικώταλοι KANTIOI, ἐν οἷς πόλεις.
Λονδίνιον. κ. νδ.
Δαρούενον. χα. νγ. γε.
Ῥητέπιαι. κα. νδ.

Poſt quos maxime Orientales CANTII, in quibus urbes;

Londinium	20	54	0	London.
Darvenum	21	53	40	Dover.
Rutupiæ	21 45	45	44 0	Canterbury.

THE antients had a city in Kent, which they ſpeak of under the name of the city of the *Rutupine Ports*; the ſituation of which has not been ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed by any of our antient or modern writers.

The words of Ptolemy are Ῥητέπιαι, *Urbs Rutupiæ*. Our Bede ſays, *civitas quæ dicitur Rutubi portus, qui portus a gente Anglorum nunc corruptè Reptuceſter vocatus*. And from this, Leland, Camden, Burton, and Lambarde affirm, that Richborough was a city, which they ſet down as the *Urbs Rutupiæ* of the Antients.

Ruthuby, or *Rutubi*, is a monkiſh perverſion of the plural *Rutupiæ*, under which was conſidered the Rutupine Ports; and which is not to be confounded with *Reptaceſter*, a port at ſome diſtance from the city: near to which was a *caſtrum*, as the word *ceſter* evidently implies [1]: to be more clear as to the diſtinction

[1] See *Regulæ Generales*, Chron. Saxon. Terminationes *caſter*, *cheſter*, *ceaſter*, &c. ortæ ſunt a S. ceaſtep, *urbs*, *civitas*, *oppidum*; *caſtrum*, *caſtellum*. See alſo in Burton's Itinerary, where *cheſter*, *ceaſter*, *caſter*, &c. are proved to be derived from *caſtra*, or places where the Romans had formerly a walled ſtation.

of the Ruthuby and Reptaceſter of Bede, let us conſider the root of *Reptaceſter*.

Reptaceſter derives its name from the Britiſh word *Rhyd Tufith*, reach or creek, which perfectly agrees with its ſituation; and which Camden calls a ſandy-bay, from which Sandwich derived its name.

Ceſter was indiſcriminately called by the Saxons Beꝼꝺ, Beꝼiꝺ, Beoꝼꝺ, Buꝼꝺ, *Urbs*, *Oppidum*, *Burgus* [1]; hence the *Peptaceſter* of Bede, and *Richburg* or *Richborough* of more modern times. I muſt likewiſe add, that in the *Regula Generalis* of the Saxon Chronicle, *Burg*, *burrow*, or *burh*, ſignifies *civitas*, *arx*, *caſtrum*, *municipium*, *oppidum*, &c. On the advent of the Saxons, but more eſpecially when they made a conqueſt of the iſland, they gave the name of *Berg*, an hill, to the commanding camps of the Romans, whether caſtellated or not; but if we adhere to the text of Bede, *Reptaceſtre* or *Richborough* only imply a caſtle on a hill, a defence of a poſt, which is now actually to be ſeen by the preſent ruins of *Richborough*, and which muſt not be ſuppoſed to have any affinity with *Ruthuby*. Mr. Somner, who was more a theoretical or ſpeculative than a practical antiquary, as may be ſeen by his works, believes *Sandwich* to be this city. Dr. Batteley, who had a local opportunity of grubbing up a few antiquities of the lower empire at *Reculver*, the old *Regulbium* and twin port with *Richborough*, and to ſupport an elegant Latin hypotheſis, fixes the city where he made his collection; by which means he enhanced the value of his diſcoveries, and gained over many very learned proſelytes. Theſe kind of *deliria* are extremely pleaſing; and they conſtitute a principal delight, eſpecially when they are ſeemingly authenticated by a concur-

[1] See Spelman's Gloſſary.

rence

rence of materials, which an ingenious antiquary can ſoon wreſt to the text of his favourite ſubject; or, to ſpeak with more indulgence, the ſanguine antiquary will, on a curſory ſurvey of the materials before him, without any imputation of fallacy, be inſenſibly cajoled by a ſpecious appearance of things into an erroneous ſurvey of the plan he is methodizing. It was for want of this caution, that this excellent claſſick Dr. Batteley was extremely indeliberate when he ſpoke of thoſe writers who ſurmiſed that Canterbury was the *Urbs Rutupiæ*. "As to thoſe perſons," ſays he, or ſomething to this purpoſe [1], "who fix the place at "Canterbury, though in other reſpects men of learning, it "would be only loſt labour to confute them."

I ſhall bring forward ſome reaſons in the face of this antiquary's aſſertion, and attempt to prove that the *Urbs Rutupiæ* was at Canterbury.

I make a diſtinction between the *Urbs Rutupiæ* of Ptolemy, and the *Ruthubi* or *Reptaceſter* of Bede. With the greateſt propriety, and well ſuiting the elegance of a claſſic writer, Canterbury might be called by Ptolomy the city of the Rutupine ports, for which purpoſe, in a ſubſequent paſſage, I ſhall advert to the importance of the place, and ſhew that it had challenged from the earlieſt time the reſpectable name of a chief town, or *caput Imperii*.

Civitas qui dicitur Rutubi portus, qui portus a gente Anglorum nunc corruptè Reptaceſter vocatus. *Rutubi* and *Reptaceſter* here ſeem to imply the ſame place. The miſtake is in the acceptation of the word *civitas*, which, inſtead of *city*, ſhould be read *town*. The preciſe letter of the text has been the occaſion of all the controverſy and diſagreement of Lambarde, Leland,

[1] See Dr. Batteley's Antiquitates Rutupinæ.

Twine, Somner, Batteley, and others, concerning the locality of this place, for Bede had certainly confounded the *Urbs* of Ptolemy, with the haven or port. A learned monk of his age, well verſed in the Greek tongue, cloiſtered all his life at a diſtant quarter of England in the North, near Durham, might eaſily be indued to apply the *civitas* or *urbs* of Ptolomy, to the haven town of *Rutubi*, which I have ſhewn before is a monkiſh corruption of the *Rutupiæ*, the Rutupine ports; and this we ſhall actually find to be the caſe, for in an old and curious tranſlation of Bede by Stapleton, printed 1565, the above paſſage is thus tranſlated; *the firſt haven* towne *whereof to arrive at, for a man coming out of England, is called* Ruthuby; *the haven whereof is now corruptively called* Reptaceſter. Can any thing be more clear? Again, we have the diſtance marked from Calais, the port of the Morini, to this town, which is here by Bede confounded with the *Urbs Rutupiæ* of Ptolemy; it is computed at *forty* miles [1], *ſome ſay ſixty*. This diſtance ſhould be applied to the *Urbs*, not to the haven near the town; for preſently we ſhall find, that as there was a city of the Rutupine ports [2], ſo there was a town to the haven, and which were by the old credulous Durham monk [3] ſunk into the ſame name; to the confuſion of many of his honeſt readers, who placed too much confidence in the miracles he has recorded, and the correct naration of his hiſtory which he has tranſmitted to us. The different accep-

[1] Richard of Cirenceſter calls it 46 miles in his Itinerary.

[2] I conceive Dover to have been called one of the Rutupine ports.

[3] Lambarde, with ſome humour, ſays, "I wote well this writer is called *venerabilis*; but when I read this, and a number of ſuch (meaning his miracles), which make the one half of his work, I ſay with myſelf as ſome time did the Poet,

"Quandocunque oſtendis mihi ſic,
Incredulus odi."

tations

tations of the diſtance from the Rutupine ſhore, to this *haven town* of Bede, but which is the *city* of Ptolemy, perfectly accords with the different acceptation of authors of the *Portus Itius* of Cæſar [1], who have been as much at a loſs where to fix this port of the Morini as Antiquaries the *Rutubi* of Bede, ſome fixing it at Calais, ſome at Boulogne [2]. In Bede's time I

[1] See Cluverius, Somner, Battely, and others.

[2] The real ſituation of the Portus Itius we ſhall find to be at Calais; and this will perfectly accord with the diſtance of the port of the Morini to the *Urbs Rutupiæ* or Canterbury. Cæſar ſays, he ſet ſail from a part of the Morini, "quod inde erat "breviſſimus in Britanniam transjectus," and arrived on the coaſt of Britain; but not judging it expedient to land where he found the enemy on the *Clifts*, which place was undoubtedly Dover, he ſaid ſailed, to uſe his own words, "circiter millia "paſſum, VIII ab eo loco progreſſus, aperto ac plano littore naves conſtituit." Thus the diſtance of this port of the Morini to the place where he landed is thirty miles; therefore adding the diſtance from Calais to Dover, and from thence to Deal, the thirty miles are aſcertained. The quotations from Strabo and Pliny, to prove that St. Omer's was the *Portus Itius*, only confirm the abſurdity of this ſuppoſition; for Cæſar again ſays, "Atque omnes ad Portum Itium convenire jubet;" and that from thence to Britain he knew was the ſhorteſt way. He calls it thirty miles; but it is evident, he means to the place where he was to land; for of what advantage would it be for him to talk of the ſhortneſs of the diſtance, if he could not arrive at that diſtance? Dover he could not, but Deal he could; therefore Deal was the ſhorteſt paſſage from the Portus Itius, and which exactly correſponds with Cæſar's thirty miles. Thus eſtabliſhing Calais to be the Portus Itius, and taking the diſtance from thence to Canterbury, it will, with ſome little variation in the meaſurement of old and modern Engliſh miles, produce the forty miles mentioned in Bede. I have had occaſion to print this remark before: I ſhall therefore uſe my own words, by obſerving, that it is impoſſible for St. Omer's, or Boulogne, as ſome have imagined, to be the Portus Itius of Cæſar; for his Commentaries ſay, "that eighteen ſhips of large burthen, with cavalry on board, were wind-bound at a place eight old Engliſh miles diſtant from the Portus Itius; which, with Dr. Halley, I believe to be Graveline, or the Γεσσοριακον επινειον of Ptolomy. It is obvious, that no port, or harbour, that meaſures eight miles from this port of Cæſar, can be found near St. Omer's or Boulogne. Why not therefore ſupport Mr. Horſley; and, with all ſubmiſſion to the learned Somner, Battely, Cluverius, and other Antiquaries, who have written on the ſubject, fix the Portus Itius of Cæſar at Calais?"

am inclined to think that *Richborough* was diſuſed as a port, being blocked up in part with ſand; which we find now to be the caſe in a great meaſure with Sandwich, as year after year much accumulation of mud is thrown up in the haven. In Stapleton's tranſlation there is a note, which ſays, *that this haven, meaning* Reptaceſter, *is loſt by the irruption of the ſea*; this in a great meaſure alſo clears up the miſt of this confuſed paſſage.

The place which modern Antiquaries now call *Richborough*, or *Reptaceſter*, is an elevated ſpot of ground, on which is ſituated the remains of a walled ſtation of the Romans, built in the time of Theodoſius, as a defence for the *littus Saxonicum*: it is a ſquare of 105 paces on one ſide, and 150 the other, according to the Roman order of laying out camps, a third part longer than their breadth. It is impoſſible this place could have been the haven by its elevated ſituation; and, I am ſure, by its want of ſupply of water, it could never have been inhabited by a peaceable or a civil community as a town. The haven, therefore, was at a little diſtance towards the confluence of the river or æſtuary, and fallen into decay by the choaking up of the channel, and ſo in time finally loſt. I do not by any means think it improbable that Sandwich might have ariſen from the decay of this haven. According to Lambarde, ſome writers conceived this place to be the *Reptacheſter* of Bede, againſt whom this Antiquary does not produce a reaſon of the ſmalleſt cogency; but, be this as it may, it ſeems this haven, to which the *caſtrum* of the Romans, now vulgarly called *Richborough*, was a mural defence, is now not known; and were it known, I am perſuaded, it would only be proved to have been the ſimple haven, a *trifling* landing-place for paſſengers, which, as I have before obſerved from Camden, was called *Rhyd*, a creek, harbour, or berg, and

to

to which the *ceſter* or *berg* at a little diſtance from it was a military depôt, or protection to it; hence we have *Ryd-ceſter*, *Repta-ceſter*, *Rhyd-burg*, *Richborough*, or *Richborow*; but which is in every acceptation, and in every rational conception, totally different to the *Civitas Rutubi*, or *Urbs Rutupiæ*, the city of theſe ports.

Let us now ſhew where Bede has confuſed his readers by his miſconception of the *Urbs Rutupiæ*. In his time the *caſtra* of *Reculver* and *Richborough* were deſtroyed, their conſequence forgotten; conſequently their real name perverted by the Saxons. In the Itinerary of Richard of Cirenceſter, we find the ſtation under the name of *Rhutupium Colonia*, where the II Legio Aug. was ſtationed, and which Richard, from the error of his time, alſo calls a city. What affinity is there in this to *Repta-ceſter?* It implies one of the Rutupine ports, *Rhutupium* being the ſingular number: but *Repta-ceſter* is the vulgar perverſion of *Rutubi*, ſays Bede. *Rhutupium* he ſhould have ſaid, if he had ſaid any thing. According to Lambarde, Reptaceaſtep is a Saxon name. What confuſion! he ſays it is derived from *Rwyd*, *a net*, a Britiſh word; doubtleſs it was ſo named by the Britons after the departure of the Romans, prefixing their name to the *caſtra*, the *ceſter* of the Romans. Hence we get a clear definition of the *ceſter* and *Burgh* or *Burrow*, the Britons prefixing the name of *ceſter* to the caſtellated ſtations which they occupied on the departure of their friends the Romans; while the Saxons, on the capture of the ſame ſtations from the Britons, called them *Burgh* or *Bergs*, in their own language, the ſame implication, as I have before remarked, as *Ceſter* or *Caſtra*. Hence we have the *Repta-ceſter* of the Britons, and the *Richborough* of the Saxons: the true Roman name of places

being tranſported by the Romans themſelves; and not obliterated by ſucceeding conqueſts, or the manifeſt intention, as ſome authors have ſuppoſed, of the Saxons to change the real names of places, and to tranſmit their own names to poſterity, as the hereditary owners of them.

It may now be reaſonably aſked, why in Bede's time Canterbury did not retain its claſſical name among the Saxons? which would have cauſed Bede to have been clear in his *civitas* and *portus*. Bede lived an. Dom. 720; St. Auguſtine arrived in Britain an. 582. Shortly after, I conceive the name of *Cantuaria* to be given to it, *Cantuaria, Ædes ſacra* [1], from the magnificent church he cauſed to be erected. "At Auguſtinus con-"fertim ut Doroverniæ ſedem poſuit, templum quod ibidem "magnificum erat, a Romanis, ut fama eſt, olim ſuis diis con-"ditum Chriſto dedicavit, in eoque metropolis pontificis cathe-"dram locavit [2]." One hundred years and more is ſufficient to change the name of a place; and eſpecially in thoſe barbarous times, when letters were ſo confined, a name would be ſoon forgotten. But it is to be remarked from Matthew of Weſtminſter, and alſo from Bede, that, at the arrival of St. Auguſtine, it was called *caput Imperii* [3], the chief town of the empire, and moſt likely had the Britiſh name of *Caer Kent*, the chief city in Kent. Hence, from theſe few examples, compared with the ſtate of the times, it is not likely that it would have ſuffered its claſſical name of *Dorovernum*, or *Dorobernia*, to be torn away from it by the Romans, who gave it the name of the *Urbs Rutupiæ* of Ptolemy;

[1] See Spelman.

[2] See Polyd. Verg. lib. III. p. 64.

[3] By the Monks in the time of Matthew of Weſtminſter, and Richard of Cirenceſter, who certainly copied the errors of Bede, it was called *Cantiopolis* from *Caput Imperii*. See Richard's Itinerary, by Stukeley, p. 41.

a name of equal importance to the Caput Imperii, which the ſequel will prove, there being no ſuch place in Kent to challenge ſo reſpectable a name as Ptolemy has prefixed to it. I hope I have ſufficiently explained where Bede has committed the blunder, in tranſlating *Civitas Rutupiæ*, and confounding it with *Reptaceſter* or *Richborough*. Had he been cloiſtered at Canterbury or in the neighbourhood, and not lived at the diſtance of 300 miles from the ſpot concerning which he has written, I conceive the nature of the coaſt, and the locality of abode, would have taught him better. His readers have alſo been led blind-folded into the mire, when they read his *Civitas* a City, when it evidently implied a Town. Bede has blundered, and his readers have blundered more.

I ſhall now return to the text of Bede. "Qui portus a gente "Anglorum nunc corruptè *Reptaceſter* vocatur." Somner [1] ſuppoſes that it loſt its name of *Rutupium*, and was called by the Saxons Lunden-pic, the haven or port of London.

I ſhould think it was not poſſible for ſo learned a man as Somner confeſſedly was, to loſe ſight of common ſenſe in this inſtance? How could this port loſe its name, if it was called *Reptaceſter*, or *Richborough*, by Bede, who lived in the Saxon æra? Is it not alſo very remarkable that he did not in this caſe make a very natural inference, and fully eſtabliſh the following principle, which ariſes from the diſagreement of the paſſages: *That the name of* Lunden-pic *was not confined only to one haven or port, but was alſo common to ſeveral on the coaſt of Kent; perhaps towns as well as ports, that led to London?* Mr. Somner, in citing a paſſage from the Textus Roffenſis, confounds the Lunden-pic of

[1] See his Treatiſe on the Roman ports and forts in Kent.

Rutupium

Rutupium with *Regulbium*, evidently another port to London, which we ſhall hereafter clearly find. Let us confront theſe paſſages. "Milthredæ vero abbatiſſæ de Menſtre, in Inſula Thaneti, "dedit libertatem thelonii ac totam exactionem navigiorum, ſibi "et anteceſſoribus ſuis jure publico in Londinenſi portu primitus "competentem, cartâque ſuâ confirmavit." This port of London is evidently *Reculver*, ſituated in the Iſle of Thanet. The extract was made by Mr. Somner from a book in St. Auguſtin's abbey at Canterbury, which relates to a charter granted to Minſtre abbey in that iſland by Ethelbert, one of the Kentiſh kings. The other paſſage is from the Textus Roffenſis, to this purpoſe: *If any Kentiſh-man ſhall buy any thing in* LUNDEN-WIC, *let him take with him two or three honeſt men, or the king's portreeve, to witneſs, &c.* Mr. Somner confeſſes, by this paſſage in the laws of Lothaire and Eadrie, that the place here meant was not only a market, but the emporium, or chief market-town, in Kent, which he concludes to be Sandwich, where he fixes the *Rutupium* or *Ruthubi* of Bede; but it was evidently Canterbury [1]. We will now turn to the *Lunden-wic* of the Eaſt Saxons, of which place Mellitus was made biſhop, an. 604. Bede ſays, "In this year "Auſtin, Archbiſhop of Britain, conſecrated two biſhops, Mel-"litus and Juſtus. The former to preach to the province of "the Eaſt Saxons, which is ſeparated from Kent by the Thames, "and joined to the Eaſt ſea; the chief city of which is London, "ſituated on the banks of the Thames, a princely mart, and "much frequented by people from ſea and land." This is confirmed, by all the five manuſcripts, to be London, and not Sandwich, without Bede's authority. The Cottonian reads Lunda-pic.

[1] See Lib. II. Cap. III.

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I am alſo inclined to believe the Lunden-pic cited alſo by Mr. Somner, from whence Boniface ſailed to Frieſland to convert the Heathens in the reign of Ina the Weſt Saxon king, to be *Reculver* or *Regulbium*[1]. *Immenſis peragratis terræ partibus*, he traverſed the country to the eaſtern parts of England, to the aforeſaid port, and not to *Richborough*, *Rutupium*, or *Sandwich*, which have no ſpecified name of *Lunden-wic*, as *Reculver* is found to have from Mr. Somner's extract of the grant of king Ethelbert to Minſtre abbey in the iſle of Thanet. From an argument of this concluſive nature, I ſhall therefore, in my own judgement, eſtabliſh this Saxon name of Lunden-wic at *London*, *Canterbury*, and *Reculver*, the port to which the caſtle of *Richborough* was a defence; being at this æra diſuſed or blocked up; and Sandwich only opened perhaps a century or more after it. The *Lunden-wic* where Mellitus was biſhop, was *London*. The *Londen-wic* cited from the Textus Roffenſis, concerning commerce at that place, was *Canterbury*; and the *Lunden-wic* ſo called in Ethelbert's grant, *Reculver*. *Sandwich* does not appear to have been mentioned before an. 979, three hundred and ſeventy-five years after the above mention of *Lunden-wic*. I think, therefore, with great reaſon, we may put this place out of the queſtion. Thus we find there has been as much confuſion and unintelligible diſcuſſion raiſed on the ſubject of *Lunden-wic*[2], as of the *Urbs Rutupiæ*; the whole ariſing from various acceptations of thoſe places by the antients, and to which a previous locality has not been eſtabliſhed by them.

[1] Willibaldus de vita S. Bonifacii, p. 354.

[2] Port and pic, or wich, are ſynonymous in the Saxon, nor do they always mean havens or ſea-ports; this is evident in Hamtun-port uſed in the Saxon annals as Northampton, *Portland near Shrewſbury*, Nortwich, Nantwich, and Droitwich, the north of England, and ſeveral other places, where they mean *Urbs, Oppidum*.

Let

Let us now conſider Canterbury as the *Urbs* Ρεγεται of Ptolemy.

The Romans had three ports of eminence on the coaſt of Kent, *Dover*, *Lymne*, and *Richborough*; from each of theſe was a military way to the city of Canterbury. The road to Richborough is not to be traced at this day; but it is doubtleſs the Romans had ſuch a way, ſince the *Itinerary of Antoninus* gives the diſtance of miles from Richborough to Canterbury, as well as from the other two ports [1]. Hiſtory does not only, as we ſhall find, aſſign high antiquity and great importance to Canterbury as a city; but theſe three principal ways, traverſing and concentring themſelves in it, add validity to the aſſertion, and prove that in the remoteſt periods it muſt have been a populous and much-frequented place.

According to Dr. Somner, the ſpeedy and miraculous progreſs of Chriſtianity penetrated into this iſland as early as king Lucius [2], paſſing through thoſe places that were inacceſſible to the Romans [3]; it alſo had inſinuated herſelf in every place among the legions [4]. We have therefore every reaſon to believe, that wherever they had their military eſtabliſhments, there the cauſe of religion would be favoured, by the erecting of temples, or places of Chriſtian worſhip. From this conſideration, and as Chriſtianity was promulgated in this country on the earlieſt advent of the Romans, according to Bede, an. 156, when Pope Eleutherius confirmed king Lucius, at which time the Britons received their faith; we muſt conclude this city to have been

[1] See alſo the Iter of Richard of Cirenceſter.
[2] See Lambarde's Peramb.
[3] Tertull. adverſ. Judæos I.
[4] Heſterni ſumus et veſtra omnia implevimus, Urbes, Inſulas, Caſtella, Municipia, Conciliabula, Caſtra ipſa, Tribus, Decurias. Vid. Tertull. Apologet. II. from Somer.

a populous

a populous place and much reſorted to; indeed, we are not wanting in authors who attempt to prove it a city 900 years before the birth of Chriſt.

If, from the great fertility of its ſituation, healthy air, its being ſituated in a valley, through which the river Stour branches itſelf into ſeveral courſes, and uniting again, one branch of which runs through the city, advantages which muſt ever tempt inhabitants to ſettle in ſuch places; if conjecture can create a town from the earlieſt time; I think it merits regard, and ſhould be eſteemed accordingly. But indeed, were we to reaſon from analogy, the faireſt of all reaſons when preſumptive proofs are wanting, when do we find the ſtations of a people in the remoteſt times ever diveſted of theſe advantages? And when our notice is attracted to the places they made choice of, we always find them poſſeſſing every commodious quality which the ſituation of a country could poſſibly afford them; an election which is always compatible with human underſtanding in its moſt uncultured ſtate.

If we obſerve the country round Canterbury for ſeveral miles, we muſt immediately decide on its being a ſpot of ground moſt happily calculated to furniſh a people with comfortable abode. The hills which encircle it are replete with ſprings, which add fertility to the valley; their aſcent is gentle, yet commanding; and their diſtance not too near to admit of a ſudden ſurprize: for an enemy coming down upon the city muſt be always expoſed, and give ſufficient time for its inhabitants to prepare its defence. There are alſo woods on the high grounds, which in early ages muſt have been impaſſable, and which muſt have proved a natural defence of themſelves; indeed we have in a ſimilar ſenſe to ſeek no further evidence, when we find that,

in the time of king Ethelbert, it was the head city of his dominions; and his dominions were very powerful, ſpreading as far as the Humber.

A city does not ſpring up like a muſhroom; a concatenation of events muſt concur to render it formidable; it will take ages in riſing to ſplendor; the fame of a place, and its convenience in reſpect to opulence and commerce, increaſe its power; but be it alſo conſidered, that a multiplicity of occurrences muſt tranſpire, before it can poſſibly entice the Sovereign to take up his reſidence in it, and in a country ſo remote from the refined tranſactions of Greece and Rome; eſpecially when a Potentate, like Conſtantine, has not the power of ranſacking the greateſt city in the world for the ſake of tranſlating the capital of his empire into another quarter; and when we may naturally ſuppoſe a multiplicity of circumſtances are wanting to confer the neceſſary magnificence on its founder.

We thus find that hiſtory and all other conſiderations combine to prove the remote antiquity of Canterbury, as a place of note.

Its importance to a people from commercial advantages, ſituated on a navigable river, near the ſea, and at the ſame time poſſeſſing all the advantages of an inland town, by agriculture and the great fertility of its neighbouring ſoil; Romans and others invited to it, from their zeal of religion, from intereſt; and, to ſum up all, ſtrangers or troops entering the kingdom, and inhabitants or troops paſſing out of it to any of the three chief ports on the coaſt, muſt have added to its fame and its conſequence, eſpecially as we have before obſerved, that the three chief roads are there concentered.

With theſe united advantages, what place is there to be found, on the coaſt of Kent, that in thoſe days could boaſt of equal im-

5 portance?

portance? We have no account of any other city than *Dorovernia*, or one of the *Rutupine* ports. Our beſt of Antiquaries [1] had aſſigned *Richborough* to be this city. All others who have mentioned the ſame take their ideas from him. But be it remembered, had *Richborough* ever conferred upon it, that honour we not only ſhould have heard of ſome remains of more conſequence than coins, potſheards, or ſome other trifling exuviæ, being found there; but we ſhould have found its ſituation better adapted. A city muſt be well ſupplied with water: *Richborough* is too high for it. When the walls were erected by Theodoſius, partly as a depoſit for military ſtores landed there, or for a *ſpeculatorium* for the *Comes*, the troops that would be ſtationed on the ſpot muſt naturally entice families to ſettle near the walls; and moſt probably the ground near them was inhabited, as indeed ſeems evident by the blackneſs of the ſoil, and other manifeſt ſigns; but, had it ever been raiſed to the importance of a city, we ſhould long ere this have diſcovered remains that would put it beyond a doubt, ſuch as *altars*, *inſcriptions*, and which have been frequently found at Canterbury. On this our argument turns: for it is now well known, that this city could be placed on no other ſpot than either *Richborough* or *Canterbury*. *Richborough* could not therefore in this ſenſe be the *Ruthuby* of *Bede* but *Canterbury*. The *Rutupian* ports, with Dover and Lymne, were it ſeems the only ports that led out of this iſland to the continent in theſe days, at leaſt the ports of any conſequence. Whether *Dover* or *Lymne* were the ports to which troops, military ſtores, or merchandize, were tranſported, I very much doubt: indeed, I do not find that hiſtory mentions them as ſuch, or of any comparative conſequence to *Richborough* and *Reculver*; I therefore con-

[1] See Camden.

ceive,

ceive, that as Bede has confounded the city with the haven, as is evident from his *miles*, the diſtance from the *Rutupine* ſhore to the *firſt haven town*, ſo his *Civitas quæ dicitur Rutubi portus* ſhould be tranſlated TOWN, and his miles put out of the queſtion; or the ſentence, according to Ptolomy, changed to *Urbs Rutupiæ*; by which his miles would agree with the diſtance of Canterbury from the Portus Itius, the ſenſe be compleat, and the diſpute finally ſettled.

N. B. I am obliged to Mr. Boys * of Sandwich for the firſt hint, which ſuggeſted to me the materials of this paper, who, as a judicious and cautious Antiquary, was led to doubt the aſſertions of antient and modern writers, on the ſituation of the *Urbs Rutupiæ*. J. D.

* From this gentleman the curious may hereafter expect a full and ſatisfactory account of the ſubject treated of in this Eſſay. EDIT.

Leland's account of the *Portus Rutupinus* is very conciſe in his Collectanea III. p. 11.

" Julius cum Britannis ſuper Barhondune pugnavit. Julius inchoavit caſtel-
" lum de Dovar.

" Arviragus communivit caſtellum de Dovar contra Romanos.

" ☞ Obturatus eſt Portus Rutupinus, qui modo Dovar dicitur, Anno Domini
" 72°.

" Forſan hoc nomine, quia portus commodiſſimus erat Romanis ex Gallia in
" Britanniam trajicientibus."

The firſt three ſentences ſcarcely relate to the *Portus Rutupinus*; but they immediately precede the above extracts in Leland, whoſe remark on the name of this port is contained in the laſt paragraph.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM LAMBARDE, Eſq;

AN EMINENT LAWYER AND ANTIQUARY.

Compiled partly from his own Works, and from printed Accounts of him; partly from private Papers preſerved in his Family, and communicated to the Editor by MULTON LAMBARD, Eſq; his lineal Deſcendant.

DURING the ſplendid reign of Queen Elizabeth, beſides thoſe diſtinguiſhed perſons who filled the higher and greater ſtations of public life, and thereby made themſelves famous in hiſtory, there were many others of inferior note and ſtation, whoſe eminent talents and uſeful labours juſtly entitle them to be held forth as an example, and to be honourably remembered by poſterity. It was a period, which was not only great and glorious in the public tranſactions of the nation, but which alſo gave birth to many new kinds of learning, or uſeful improvements of the old. Modern learning of almoſt every kind muſt go back to theſe times for the date of its very beginning, or of its more ſucceſsful progreſs. In fact, the yoke which had overborn both religion and learning was ſhaken off, and men began to give free ſcope to their exertions. It is uſeful to obſerve the conſequence, either in general, or in any particular inſtance.

WILLIAM LAMBARDE, or LAMBARD, the ſubject of theſe memoirs, was one of thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a reſpectable, though ſecondary ſtation, fulfilling the duties of it moſt faithfully, and was in that very reſpect honoured and patronized by the great, and even perſonally by the Queen herſelf.

His diſpoſition was benevolent, his mind judicious and elegant, his learning ſolid and deep; and he devoted himſelf to the ſervice of his country, in the profeſſion and ſtation which he filled, with unremitted zeal and labour. It is juſt, it is uſeful, to preſerve the remembrance of ſuch a man, and to aſſign to him his due portion of praiſe.

He was born October the 18th, 1536, being the eldeſt ſon of John Lambard, alderman of London, and ſheriff of the ſame in the year 1551, by Juliana his wife, daughter and heir of William Horne, or Herne, of London.

Nothing is recorded concerning the early part of his education till he entered upon the ſtudy of the law, and was admitted into the Society of Lincoln's Inn, Auguſt 15, 1556. Here he ſtudied under Laurence Nowell (brother to Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's), famous for his knowledge of antiquity and of the Saxon language, of whom Camden * ſays, "that he was the firſt who brought into uſe again and revived "the language of our anceſtors the Saxons, which, through "diſuſe, lay forlorn and buried in oblivion." Wood, quoting this teſtimony of Camden to the learning of Nowell, adds, that Lambarde profited ſo much by his inſtructions, as to be eſteemed the ſecond beſt in thoſe ſtudies. It was a branch of learning intimately connected with the profeſſion to which he had devoted himſelf; and he ſaw that he ſhould lay the foundations of his profeſſional knowledge deep, by going back to the cuſtoms and juriſprudence of the Saxon times.

* Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Vol. I. p. 186.

His firſt work, a collection and tranſlation of the Saxon laws, under the title of "Ἀρχαιονομία, ſive de priſcis Anglorum "Legibus libri, 1568," 4to. may be conſidered as the firſt fruits both of his legal and Saxon ſtudies. The MS. in Saxon, as he tells us *, was put into his hands by Nowell, who requeſted him to tranſlate it into Latin, and publiſh it. He dedicated this work to Sir William Cordell, Knight, maſter of the Rolls. It was printed by John Day, 1568, 4to; and was afterwards republiſhed in folio with Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory as a ſupplemental work to that Hiſtory in 1644, by Abraham Wheelock †, Arabick profeſſor, and publick librarian at Cambridge, who commends highly the elegance of Lambard's interpretation— "Elegantiſſimi harum legum interpretis lucubrationibus clar. "Lambardi vere comptis et politis—ut faveas, humillimè ob- "teſtor," are his words; and he calls him "Legum noſtrarum et "elegantiarum omnium callentiſſimum ‡."

* Preface to Ἀρχαιονομία.

† Wheelock's republication is ſaid to have exceeded Lambarde's original work. The publication of the "Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ," by David Wilkins, in 1721, has taken place of both of them. Both Wheelock and this Editor complain of Lambarde's having acted in ſome places the part of a paraphraſt, rather than of an interpreter; but his work was the foundation of thoſe which followed. See the Epiſtle of Nicolſon, biſhop of Derry, prefixed to Wilkins's book: His words are remarkable: "Certè Lambardus in Archaionomiâ ſuâ priora operis egregii "fundamenta poſuit; ſed quod rectè a Wheeloco notatum in locis quampluri- "mis paraphraſten potius quam interpretem ſe præbuit. Hinc viro eleganti et "calamo ejus nimium calenti hallucinatiunculæ quædam exciderunt, quas tu "facili obſervabis negotio," &c. He afterwards calls Lambarde's work "ſrenar- "chæ optimi primitias."

‡ There are ſeveral works in MS. which prove the extraordinary labour and aſſiduity both of Nowell and of Lambarde in the ſtudy of Saxon and Engliſh antiquities. In the catalogue of the Cotton library, there is a long liſt of MSS. by each of them, under the name of Collectanea; which are either tranſcripts of antient hiſtorical MSS. or extracts by way of abridgement from them: they were perhaps the gift of Lambarde, who is mentioned in the hiſtory of the library prefixed to the catalogue as a contributor to that great repoſitory. Others are preſerved amongſt the family papers of the Perambulator, of which a catalogue is given in the Appendix, N° I.

In the year 1570 he married his firſt wife, Jane Multon, daughter of George Multon, Eſq; of St. Clere, in the county of Kent. It is probable that from this time, if not before, he was ſettled in Kent; Weſtcombe, near Greenwich, of the manor of which he was poſſeſſed, being the place of his reſidence. For we ſhall now find, that he devoted a great ſhare of his labours to the ſervice of that county; without giving up at the ſame time his profeſſion of the law, and his connection with Lincoln's Inn, of which ſociety he was admitted a bencher in 1578 *. He had finiſhed his "Perambulation of Kent" in 1570, in which year he ſent it to his friend Thomas Wotton, Eſq; (nephew to Wotton dean of Canterbury), a worthy and learned gentleman of Kent. The ſame was afterwards ſent to Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by him communicated, in 1573, to the Lord Treaſurer Burleigh †. In 1576 it was publiſhed, and that,

* There is the following remarkable teſtimony to his merit, from the Society of Lincoln's Inn, preſerved in Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 268. "William Lambard "(a perſon ſkilfull in antiquities, publiſher of the Saxon Laws), concerning whom "I find this following order, at a council here held 9 Feb. 21 Eliz. Foraſmuch "as Mr. William Lambard hath deſerved univerſally well of this Commonwealth "and country, and likewiſe of the fellowſhip and ſociety of this houſe, and is like "hereafter to win greater credit to himſelf and the ſociety of this houſe; it is "therefore agreed, that he ſhall have room to ſit amongſt the Society of the Fel-"lowſhip of the Bench, as other aſſiſtants uſe to do, without any thing paying for "the ſame: Provided always, that this be no precedent to any other that ſhall "be called to the like place hereafter; but that they ſhall pay for the ſaid room "ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Bench."

† Strype's Life of Parker, B. 4. C. 23. 20.—Annals, Vol. II. B. 1. C. 3. The following is an extract from a letter of Archbiſhop Parker's to Lord Burleigh, in which he recommends this work and the author to him.

"I have joined thereunto (which I am ſure ye have not ſeen) a deſcription of "the county of Kent, written and laboured by an honeſt and well-learned obſerver "of times and hiſtories; which he ſent to me to peruſe, to correct, and amend, and "ſo to be under the reformation of ſome whom he judgeth to be converſant in "hiſtories; not meaning to put it abroad till it had ſuffered the hammer of ſome "of his friends' judgements, and then, at further deliberation, peradventure to ſet "it forth. Which book, although I have no commiſſion to communicate it, I re-

"ferre

that, as it ſhould ſeem, by the order and direction of Mr. Wotton, who himſelf prefixed to it a letter recommending it to the gentlemen of the county. From Lambarde's own letter to Mr. Wotton, accompanying the book, it appears that his deſign and reſearches reached much farther, and that he had already collected materials for a general account of Great Britain, of which this was but the ſpecimen *. The diſcovery that the learned Camden was engaged in the ſame work, prevented him from proceeding farther †. Mr. Camden himſelf bears the ampleſt teſtimony to this ſpecimen

"-ferre it either to ſhew you, as I think ye be not unwilling in ſuch knowledge to be "partaker; and thus preſent it to your correction and amendment, when your "leiſure can ſerve you. In the mean-time I pray your Lordſhip to keep it to "yourſelf. As I have made this author a judge of ſome of my ſmall travels, "whereof I ſend you this one bound by my man. I am not minded to ſuffer them "abroad in this quarrelous and envious world. I think the rather we both uſed "this foreſight to ſuppreſs our labours *in nonum annum*, as Horace counſayleth, "rather than to ſuffer an undigeſted and tumultuous collection to be gazed on by "many folkes." Strype's Appendix to Parker's Life, B. 4. N° 89.

* This collection of materials, "being digeſted into titles by way of alphabet," he called a *Topographical Dictionary*. See his Epiſtle to Mr. Wotton, prefixed to the Perambulation. It was publiſhed from the original MS. in 1730, 4to, under the title of "*Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Hiſtoricum.*"

† This may be affirmed with confidence on the ground of his letter to Camden, publiſhed in Camdeni Epiſtolæ, p. 28. The letter was written to Camden in conſequence of his having communicated to him ſome parts, or the whole, of his Britannia in MS.—He ſpeaks of the pleaſure he received from Camden's work; and adds, that it was alſo a cauſe of ſorrowing to him, becauſe he could no longer dwell in meditation on his favourite ſtudies. The whole letter breathes a ſpirit of candour and modeſty which does the writer great honour. It is dated from Halling, July 29, 1585, the year before the firſt publication of Camden's Britannia. The letter itſelf, as deſerving the reader's notice, is ſubjoined in the Appendix, N° II.

For a further explanation of his intention, ſee the concluſion of his Perambulation, where he ſpeaks of this work as a ſpecimen, in order to "prove himſelf, "provoke ſome, and pleaſure and profit others;" and ſhortly after adds, "As "touching the deſcription of the reſidue of this realm, finding by this one, how "hard it will be for any one (and much more for myſelfe) to accompliſh it for "all, I can but wiſh, in like ſort, that ſome one in each ſhire would make the "enter-

ſpecimen of his great deſign. He ſays, " that he had deſcribed " the county of Kent ſo much to the life, as to have left little " for thoſe that come after him;" and readily acknowledges the Perambulation to be " the foundation and fountain" of that part of his Britannia * which treats of Kent, and calls the author eminent for learning and piety.

In ſpeaking of his piety, I ſuppoſe he refers to a work which he took in hand ſoon after his publiſhing the Perambulation; his founding an hoſpital for the poor at Eaſt Greenwich in Kent. This is ſaid to have been the firſt hoſpital founded by a Proteſtant. The Queen granted her letters patent for the foundation of this hoſpital in 1574. The building was begun in 1575, and finiſhed in little more than a year, the poor being

" enterprize for his owne countrie, to the end that, by joyning our pens, and con-
" ferring our labours as it were *(ex ſymbolo)*, we might at the laſt, by the union
" of many parts and papers, compact one whole and perfect bodie and booke of
" our Engliſh Topographie."

In the ſecond edition he expreſsly mentions Camden's Britannia, in theſe words annexed:

" Here left I (good Reader), when I firſt ſet forth this worke; ſince which
" time I find my deſire not a little ſerved by Maſter Camden's Britannia: wherein
" as he hath not only farre exceeded whatſoever hath been formerly attempted in
" that kynd, but alſo paſſed the expectation of other men, and even of his own
" hope: ſo do I acknowledge it written to the great honour of the realm with
" men abroad, and to the ſingular delight of us all at home, having for mine
" own particular found myſelf thereby to have learned much, even in that ſhyre
" where I had endeavoured to know moſt. Nevertheleſſe, being aſſured that the
" inwardes of each place may beſt be known by ſuch as reſide therein, I cannot
" but ſtill encourage ſome one able man in each ſhyre to undertake his own,
" whereby both many good particularities will come to diſcoverie every where,
" and Maſter Camden himſelf may yet have greater choice wherewith to amplifie
" and enlarge the whole."

* His words are—" Ad Cantium nunc perveni, quam regionem licet Gul. Lambardus, vir inſigni eruditione et moribus ſanctiſſimis ornatiſſimus, adeo graphice juſto volumine deſcripſerit, ut curioſa ejus felicitas paucula aliis reliquerit, pro ſuſcepti tamen operis ratione, eam quoque percurram, et ne ſubleſtâ, ut inquit Comicus, fide me agere quis exiſtimet, eum mihi fundum et fontem fuiſſe libens merito hic agnoſco."

admitted

admitted into it October 1, 1576. He called his hoſpital "The College of the Poor of Queen Elizabeth," and endowed it with certain eſtates, reſerving to himſelf a beneficial leaſe of the ſame, and requeſting the preſident and governors to continue the ſame to his heirs at a certain rent. The whole charge of the building, together with the purchaſe of eſtates, amounted to ſomething more than £2,700. The number of poor, during his own life, was to be ten penſioners; the whole number received into the hoſpital, with their families, to be about ſixteen perſons; each of theſe to enjoy a dwelling-room and garden, and to receive five ſhillings monthly, and yearly two loads of faggots. After his death, the number to be increaſed to twenty*; then to receive ſix ſhillings monthly, and one load of faggots yearly, with a dwelling and garden as before. Thus was his charitable deſign quickly accompliſhed, and the foundation munificently endowed, not only during his life-time, but whilſt he was not yet far advanced in years. He provided alſo for the government and good order of his college; and even drew up a form of prayer, to be approved of by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, the dioceſan, and to be continually in uſe amongſt the penſioners. It is remarkable, that he ordains, that if at any time it ſhall not be lawful for the poor of his college to uſe the form of prayer drawn up for them, in ſuch caſe the whole grant ſhall be void †.

In 1579 he was appointed a juſtice of the peace for the county of Kent, by the ſpecial order of Lord Chancellor Bromley ‡; to the faithful execution of which office he dedicated his time and labours with the ſame zeal as he had done in other in-

* The letters patent ſay, a warden, ſub-warden, and eighteen poor; by the ſame, the maſter of the Rolls, and two ſenior wardens of the Drapers' Company, are made a body corporate, for the government of the college.

† See the Appendix, N° III. IV. V.

‡ Strype's Annals, Vol. III. B. 2. Ch. 13.

ſtances.

ſtances. It was alſo a time which required able and active magiſtrates, and which did not abound in them, ſo many being diſaffected either to the civil or eccleſiaſtical government, or too indolent to oppoſe the diſaffected with activity and courage. His aſſiduity in the execution of his office appears by ſeveral MS. Charges, which he left behind him, compoſed with care, and ſuited to the circumſtances of the times. It appears from the ſame, that he took the lead amongſt the juſtices of the weſtern diviſion of the county from this time, or ſoon after, to the time of his death. There is a continued ſeries of Charges from 1581 to 1600. He applied alſo his knowledge of the law to the explaining the nature and duties of the office which he bore in common with ſo many others for the public benefit. I allude to his "Eirenarcha, or, of the Office of the Juſtices of Peace, in "Four Books," publiſhed in 1581 *, and dedicated to the Lord Chancellor Bromley. He himſelf, in his preface, explains this work to be "a body of diſcourſe made out by conferring the "writings of Marrow and Fitzherbert with the book caſes and "ſtatutes, and adapted for gentlemen not bred up to the law." It is then the work of a lawyer making uſe of his profeſſional knowledge to explore his ſubject to the bottom, and ſeeking to lay it open to others in a clear method and language; the talent of performing which he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree. In 1583 he publiſhed another work on the "Duties of "Conſtables, Borſholders, Tythingmen, and ſuch other low and "lay Miniſters of the Peace;" which may be conſidered as a ſupplement to the former †.—They are printed together in the edition of 1619.

* This book was republiſhed in 1602 and 1619. In the laſt edition are ſome additions by an author of the time of James I.

† This ſmall tract went through five editions ſeparately, being republiſhed in 1594, 1602, 1631, and 1677.

His

His character and his writings had now recommended him to the notice of ſome of the greateſt and moſt powerful people of the realm. In 1589* he had a deputation from the Lord

* Strype ſays, that he was this year nominated by the Lord Treaſurer for a judge, or ſome ſuch eminent place in the law; and quotes a letter of his, in which he modeſtly declines the office, unleſs upon trial he ſhall be found fit for it. The letter is dated Halling, Oct. 4, 1589, of which the following is a copy.

"After my moſt humble and bounden duty, my Right Honourable good Lord, "your Lordſhip's letters of the 30th of September were even now delivered to "my hand, having (by whoſe default I wot not) ſuffered that great delay in the "coming towards me.—Which, howſoever it may fall out to my detriment in "the matter that they purport, yet came they not unſeaſonably to glad my poor "heart, in that they were the infallible meſſengers, not only of the continuance, "but of the increaſe (if any may be) of your moſt honourable favour and diſpo-"ſition to work my good—who, as I never demerited any thing at your hands, ſo "nevertheleſs have I drawn more from the fountain of your mere bounty, than "from all the good wills and wyles of all the perſons that be alive.—Thus tyed, "I may not ceaſe to pray to God for your Honour; praying withal, that he will "make my prayer effectual for you.

"As touching the matter contained in your Lordſhip's letter, albeit I know mine "own inſufficiency (now alſo increaſed by decay of ſight and diſcontinuance from "ſtudy) to ſerve in any place where wiſdom or learning muſt be ſet on work; yet, "acknowledging that I do reap ſome benefit by her Majeſty (which I received from "the free hand of your Honour), I hold myſelf double bounden to ſerve her High-"neſs with all the powers that I have. And the rather alſo, for that it hath "pleaſed you, my moſt honourable Lord, to give my name and your report of me.

"Therefore only I do moſt humbly beſeech your Lordſhip, to add this unto "the reſt of your great favours vouchſafed, that I may not be inveſted in the ſer-"vice but upon probation, and for this next term only; to the end that after ſuch "an experiment, and conference made of my ſmall abilities with the office itſelf, I "may faithfully (and in that duty which I bear to God, her Majeſty, and your "Honour), aſſure your good Lordſhip, whether I ſhall find myſelf fit to diſcharge "the truſt that belongeth to the place.

"Thus much I moſt humbly pray your good Lordſhip to accept at this time; "and until that I may, as duty bindeth, perſonally attend your good Lordſhip, "which alſo, by the favour of God, I will not fail with all good ſpeed to perform. "And ſo I moſt humbly take my leave of you, my Right Honourable Lord; and "do in my heartieſt prayer recommend you to the gracious protection of the Al-"mighty. From Halling, this 4th of October, 1589. Your Lordſhip's moſt hum-"ble and bounden, WILLIAM LAMBARDE."

Appendix to Strype's Annals, Vol. III. Book II. N° 42.

Treaſurer Burleigh for the compoſition for alienations for fines*. In 1592 he was appointed a maſter in Chancery by Sir John Puckering, lord keeper; and in 1597 was appointed keeper of the rolls and houſe of the rolls, in Chancery-Lane, by Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper. At length, in 1600, he was perſonally taken notice of by the Queen herſelf, who ſent for him, received him moſt graciouſly, and appointed him keeper of the records in the Tower. In conſequence of this appointment, he had another interview with her Majeſty on the 4th of Auguſt, 1601, and preſented her with an account of thoſe records, which he called his "Pandecta Rotulorum." In the mean time he had written, though not publiſhed, another work, intituled "Archeion, or a "Diſcourſe upon the High Courts of Juſtice in England." This was finiſhed and preſented to Sir Robert Cecil, with a dedication, in 1591. It was not publiſhed till 1635, ſome years after his death, by his grandſon Thomas Lambarde.

The courſe of his life, as thus deſcribed, has led me to the mention of ſeveral of his friends and patrons. Another was Lord Cobham, who placed ſo much confidence in him, as to appoint him his executor, with Sir John Leveſon and Thomas Fane, Eſq; and a truſtee for eſtabliſhing his college for the poor at Cobham, in Kent, which he left unfiniſhed at his death. The three perſons above-mentioned procured an act of parlia-

* This office was erected in the 18th year of Queen Elizabeth, for the purpoſe of ordering and receiving in a new manner the fines due for licences of alienation of lands holden in chief of her Majeſty, or pardons in caſe of alienation of ſuch lands without licence firſt had; together with fines due for original writs, and writs of covenant. The office was intruſted to two or three deputies, who had clerks and officers under them. There is a MS. work of Lambarde's, in which he treats of the moderation and juſtice of the fines in queſtion, of the advantage, both in profit to her Majeſty and eaſe to the ſubject, of this new mode of collecting them, and of the duty of the deputies and their officers; and propoſes, in the end, ſome farther regulations in the office. At the end of the ſame MS. is an account of the receipts for ſeveral years, from the 18th to the 37th of Elizabeth.

ment,

ment, 39 Elizabeth, for the foundation, or rather reſtoration of the college, and for making the wardens for Rocheſter-bridge preſidents of the ſame. Lambarde was afterwards concerned in drawing up rules for the poor, their election, maintenance *, &c. Thus was it his fortune, after having himſelf been the founder of ſuch a charitable eſtabliſhment, to concur with others in the foundation and government of a ſecond. Lambarde himſelf mentions this Lord Cobham, in a letter to Lord Burleigh, as his friend and aſſiſtant in a time of diſtreſs †.

To return to the more private anecdotes of his life. In 1583, he married Silveſter Dalliſon, widow of William Dalliſon, Eſq; and daughter of Robert Deane, gent. of Halling, in the county of Kent; which was the place of his reſidence for ſome time after. He had by her three ſons and one daughter, of whom the eldeſt ſon Multon was afterwards knighted; the daughter Margaret was married to Thomas Godfrey, Eſq. The other two ſons, Gore and Fane, alſo ſurvived him. In 1592 he married his third wife, Margaret Reader, widow, by whom he had no iſſue. He died himſelf Auguſt 19, 1601, at his houſe of Weſtcombe, and was buried in the pariſh church of Greenwich, Kent. A monument was placed over him; which, upon the rebuilding of the church, being with other monuments taken down, was removed, and placed in the pariſh church of Sevenoak, Kent, where is now the ſeat and burying-place of the family ‡.

His

* For an account of the ſeveral particulars relating to this college, the abovementioned act of parliament, and ſtatutes, ſee Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe. In Strype's Annals, Vol. IV. N° 201. there is an original letter from Lambarde himſelf to Lord Burleigh, relating to the death and will of Lord Cobham.

† See his letter in Strype's Annals, Vol. III. B. 2. Ch. 3.

‡ The following epitaph is tranſcribed from a monument which formerly ſtood againſt the ſouth-wall of the old church at Greenwich.

His laſt will contains another well-judged act of charity, viz. the bequeathing to the Drapers' company a moiety of certain rents and profits to be paid into their hands in truſt, for the purpoſe of lending it by way of loan in ſums of fifty pounds, from time to time, without intereſt, *to the poorer occupiers of the ſaid company*, the company taking bond for repayment.

" William Lambard, of Lincoln's Inn, ſome time maſter in Chancery, keeper of " the rolls and records within the Tower, of the office of alienations to Queen Eli- " zabeth, founded the college of the poor of Greenwich, and endowed it.

" Obiit 1601, Aug. 19, at Weſtcomb, in Eaſt Greenwich."

" Sir Moulton Lambard, of Weſtcomb, in Eaſt Greenwich, knight, ſon and heir " of the aforeſaid William Lambard, 1634.—Thomas Lambard, Eſq; his only ſon " and heir, erected this monument to Sir Moulton Lambard, his aged and dear father."

On pulling down the church, in order to rebuild the preſent, this monument was removed at the charge of the late Thomas Lambard, Eſq; and fixed in the church of Sevenoak; where, at the weſt end, on the north ſide, is a mural monument of white marble, and on a tablet of black marble is the following inſcription, in gilt letters:

" Hic ſitus eſt Gulielmus Lambarde, Londinenſis, in hoſpitio jureconſultorum " Lincolnienſi paredrus; in alma cancellaria magiſter; ad tempus cuſtos rotulorum " et recordorum infra turrim London. ab alienationibus (quas vocant) auguſtiſſimæ " Anglorum reginæ Elizabethæ, cujus ſacræ memoriæ et nomini conſecratum ſuo " ſumptu ſolus, et fundavit et annuo reditu dotavit collegium pauperum Greenovici " in Cantio. Obiit anno Domini 1601, Auguſti 19° die, apud Weſtcombe, in Eaſt " Greenwiche.

" Archaionomia	— 1568.	Juſtice of the Peace	1581.
" Perambulation of Kent	1570.	Pandecta rotulorum	1600.

" Archeion — 1591.

" Hic etiam ſitus eſt Moultonus Lambarde de Weſtcombe in Eaſt Greenwiche, in " comitatu Cantiæ, eques auratus, filius et hæres prædicti Gulielmi Lambardi. " Obiit anno Domini 1634, Auguſti 7° die, apud Weſtcombe. Hoc M. S."

Underneath, on a ſmall tablet of black marble, is this:

" Parenti grandævo colendiſſimo, et patri chariſſimo, officii et amoris ergo poſuit " Tho. Lambarde, Armiger, filius unicus et hæres prædicti Moultoni Lambardi, " equitis aurati."

And beneath, on a tablet of white, is the following:

" Inſtauratâ funditus vetuſtâ Greenovicenſi eccleſia, et exulantibus, quæ inibi " erant, monumentis: Marmor hoc, abavi proavique memoria ſacrum, huc, veluti " in portum, e communi naufragio evaſit, et cognati cineris libenter ſe in tutelam " tradidit, curante Thoma Lambard, armigero, Gulielmi filio, Thomæ nepote, anno " Domini M.DCC.XXXIII."

From

From the above review of his life it is eaſy to collect his character. We find him deeply read in the ſtudies belonging to his profeſſion, and in the Saxon language properly ſubſidiary to them. His turn of mind alſo led him beyond the ſtudy of Britiſh law to that of Britiſh cuſtoms, and all manner of local hiſtory. Theſe branches of learning are predominant in moſt of his works; yet are there here and there manifeſt traces of an intimate acquaintance with Latin and Greek literature, and eſpecially of that accuracy of diſtinction and diviſion of which the Greek writers are the beſt models, and the beſt teachers. As he was aſſiduous and diligent in fulfilling the duties of every ſtation to which he was called, ſo did every ſucceſſive incident of his life, that might be worthy to give a bias to his ſtudies, produce from him ſome learned and uſeful work. His profeſſion of the law gave riſe to his "Archaionomia," as the firſt fruits of his inſtruction under a learned maſter, and afterwards at a later time of life to his "Archeion." His reſidence in Kent, his property and connections there, induced him to draw up his "Perambulation." He had not long been in the commiſſion for the peace before his "Eirenarcha" ſhewed how much he had given up his thoughts to the duties and nature of that office. Queen Elizabeth appointed him keeper of her records in 1600; in the following year he had his "Pandecta Rotulorum" to offer to her, as a proof that he had applied himſelf to her Majeſty's ſervice in his new office. There are other inedited works * which confirm ſtill more this excellent part of his character. It is happy for the ſtate, when each man, having firſt laid in a ſtock of general knowledge, will thus be content to devote himſelf with his whole mind to his duty, without over-ſtepping his proper line, or invading the province of another.

* See infra, p. 507 & 508.

In

In his "Perambulation" we may conſider him as opening a new ſource of learning, as an original author. It was the firſt book of county antiquities *; and we have ſeen that his plan extended farther than one county, though he relinquiſhed it in deference to another perſon. Let me add, that what he executed has not often, if ever, been exceeded in its kind. The Perambulation of Lambarde may juſtly challenge a compariſon with any other county hiſtory, for clearneſs of method, variety and accuracy of information, and for comprehenſive brevity. At the ſame time it has its defects. The Roman antiquities of the county he gives up almoſt entirely as too remote and obſcure, concerning which there certainly are not wanting many uſeful data; nor has he touched upon the natural hiſtory; and he might eaſily have enlarged to the advantage and ſatisfaction of his reader on the geographical deſcription of the county, as the courſe of the hills, rivers, &c. He is moſt full on the Saxon and Engliſh antiquities and hiſtorical anecdotes relating to each place. Of the above omiſſions he was himſelf ſenſible, and has given his reaſons for them in the concluſion of his work. I cannot but wiſh that this example, ſet in the firſt inſtance by Lambarde, Camden, and others, had been more followed, and that the voluminous county hiſtories, which it has been the faſhion to compile of late, had not ſuperſeded the plan of putting together briefly and clearly the more general ſubjects of information; ſuch as the Topography, Cuſtoms, and Natural Hiſtory of the County. This latter plan is much more capable of elegance, and may be read with much more pleaſure, and it would be more inſtructive, becauſe the contents would be retained by the memory with

* Hence Philipot ſays of him (Villare Cant. p. 163.) "that he gave us a deſcription of this county (Kent) in his Perambulation, and made this work the more eaſy to any that ſhould endeavour farther progreſs therein. Facile eſt inventis addere, difficile invenire."

much

much more eaſe. I ſpeak not this to the diſparagement of the larger works; the minute particulars which they contain are highly valuable for the ſake of reference in many caſes, and we are much indebted to the laborious collectors of them: but it might be uſeful to ſeparate them from the topicks of more general information, which are capable of being moulded into ſo inſtructive and elegant a form.

Lambarde's common-place-book, mentioned in the preface to his Perambulation, as containing materials for a general hiſtory of Engliſh antiquities, was publiſhed long after his death, in 1730, under the title of "*Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum & Hiſtoricum.*"

Other writings of his, now extant in MS. are ſeveral Charges to Juries, and a Treatiſe of the Service, called the Office of Compoſitions for Alienations *, 1590; to which I referred before,

* Tanner, in his Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, mentions this work with other MS. works, as,

1. Commentarium de nominibus modernis et ſincere Saxonicis, Latinis, et Britannicis Civitatum, Montium, &c. olim penes D. H. Saville. This was nothing more than the Topographical Dictionary.

2. Cauſes in Chancery, gathered by Sir George Cary out of the labours of Mr. William Lambert, 1601. In MS. Norwicenſ. More. 562.

3. A Calendar of the Bible.

What this laſt work was, or where to be found, does not now appear. Tanner himſelf ſeems to have had no other authority for mentioning it, than a paſſage in Strype's Life of Archbiſhop Parker, p. 533. where mention is made of a Saxon MS. given by the Archbiſhop to Ben'et College library, having inſerted in it an Hexaſtick in Latin verſe, ſigned W. L. and a letter to the Archbiſhop in praiſe of the ſame man, once owner of the book. Whoever he was, his knowledge of the Saxon language and of antiquities is highly commended. His *Calendar of the Bible* is ſpoken of as known to the Archbiſhop, and his labours in the Armenian tongue. The former part of the encomium agrees well with Lambarde; but there are no traces of his knowledge of the Armenian language in any of his writings publiſhed or MS. Tanner ſeems haſtily to have concluded, after Strype, that he was the perſon meant.

Strype mentions a deſcription of the city of Lincoln, and town of Stamford,

fore, as additional proofs of his devotion to ſervices in which he was engaged.

At this diſtance of time it is not eaſy to ſay much of his private character. His hoſpital at Greenwich is a remarkable proof of his liberality and charity. His rules for that hoſpital, as well as for Cobham college, ſhew his prudence and wiſdom in ordering ſuch matters; and we may diſcern in the ſame marks of ſincere piety *. Nor ought it to be omitted, that the eſteem which many great and noble perſonages, as Archbiſhop Parker, Lord Burleigh, Lord Cobham, Lord Bromley, &c. had for him, may juſtly be conſidered as a teſtimony, both to his public and private character.

As the reader may perhaps conſider all memorials of ſuch times and perſonages worth his attention, we have annexed to this article an account of his interview with Queen Elizabeth †, and a letter to Lord Burleigh ‡, both printed now for the firſt time from originals preſerved amongſt the family papers of the Perambulator.

We might finiſh this article with numerous teſtimonies to the character and writings of Lambarde; but it may be ſufficient to ſay, that, beſides thoſe mentioned before occaſionally, others are to be found in Archbiſhop Parker's Preface to Aſſerius. Strype's Annals, Kilburn's Topography of Kent, Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, &c. The following are ſelected as ſignal teſtimonies to his merits in three different ways.

drawn up by Lambarde, and ſent to the Lord Treaſurer Burleigh, and quotes a letter of his in proof of it, dated Halling, Dec. 2, 1584. Annals, Vol. III. B. 1. Ch. 23.

* It appears alſo, that his common performance of the duties of his profeſſion and ſtation was ſtrongly governed by a ſenſe of religion, in proof of which may be alledged a MS. paper here ſubjoined, intituled "A Charge by order of the De-" calogue." Appendix N° VI.

† Appendix, N° VII. ‡ Ibid. N° VIII.

Kennet

Kennet ſays of him (Parochial Antiquities, p. 443.) " that " he was one who recovered all our ancient, and underſtood all " our modern laws." Archbiſhop Parker's teſtimony of him, in his Preface to Aſſerius, relates to his Saxon learning: " Quibus " de rebus ſi qua forte quis deguſtare concupiverit, Gul. Lam- " bardi (viri ſane eruditi et in Hoſpitio Lincolnienſi inter legum " conſultos domeſtici Juris peritiſſimi) præfationem perlegat & " expendat, quam libro de veteribus Saxonum legibus præfixit, " quas nuper Latinis literis eleganter expreſſit. Ibi etenim non- " nulla de inſtituti ſui ratione atque conſilio prudenter præfatus, " demum (ut eſt in iſtiuſmodi rebus perſcrutandis ſagaci certe in- " genio et peracri) quorundam verborum vim et naturas ſubtiliter " perſecutus eſt: quo in libro ſi ſe ſtudioſius exercuerint ii, qui aut " hujus linguæ notitiam, aut vetuſtarum legum (quas Reges " antiqui ſanxerunt) ſcientiam habere deſiderant, ſapienter meo " judicio facient, et inde non mediocre ſibi ad eas quoque res " percipiendas inſtrumentum facultatemque comparabunt."

Philipot (himſelf an excellent county hiſtorian), and Camden (in the paſſages quoted above), bear an equal teſtimony to his knowledge of county antiquities.

APPENDIX.

N° I.

COLLECTANEA of Lawrence Nowell and William Lambarde, in the poſſeſſion of Multon Lambard, Eſq;

N° I. 1. Fragmentum Hiſtoriæ de ſerie Regum Occiduorum Saxonum.
2. Eccleſiaſtica Venerabilis Bedæ Hiſtoria. Anglo-Saxonicè.
3. Chronica conſervata in Monaſterio Sancti Martini.
4. Athelſtani Regis Leges.

The above are all in Saxon.

Towards the end of the book is the following note:

Hæc ſcripſi Laurentius Noellus propriâ manu in Ædibus Cæcillianis, 1562.

N° II. 1. Topographia Walliæ Magiſtri Giraldi Cambrenſis. Lat.
2. Ejuſdem Itinerarium Walliæ. Lat. Laurentii Noelli. 1562.

Theſe works of Giraldus were publiſhed by David Powell, 1585.

N° III. 1. Excerpta ex Hiſtoriis Henrici Huntingdonienſis. Lat.

N° IX. is a tranſcript of the ſame by Lambarde; who ſays, in a note prefixed, that he has diſcovered the ſame to be (as he had before conjectured) an abridgement of the Hiſtory of Henry of Huntingdon.

2. Decreta Will. Baſtardi et Emendationes quas poſuit in Angliâ.
3. Chronica Monaſterii Sancti Albani. Lat. Laurentii Noelli, 1565.

N° IV. Chronica Peterburgenſis. A tranſcript by L. Noell, 1565.

N° V. 1. Excerpta ex Hiſtoriâ Abbatum Monaſterii Glaſconiæ a Gulielmo Malmſburienſi conſcriptâ. Lat.

There was another copy of this in the Cotton Library.

William of Malmſbury's work was publiſhed by Hearne, 1727.

2. Vita et Mors Edwardi ſecundi Gallicè conſcripta a generoſiſſimo Milite Thoma de la More, qui ſequentium pars nonnulla fuit, et in Latinum traducta ab alio quodam ejus Synchrono.

At the end is the following note:

Libri exemplar eſt penes Gulielmum Bowierum Chartophylacem Regium, prout mihi retulit Laurentius Noelus, qui hæc tranſcripſit manu propriâ, 1566. Gulielmus Lambardus.

This work is publiſhed in Camdeni Anglia, &c.

3. Appendix Hiſtoriæ Hibernicæ. Vide N° VIII. Laurentii Noelli, 1556.

N° VI.

N° VI. Rerum a Ducibus Normanniæ geſtarum Hiſtoria a Gulielmo Gemeticenſi conſcripta. Lat.

At the end is the following note:

Laurentius Noelus tranſcripſit, 1568, in Galliâ nactus vetuſtiſſimum exemplar.

This work is publiſhed in Camdeni Anglia.

N° VII. Excerpta ex Aſſerio Menevenſi vel Simeone Dunelmenſi aliiſque antiquis Hiſtoricis ab anno 743 ad 1100.

Lambarde, after offering conjectures on the original author of part of theſe Excerpta, adds, Exemplar penes adminiſtratores rerum Doctoris Wottoni eſt; hæc autem per L. Noellum tranſcripta ſunt.

N° VIII. Hyberniæ Deſcriptio (opus imperfectum) Laurentio Noello Authore, 1564.

At the end,

Deſiderantur multa quæ Author annotiſſe propoſuerat. W. La.

Tanner was ignorant of this work, for he ſays of Nowell's Collectanea, Omnia tranſcripſit; nihil de ſuo addidit.

N° IX. Gervaſii Tilberienſis de neceſſariis Scaccarii obſervantiis Dialogus. Lat. A tranſcript by Lambarde, 1574.

The work is publiſhed in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer.

N° X. Copy of the Excerpta from Henry of Huntingdon, by Lambarde, 1565. See N° III.

N° XI. Chronica Monaſterii Sancti Albani a Matthæo Pariſienſi conſcripta. Lat.

At the end, W. Lambard ſcripſit propriâ manu, 1565.

N° XII. Rhapſodia; containing various ſhort Excerpta, written by Lambarde in 1568, of which the following is his own liſt.

1. Collectanea ex Chronicis Croylandiæ conſcriptis pro parte majori per Abbatem Ingulſum.
2. Ex Chronicis Cœnobii Wynchelcumbenſis.
3. Ex Joanne Majore Scoto.
4. Ex Pontico Virunnio.
5. Ex Gulielmo Malmſburienſi de ſummis Pontificibus nonnulla.
6. Ex libro Bibliothecæ Londinenſis, cui titulus eſt Cuſtomes.
7. Beaumont de Academiâ Cantabrigienſi.
8. Temporalia Eccleſiaſticorum.
9. Joannes Reſeus.
10. Diplomata Regum.
11. Ex Eulogio nonnulla.
12. Ex libro Henrici Huntingdonienſis de Miraculis Angliæ et de Viris illuſtribus nonnulla.
13. Ex Annalibus Gregorii de Caerwent Collectanea.
14. Ex Chronicis Thomæ Spotte et Willi de Spinâ Collectanea.
15. Pariſhes of London.
16. Excerpta quædam de ponte Roffenſi.

17. Eſtimate of Ireland.
18. Ex textu Roffenſi.
19. Ex anonymo Coventrenſi nonnulla.
20. Ex Alphabeto Willi Poſtelli nonnulla.
21. Fragmenta.

N° XIII. XIV. The Peregrination of Andrew Boarde; two copies—one written by Nowell; the other by Lambarde.

From the former Hearne publiſhed this work, 1735.

N° XV. Copy of a book printed 1581, under the title of "A Brief Conceipte of Ingliſhe Policie, by W. S." being truly written either by Sir Thomas Smythe, or John Yates, in the reign of Henry VIII. or Edward.

This copy was written out by order of Lambarde, 1565.

N° XVI. Liſt of Pariſhes in England, by L. Nowell, 1562.

N° XVII. Chronica Bathoniæ & Welles; Lat. Laurentii Noelli, 1566.

N° II. Gul. Lambardus Gul. Camdeno.

"Pardon, I pray you, Mr. Camden, this breach of my promiſe, in that I have "holden your books ſome few days above the time in which I promiſed to re- "turn them; the which I have done of no other mind but that I might ſend "them ſafely unto you, as now I doubt not but I ſhall, by the benefit of this an "aſſured meſſenger. In the reading of theſe your painful topographies, I have "been contrarily affected; one way taking ſingular delight and pleaſure in the "peruſing of them; another way by ſorrowing that I may not now, as I wonted, "dwell in the meditation of the ſame things that you are occupied withal.—And "yet I muſt confeſs, that the delectation which I reaped by your labours re- "compenſed the grief that I conceived of mine own bereaving from the like: "notwithſtanding that in times paſſed I have preferred the reading of antiquities "before any ſort of ſtudy that ever I frequented. I thank you, therefore, moſt "heartily, good Mr. Camden, for the uſe of theſe books of yours, ſince they de- "liver many things that are not (ſo far as I do know) elſewhere to be had, and "the ſame no leſs learnedly picked out, than delicately uttered and written.— "What praiſe you deſerve in all, I can beſt tell by Kent, wherein (however I "have laboured myſelf) I learn many things by you, that I knew not before.

"Your conjecture at the etymon of the word *Cantium* is ſo probable, that "you make me now doubt of mine own, which before I took to be moſt aſſured: "you have ſo truly, as I think, traced out Leneham, Chilham, and Newendene, "by the old *Durolenum*, *Jul-laber*, and *Anderida*, as I ſhall for ever hereafter reſt "in your opinion of them. To be plain, I ſeem to myſelf not to have known "Kent, till I knew Camden. If you have in purpoſe to perform the reſt, go on "boldly, good Mr. Camden; wherein if you ſhall uſe the ſame dexterity that "hitherto you have done (as I fear not but you will) *Aceſii et Heliconis opera* "*dixerim*.

"Howſoever you ſhall be minded to do, more or leſs, defraud not your coun- "trymen of ſo great a pleaſure, nor the country itſelf of ſo great an honour, by

" forbearing to imprint the ſame. If I had any thing that might further your " ſtudy, I would moſt willingly impart it: and whether I have or no, I will make " yourſelf the judge, if it ſhall like you to come down into Kent, and look " amongſt my papers. You may not think that I flatter you, good Mr. Camden, " in that which I have ſpoken in commendation of your labour; for I am far " from ſuch clawing of any man: and in token of my ſincere heart towards you, " and to the end that nothing which I can eſpy may eſcape you by overſight, I " will note unto you a triſle or twain that I have obſerved in your Kent, aſſuring " myſelf, that I ſhall not offend you thereby.

" P. 2. *Darentum fluvium obvium habet qui è Suſſexiâ*, &c.—I think that no head " of Darent ariſeth in Suſſex, but at the furtheſt in Surrey, about Titſey or Tan- " ridge; unleſs you mean, under the name Suſſex, to comprehend Surrey, as in " the Heptarchy we do.

" *Warhamus, &c. ut cum Hen. VIII. commutare neceſſe habuerit*—The exchange " was not made with Warham, but with Cranmer that ſucceeded him.

" P. 3. and 7. The ſhire has two gaols, whereof the principal is that of Can- " terbury Caſtle.

" P. 5. *Stowre fluvius, qui duobus, &c.*—The heads of Stowre are not in that " part which is at this day called the Wealde; although the Wealde of old time " was thirty miles broad, and then reached over the whole breadth of the ſhire.

" This is all that I can quarrel at; and yet have I pried ſo far as I could; for " I reckon not of thoſe things that have eſcaped him that copied your book, " knowing that you will reviſe that before it paſs from you.—Thus much I " thought to write, as well for teſtification of my own thankfulneſs, as for your " own encouragement; praying you to bear with this haſty letter of mine, written " in the midſt of our preparation for the country muſters, and other ſervices, that " withdraw my mind; the which alſo have made me forget one thing, that of all " the reſt I miſlike, I mean the firſt five lines of your Kent, the which you muſt " moderate or omit, if you will have me think that you deal ſo plainly with me, " as I mean to do with you.

" And ſo praying God to bleſs your good ſtudies, and eftſoons wiſhing that you " would ſpend a week at Halling with me, I heartily bid you well to fare.— " 29th July, 1585, from Halling. Yours in the Lord, WILLIAM LAMBARD."

N° III. A Form of Morning and Evening Prayer, to be daily ſaid by them of the College of the Poor of Queen Elizabeth in Eaſt Greenwiche.

For Morning and Evening.

Prepare our hearts, O Lord! and open our mouths to prayer.

We pray thee (moſt Gracious God and tender loving Father) to turn thy face away from the infinite multitude of our grievous offences, wherewith we continually provoke thy heavy wrath and indignation againſt us: and foraſmuch as thou art a moſt righteous God, hating ſin, (for which no propitiation can be had without blood,) and we be miſerable ſinners, too, too vile, and unworthy to ſtand before thy Divine Majeſty, it may like thee to behold us in the wounds and blood-

ſhedding

ſhedding of thy dear Son Jeſus Chriſt our Saviour, accepting the only defence of that his death and paſſion, as a full ſacrifice and ſatisfaction for all our ſins and iniquities. Vouchſafe, O Lord! to enlighten us with thy Holy Spirite: engraft in us that fear and love which make true obedience; and grant that we, remembring from henceforth that we be waſhed from the filth of our ſins by the blood of thy Son, return not again to the mire of our former miſdeeds. But that (in our vocations) we frame our lives after thy heavenly will; and make our ſteps in the path of thy holy law, which thou haſt expreſſed in theſe ten commandments following:

Thou ſhalt have none other Gods but me, &c. &c. to the end.

Grant us furthermore, we beſeech thee, O Heavenly Father, ſtedfaſt continuance and increaſe in thy holy faith, whereof we make this our unfeigned profeſſion.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, &c. to the end.

For Morning.

Finally, O Almighty God, which haſt ſafely brought us to the beginning of this daye, defend us in the ſame by thy mighty power, and grant that this daie we fall into no ſin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy ſight, thorough Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.

For the Evening.

Finally, lighten our darkneſs, we beſeech thee, O Lord, and by thy great mercie defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of thy only Son our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. Amen.

For Morning and Evening.

Theſe things, O Lord, and all others which thy fatherly wiſdom knoweth to be fit for us, and we for our infirmities cannot aſk, we crave of Thee in that prayer which thy well-beloved Son our heavenly ſchool-maſter hath taught us, ſaying,

Our Father which art in heaven, &c.

God ſave his church univerſal, our gracious Queen Elizabeth, her nobility and counſellors, the maſter of the Rolls, the company of the Drapers, and the whole clergy and commonalty of this realm. Amen.

The grace of God the Father, the peace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and the fellowſhip of the Holy Ghoſt be with us all now and ever. Amen.

N° IV. Condition of the Conveyances of Lands to the College.

Provided always, that, if at any time hereafter it ſhall happen, either the office of the maſter of the Rolls aforeſaid, or the offices of the ſaid elder (or upper) wardens of the Drapers' aforeſaid, or any of them, to be utterly altered, diſſolved, or taken away: or if they the ſaid preſident and governors, or their ſucceſſors, ſhall by the ſpace of one whole year together, at any time from and after the death of the ſaid William Lambarde, willingly forbeare, waſte, and neglect to mainteine, the houſe of the ſaid college, in ſuch convenient eſtate or reparation, that poore people may commodiouſly bee harboured therein; or otherwiſe ſhall at any time, from and after the death of him the ſaid William Lambarde, by the like ſpace of time, willingly forbeare, waſte, and neglect to ſuſteine, mainteine, and finde twentie poore and neadie perſons thearein, with the monthlie ſtipend of ſix ſhillings of lawfull money of England, to eache of them the ſaid twentie poore and neadie perſons, if ſo bee that the cleare yearlie value, for the time being, of all the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, now alreadie (by theſe preſents or otherwiſe) aſſured and conveyed, or hereafter in the life of him the ſaid William Lambarde, to bee aſſured and conveyed, to them the ſaid preſident and governours, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall and will ſufficientlie and convenientlie ſuſteine, beare, and afoard ſo muche, without any fraude or guile (the charges of neceſſarie reparations, the competent fees of needful officers, and other due repriſes, being deducted and allowed): And if it ſhall hereafter happen, that the ſaid cleare yearelie value of all and ſingular the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, ſo aſſured, or to be aſſured, as is laſt before ſaid, will not ſufficientlie and convenientlie ſuſteine and beare the ſaid monethlie proportion of ſixe ſhillings to everie of the ſaid poore perſons, as is before limited and appointed: Then, if the ſaid preſident and governours, or their ſucceſſors, ſhall, at any time, from and after the deathe of him the ſaid William Lambarde, by the ſpace of one whole yeare, willingly forbeare, waſte, and neglect to ſuſteine, mainteine, and finde twentie poore and neadie perſons within the houſe of the ſaid college, with ſuche monthlie ſtipend to every of them to be paid, as the cleare yearlie value of all and ſingular the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, ſo already conveyed, or to be hereafter conveyed, as is aforeſaid, ſhall and will ratablie, and after the proportion, extend unto, and without any fraud or guile, yield, beare, and ſuffer (deducting as is laſt before deducted): Or finally, if at any time hereafter it ſhall not be lawful by the lawes and ſtatutes of this realme (which God defend) to and for the poore people of the ſaid college, for the tyme being, to uſe, ſaye, and frequent, within the houſe of the ſaid college there, ſuche fourme of prayer and ſervice unto God in the Engliſhe tongue, as by the ſaid William Lambarde (with the conſent in writing of the Biſhop of Rocheſter for the time being) ſhall be in writing deviſed and appointed, to be theare by them uſed, ſayde, and frequented: that then, and from thenceforth, this publick bargaine and ſale of all and ſingular the premiſſes ſhall be utterlie voide, and of none effect, any thing before in theſe preſents to the contrarie theareof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

N° V

N° V. Extracts from the Statutes of the College of the Poor of Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich.

In the election of the poor, a certain order and degrees of preference are eſtabliſhed. In the firſt degree, are the aged paſt their work—In the ſecond are the lame or maimed by ſickneſs, by ſervice of the prince, or any other misfortune, not their own fault—In the third, the blind,—In the fourth thoſe who have been impoveriſhed by any caſualty—In the fifth, thoſe afflicted by any continual ſickneſs, not contagious.—In the ſixth, thoſe who are burthened with a numerous family—It is required of all, that they be honeſt and godly, having been reſident in their ſeveral pariſhes three years before at the leaſt, and relieved at the charge of their pariſh; —no perſon of a bad or irreligious life to be elected—if a married perſon be elected, the wife or huſband to be received into the college, and the two to receive the pay and privileges of one, the ſurvivor being liable to be turned out on the death of a wife, or huſband, elected, if not a proper object. In caſe of competition between perſons of equal degrees, the man to be preferred before the woman, the married before the unmarried, the perſon who has been longer of the houſhold of faith before him that hath longer dwelt in popiſh idolatry and ſuperſtition—The perſon of unblemiſhed character before him who hath formerly been reputed evil—The perſon who hath dwelt longer in the pariſh before him who hath dwelt a leſs time in it—The perſon who hath no friends or kindred to relieve him before him that hath. On admiſſion to be examined, whether they can ſay the Lord's Prayer, the Apoſtle's Creed, and the Ten Commandments.

It is ordained, that the poor, who are able, go to labour daily; and if offered, by any within the Hundred of Blackheath, ſuch work as they are able to do, at the ordinary price of ſuch labour within a penny a day, on refuſal they be puniſhed, by a forfeiture of one ſhilling and ſixpence for the firſt offence; for the ſecond, a whole month's pay; for the third, by expulſion.—For the farther encouragement of labour, eſpecially of the women and children, a plot of ground behind the houſe of an acre and an half, to be tilled for them, and planted with hemp:—the produce to be diſtributed amongſt them by equal portions—none allowed to ſell his parcel out of the college, nor put it out to be dreſſed abroad, if any within the college will dreſs it, taking only one half for their labour.

N° VI. A Charge for the Peace, by order of the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments of Almighty God, by William Lambarde, Eſq;

The Articles inquirable before the Juſtices of the Peace, at their Quarter Seſſions, drawn through the Ten Commandments of Almighty God.

Τῷ Θεῷ.

FIRST TABLE.

1. *Non habebis Deos alienos*, &c.

If any perſon have uſed invocation or conjuration of evil ſpirits for any cauſe, or have uſed witchcraft, inchantment, charming or ſorcerie, whereby any perſon is killed or deſtroyed. 5 Eliz. cap. 16. for that is to make other Gods, and it is alſo to take the name of God in vain. Conjuration. Felon.

If any perſon have adviſedly ſet forth any fantaſtical or falſe prophecy upon armes, beaſtes, time, name, &c. to the intent to make rebellion, loſs of life, or diſturbance, 5 Eliz. cap. 16. or have by calculation, caſting of nativity, or other unlawfull means, ſought to know, and hath ſet forth how long her Majeſty ſhall reign, or who ſhall reign after her, 23 Eliz. cap. 2. for, *ſolius eſt Dei futura noſcere.* Prophecying. Felon.

2. *Non facies tibi ſculptile*, &c.

Condemneth the Pope and his religion and miniſters, who teach the worſhiping of images and of bread, &c. and teach to worſhip God otherwiſe than he willeth.

If any perſon have adviſedly defended any juriſdiction eccleſiaſtical heretofore uſurped here, 1 Eliz. cap. 1. or have adviſedly defended the power of the biſhop of Rome, or of his ſee, heretofore uſurped within this realme, 5 Eliz. cap. 1.; or if any perſon have preached to withdraw or abſolve any perſon from his natural obedience to the Romiſh religion, or to promiſe obedience to the ſee of Rome; or if any perſon have been ſo withdrawn, or hath ſo promiſed, 23 Eliz. cap. 1. Treaſ. 3 Off. Præmunire. Treaſon. Miſpriſon.

If any perſon have put in uſe any bull, or inſtrument of abſolution, gotten from the biſhop of Rome, or by colour of any ſuch hath taken upon him to abſolve; or if any perſon, to whom the ſame hath been perſuaded, have not ſignified it to ſome of the privy council within ſix weeks after; or if any perſon hath brought from the ſee of Rome, or from any authorized there, any Agnus Dei, croſſes, pictures, beads, grains, or other ſuperſtitious things, to be uſed by any of the Queen's ſubjects, or if any have not apprehended the offerer thereof, nor diſcloſed him, nor delivered the things to the ordinary, or ſome juſtice of the peace, 13 Eliz. cap. 2. Add the ſtatute of proviſions, 13 Rich. II. &c. Treaſon. Miſpriſon. Præmunire.

If any perſon have, after 40 days next enſuing the end of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, wittingly and willingly received or maintained any Jeſuit, ſeminaric prieſt, deacon, or other eccleſiaſtical perſon ordained out of her Majeſty's dominions by any authority pretended from the ſee of Rome, ſince Midſummer-day Felony.

in the firſt year of her reign), being out of hold, knowing him to be ſuch a perſon eccleſiaſtical. 27 Eliz. cap. 2.

Fine. If any perſon have ſaid or ſung maſs, or have willingly heard maſs. 23 Eliz. cap. 1.

3. *Non accipies nomen Dei tui in vanum*, &c.

If any perſon have wilfully committed perjury in any cauſe depending in ſuit in any of the Queen's courts of Record, or Leet, Court Baron, Hundred, or Court of Antient Demeſne; or if any perſon have unlawfully procured any thereunto. 5 Eliz. cap. 9. And this may be referred to the Ninth Commandment, *Non dices falſum teſtimonium*, &c.

4. *Memento quod diem Sabbati*, &c.

Commandeth the order of all the outward ſervice of God, and condemneth the contrary. If any perſon (above 16 years of age, and not letted by reaſonable excuſe) have not reſorted every Sunday, and other holy-day, to his or her accuſtomed pariſh-church or chapple, or upon let thereof to ſome uſual place where common-prayer is to be uſed; and hath not there ſoberly abidden during the time of the ſervice or preaching. 1 Eliz. cap. 2.

If any have maintained any ſchoolmaſter, that reſorteth not to the church, or is not allowed by the biſhop. 23 Eliz. cap. 1.

If any perſon have (within three months laſt) in any wiſe depraved or reviled the bleſſed ſacrament of the body and blood of Chriſt. 1 Edw. VI. cap. 1.

If any perſon, vicar, or miniſter, have, ſince the laſt Aſſizes, refuſed to uſe the order of the book of Common Prayer, or (wilfully ſtanding in the ſame) hath uſed any other form of open prayer; or hath ſpoken in derogation thereof; or if any perſon have (ſince that time) ſpoken in derogation of that book, or of any part thereof; or have cauſed any perſon, vicar, or miniſter, to ſay common-prayer, or to adminiſter any ſacrament, in other manner than after that book; or have interrupted any ſuch to ſay or miniſter open prayer, or ſacrament, according to that book. 1 Eliz. cap. 2.

If any perſon have felonioufly taken goods out of any church or chapple.

If any perſon have maliciouſly ſtricken any other with any weapon in church, or church-yard; or drawn any weapon there to that intent. 5 Edw. VI. cap. 4.

If any perſon have kept fair, or market, in the church-yard. Statut. Winton. 13 Edw. 1.

SECOND TABLE.

5. *Honora patrem et matrem.*

Commandeth obedience to the Prince or under officers.

Oath. If any perſon (compellable to take the oath of recognition of the Queen's Majeſtie to be ſupreme governor in all cauſes within her dominions) have refuſed to take the ſame, after lawful tender thereof to him made. 1 Eliz. cap. 1.

Treaſon. If any perſon have counterfeited the Queen's money. 25 Edw. III. cap. 2. et 3, 4, 5. cap. 7.

If any perſon hath of his own imagination, or of the report of another, adviſedly,

edly, and with a malicious intent againſt the Queen, ſpoken any falſe, ſeditious, and ſlanderous news or ſayings of the Queen. 23 Eliz. cap. 2.

If any perſon hath adviſedly, and with a malicious intent againſt the Queen's Majeſtie, deviſed, written, printed, or ſet forth any book or writing, containing any falſe, ſeditious, and ſlanderous matter to the defamation of her Majeſtie, or to the incouraging or moving of any rebellion; or hath procured any ſuch to be written, printed, or ſeth forth; or hath, by any words, writing, or printing, deſired or wiſhed her Majeſtie's death or deprivation, or any thing directly to the effect; or have aided or procured any ſuch offender. 23 Eliz. cap. 2. Felonie.

If any perſon (of or above the number of 12) have aſſembled and gone about with force of arms unlawfully to change any laws of the realme, or have continued to herd together after proclamation againſt them made, or have, after proclamation, forcibly attempted to do any ſuch thing; or if any perſons (to the number of 40 or more) have ſo aſſembled for any of the ſaid intents, or for any other felonious or rebellious act, and have continued together 3 hours, after notice of any proclamation made, at or nigh the place of their aſſembly, or in ſome market-town next adjoining. 1 Mar. Parl. 1. cap. 12. Felonie.

If any have deviſed maliciouſly to take or keep from the Queen, or to raſe or deſtroy any of her caſtles, towns, or holds (the ſame having munition or ſouldiers therein of hers), and have uttered the ſame deviſe. 14 Eliz. cap. 2. Felonie.

If any have deviſed maliciouſly and unlawfully to ſet at liberty any priſoner (indited of treaſon concerning the Queen's perſon), and have expreſsly uttered the ſame deviſe. 14 Eliz. cap. 2. Felonie.

If any perſon (impriſoned for felonie) have broke a priſon, 1 Eliz. 2.; or if any other perſon have broken the priſon to make ſuch a priſoner eſcape; or if any gaoler have ſuffered ſuch a priſoner to eſcape; or if any have reſcued any other arreſted for felonie. Felonie.

If any ſoldier (entered a ſoldier of record, and having taken any part of the Queen's wages), or any mariner or gunner (having taken preſt wages to ſerve the Queen on the ſea), have not gone to his captain accordingly (unleſs he were letted by notorious ſickneſs, or other impediment from God), or have departed from his captain without his licence under ſeal. 18. 4. 6. Felonie.

If any ſervant have killed his or her maſter or miſtreſs; or any wife her huſband, or any child his or her parent, or any eccleſiaſtical perſon his prelate. 25 Eliz. cap. 2. Petite Treaſon.

If any ſervant (being 18 years old, and no apprentice) hath gone away with, or converted to his own uſe, any money, jewels, goods, or chattels, of his maſter or miſtreſs, and of his or her deliverie to keep, of the value of XIs. to the intent to ſteal the ſame. 21. c. 8. cap. 7. Felonie.

6. *Non occides.*

Forbiddeth all unlawful force and violence; and commandeth the contrary, as fortitude, for defence of the country, with all the parts thereof.

Murder. If any perſon have of prepenſed malice, or by wilful poyſoning, or by chance-medley, killed another, 1 Eliz. cap. 12.

Felonie. If any perſon have of malice prepenſed cut out the tongue, or put out the eyes, of any of the Queen's ſubjects. 5 Eliz. 4. cap. 5.

If any perſon have maimed another of any member of his body; or have committed unlawful aſſault, beating, or wounding, upon the perſon of another.

Burglarie. If any perſon have by night broken any houſe, tower, walls, or gates, with an intent to do any murder, or felony there; or have burned any dwelling-houſe, or by night burnt any barn near to a dwelling-houſe.

Felonie. If any gaoler, keeper, or under-keeper of any priſon, have by dureſſe and paine compelled any his priſoner to become an appeacher of any other againſt his will. 4 Eliz. 3. cap. 10.

If any perſon have gone or ridden armed, 25 Eliz. 3. cap. 2. except the Queen's ſervants and officers doing her ſervice, and their company aiding them in that behalf; or if any have brought force in affray of the people before the Queen's juſtices, or otherwiſe. Stat. Northan. 2 Eliz. 3. cap. 3.

If any be a common quarreller, or barretter, that moveth affrayes between others.

If any perſons, to the number of three or above, have been riotouſly aſſembled, to beat any man, or to enter upon any poſſeſſion; or have been aſſembled in riots for any common quarrel; or, being under the number of 12, have aſſembled, and intended unlawfully with force to murder any the Queen's ſubjects; or to caſt down incloſures, &c. 1 Mar.

If any perſon hath lyen in wait to maim or kill any other.

If any have entered into lands or poſſeſſions with force; or, entering peaceably, have holden the ſame with force; 8 H. VI. cap. 9.

If any perſon have unlawfully raiſed hue and crye; or if any have not been ready at the hue and cry of the country lawfully raiſed, to purſue and arreſt felons; and if the ſheriffe or any bayliffes have not followed the hue and cry with horſe and armour. 3 Eliz. 1. cap. 9. &c.

If watche by night have been kept in towers between Aſcenſion-day and Michaelmas-day, to arreſt ſtrangers that paſs by. 13 Eliz. 1.

If the Lordes of the ſoile have not enlarged the highways from market to market, ſo that no impediment be there (except great trees) within two hundreth foot of each ſide thereof. 13 Eliz. 1.

If any bridges in the highways (out of the Five Ports) be broke or decayed, and who ought to repair the ſame. 22 Eliz. 8. cap. 5.

If the conſtables and church-wardens of any pariſh have not appointed overſeers, and ſix days for the highways; and if any perſon have not ſet their carriages and men thereto, and wrought upon the ſame; or if the owners of the lands

lands adjoining have not kept the hedges, ditches, trees, and buſhes, ſcoured and cut down. 2 and 3 Phil. et Mar. cap. 8.

If any perſon have uſed or kept any handgun, not being 3 quarters of a yard long; or if any perſon (not having ..... by the year) have carried croſs-bowe ..... or gun charged. 33 Eliz. 8. cap. 10.

If any companie of men (other than of fraternities or artiſts in cities and borowes) have made any general ſort or ſuit of apparel to be known by. 7 Eliz. 4. cap. 14.

If any perſon have given any liverie of ſign of company, or badge; or retained any man, other than his houſhold ſervant, officer, or learned man in the lawe. 1 Eliz. 4. cap. 7.

If watches have not been made upon the ſea coaſts in ſuch places, with ſuch a number of people, and in ſuch manner as it wonted to be. 5 Eliz. 4. cap. 3.

If any man, being within the age of 60 years (except .....) have not ready, or uſe not a long bowe and arrowes; or have not for every man-child in his houſe (being above 7 years old) a bowe and arrowe; or have not brought them up in ſhooting.

If the inhabitants of any town have not made and ..... their buttes, as they ought to do.

If any merchant ſtranger, of any country from whence bow-ſtaves have been ſent into this land, have not (for every ton of his burden) brought hither four bow-ſtaves, and for every butt of Malmſey ten. 12 Eliz. 4. cap. 33.

If any bowier have not (for every ewe-bow) made 4 other of apt-wood for ſhooting; or have not made bowes for all ages and at due prices; or if any ſtranger born (not being a denizen) have ſhot in a long bowe, or have conveyed hence any bowes or arrowes, without the Queen's licenſe. 33 Eliz. 8. cap. 9.

If any temporal perſon have not in a readineſs ſuch horſe and armour, or furniture for the warrs, as by the proportion of his lands or goods, or by the apparel of his wife, he ought to have. 4 & 5 Phil. et Mar. cap. 2.

If the inhabitants of any pariſh, town, or borowe, have not ſuch common armour and furniture for the wars, as they are appointed to have by the commiſſioners of the muſters. 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar. cap. 2.

If any perſon, generally or ſpecially ſummoned to the muſters, have, without true and reaſonable cauſe, abſented himſelf; or have not brought ready his beſt furniture of armour for his owne perſon; or if any perſon, being auctorized to muſter or levy men for the Queen's ſervice in warre, have taken any reward for the diſcharging or ſparing of any other; or if any capitaine have not payed to his ſoldiers their whole wages, conduicte and coat money, or have for gain licenſed any of them, to depart out of the ſervice. 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar. cap. 3.

If any ſoldier, ſerving the Queen in her wars, have purloined, or wilfully made away, any horſe, gelding, mare, or harneſs wherewith he was ſet forth. 2 et 3 Eliz. 6. cap. 2.

If any perſon have ſold, given, or conveyed beyond the ſea out of the Queen's dominions, or to any Scottiſhman to be conveyed into Scotland, any horſe, gelding

ing (or mare above ten ſhillings price), without the Queen's licenſe, unleſs it be to ſerve in her wars. 1 Eliz. 6. cap. 5.

If any perſon have put into any foreſt, chace, more, heath, waſt, or common, where any mares are to be kept, any ſtoned horſe above two years old, and not being above 14 handfulles high from the loweſt of the hoofe to the top of the withers; and if ſuch grounds have not yearly been driven within 15 days after Michaelmas. 32 Eliz. 8. cap. 13.

7. *Non mæchaberis.*

Condemneth all wantonneſs, vain pleaſures, &c. and commandeth ſobriety, temperance, &c.

Felonie. If any perſon have committed the deteſtable vice of ſodomy with man or beaſt. 25 Henry VIII. cap. 6.

Felonie. If any man have raviſhed any maid, widow, or wife, above ten years of age, againſt her will, although ſhe afterwards conſented. Will. II. cap. 34.

Felonie. If any man have carnally known or abuſed any woman under ten years of age, although ſhe conſented before. 18 Eliz. cap. 7.

Felonie. If any perſon have taken any maid, widow, or wife (having lands or goods, or being heir-apparent to any) againſt her will unlawfully, other than his ward or bondwoman. 3 Hen. VII. cap. 2.

If any perſon, not being the ſon of a peer or baron of the realme, nor having c marcs by yeare, nor goods to 1000 marcs, have kept in his houſe any beſſet of Gaſcoine, Guyon, French, or Rochelle wine, above 10 gallons, to be ſpent in his houſe. 7 Edw. VI. cap. 5.

If any perſon (other than by reaſon of age, ſickneſs, childing, or licence) have, within this year, eaten any fleſh in Lent, or upon any fiſh-day obſerved by the cuſtom of this realm. 2 Edw. VI. cap. 19.

If any perſon (above 6 years of age) except maydens, ladies, gentlewomen, nobles, knights, gentlemen of 20 marcs by the year, and their heirs, and ſuch as have born office of worſhip, have not worn upon Sundays and holydays on their heads a woollen cap of England, dreſſed and finiſhed by ſome capper. 13 Eliz. cap. 20.

If any man, born within her Majeſty's dominions (except the ſon and heir of a knight, or of one of higher degree, or ſuch as may diſpend 20*l.* yearly, or be worth 200*l.* or have been head-officer in any city, borough, or corporate town, or be the Queen's ordinary ſervant wearing her livery) have worn any manner of ſilk in or upon his hat, bonnet, night-cap, girdle, ſcabbard, hoſe, ſhoes, or ſpur-leathers; or if any perſon, knowing his ſervant to offend herein, have not put him away within 14 days after (except apprentice and hired ſervant), or have taken him again. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. cap. 2. And ſee 24 Hen. VIII. cap. 13. a long ſtatute.

If any perſon have for lucre maintained any common place for the uſing of unlawfull games, as bowls, coits, ... dice, tables, cards, ſhove-groat, or other new-invented and unlawfull game; or if any artificer, huſbandman, apprentice, labourer, ſervant at huſbandry, journeyman, or any ſervant of artificer,

or

or any mariner, fiſherman, waterman, or ſerving-man (other than of a nobleman, or of one that may diſpend 100*l.* by year, playing within the precincts of his maſter's houſe), have played at any of the ſaid games out of the time of Chriſtmas, or than out of his maſter's preſence. 33 Hen. VIII. cap. 9.

If any artificer, labourer, or other layman (not having 40*s.* by year), or any ſpiritual perſon (not advanced to x*l.* by year), have kept any dog to hunt, or have uſed any nets, ferrets, or other engines, to take deer, hares, coneys, or other gentleman's game. 13 Rich. II. cap. 13.

If any perſon have traced, killed, and deſtroyed, any hare in the ſnow. 14 Hen. VIII. cap. 10.

If any perſon have taken any where the eggs of any falcon, goſhawk, &c. or have purpoſely driven them out of their covers, &c. 11 Hen. VII. cap. 17.

If any perſon have willingly (between the firſt of March and laſt of June, in any year), taken away or deſtroyed the eggs of any wild-fowl uſed to be eaten, from the place where they did lay them. 25 Henry VIII. cap. 11.

8. *Non facies furtum.*

Condemneth all fraudulent and unlawfull getting of goods, and all idleneſs; and commandeth honeſt labour, plainneſs in contracting, alms to the poor.

Felonies before God and by the law.

If any perſon have robbed another going or riding by the highway, or have robbed any houſe by day or night, any perſon being there, and put in fear thereby, or have robbed any perſon in any part of his dwelling, his wife, children, or ſervants being within the precincts of the ſame, or hath robbed any perſon (being within a tent or booth), in any fair or market, the owner, his wife, children, or any ſervant being then within the ſame. 5 Edw. VI. cap. 9. Felonie.

If any perſon have felonioufly taken the goods of any other, and whether the ſame be above the value of xii*d.* or under. Felonie.

If any perſon hath found a falcon, lanner, lanneret, or other falcon, that was loſt, and hath not forthwith brought it to the ſheriff to proclaim it, but did ſteal and carry away the ſame. 34 Edw. III. cap. 22. Felonie.

If any perſon have unlawfully hunted in the night, in any foreſt, park, or warren, or with painted faces, or other diſguiſes to be unknown, and have, upon examination before a juſtice of the peace, wilfully concealed ſuch hunters, or hunting, or diſobeyed or made reſcue upon the arreſt therefore, ſo as the warrant was not executed. 1 Hen. VII. cap. 7. Felonie.

If any perſon have practiſed the art of multiplication of gold or ſilver. 5 Hen. IV. cap. 4. Felonie.

If any perſon have the ſecond time brought, ſent, or received into any ſhip or bottom, any live lambs, ſheep, or fawns, to be conveyed out of the Queen's dominions. 8 Eliz. cap. 3. Felonie.

If any perſon have ſold, exchanged, or delivered into Scotland, or the batable ground (to the uſe of any Scot), without the Queen's licence, any horſe, gelding, Felonie.

or

or mare, and if any have ſo bought any of the ſame. 23 Hen. VIII. cap. 16.

Felonie. If any calling themſelves Egyptians have remained in the realm one month, or if any (being 14 years of age, hath been in their company, or diſguiſed himſelf like them, by that ſpace at one time together, or at ſeveral times. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. cap. 4.

Felonie. If any rogue have (after 60 days after his judgement to be burnt) fallen again to roguiſh life, being then 18 years old; or have upon his ſecond conviction, departed out of his two years ſervice; or hath been the third time convicted. 14 Eliz. cap. 5.

Felonie. If any purveyor for the Queen's houſe, or his deputy or ſervant, have made any purveyance without warrant, and have carried away any thing againſt the will of the owner (being above XII *d.*) 28 Edw. . cap. 2.; or have taken any carriage otherwiſe than is contained in his commiſſion. 36 Edw. III. cap. 2.; or have made any purveyance without the teſtimony and appriſement of the conſtable and 4 men of the town, or without delivering rules or indentures, the goods being above XII *d.* 5 Edw. III. cap. 2.; 25 Edw. III. cap. 15.

Felonie. If any have been acceſſary (before or after) to any of theſe felonies.

Felonies before God, but not by the Law.

If any ordinary, archdeacon, official, ſheriff, under-ſheriff, eſcheator, bailiff, gaoler, or other officer, have (by colour of his office, or for doing his office) taken a greater reward or fee than belongeth to him, or have taken any reward for expedition in doing his office, or have unlawfully exacted any oath, or other undue thing. As if any ordinary, or his ſcribe, or regiſter, have taken above five-pence commiſſion for the ſcribe for writing the probate of a teſtament brought written in parchment, or above five-pence for the adminiſtration, where the goods be not above 5*l.*; or above 2*s.* and 6*d.* for the ordinary, and XII *d.* for the ſcribe, if the goods be above 5*l.* and under 40*l.*; or above 2*s.* and 6*d.* for the ordinary, and likewiſe for the ſcribe, if the goods exceed 40*l.*; or above one penny for every line at 10 inches length (at the election of the ſcribe). And ſo alſo for every copy of a teſtament or inventory. 21 Hen. VIII. cap. 5.

[The reſt of the extortions, the deceits of all artificers, uſury, foreſtalling, &c. muſt be added.]

9. *Non dices falſum teſtimonium*, &c.

If any perſon have procured, ſuborned, or committed perjury in any ſuit. 5 Eliz. cap. 9. and 14 Eliz. cap. 11.

Note, That all the ſtatutes 27 Eliz. be not comprehended here.

[*Remainder miſſing.*]

N° VII.

"That which paſſed from the Excellent Majeſtie of Queen ELIZABETH, in her Privie Chamber at Eaſt Greenwich, 4° Auguſti 1601, 43° reg. ſui, towards WILLIAM LAMBARDE.

He preſented her Majeſtie with his Pandecta of all her rolls, bundells, membranes, and parcells, that be repoſed in her Majeſties Tower at London; whereof ſhe had given to him the charge 21ſt Jan. laſt paſt.

Her Majeſtie chearfullie received the ſame into her hands, ſaying, "You intended to preſent this book unto me by the Counteſſe of Warwicke; but I will none of that; for if any ſubject of mine do me a ſervice, I will thankfully accept it from his own hands:" then opening the book, ſaid, "You ſhall ſee that I can read;" and ſo, with an audible voice, read over the epiſtle, and the title, ſo readily, and diſtinctly pointed, that it might perfectly appear, that ſhe well underſtood, and conceived the ſame. Then ſhe deſcended from the beginning of King John, till the end of Richard III. that is 64 pages, ſerving xi kings, containing 286 years: in the 1ſt page ſhe demanded the meaning of *oblata, cartæ, litteræ clauſæ, et litteræ patentes.*

W. L. He ſeverally expounded the right meaning, and laid out the true differences of every of them; her Majeſtie ſeeming well ſatisfied, and ſaid, "that ſhe would be a ſcholar in her age, and thought it no ſcorn to learn during her life, being of the mind of that philoſopher, who in his laſt years began with the Greek alphabet." Then ſhe proceeded to further pages, and aſked, where ſhe found cauſe of ſtay, as what *ordinationes, parliamenta, rotulus cambii, rediſeiſnes.*

W. L. He likewiſe expounded theſe all according to their original diverſities, which ſhe took in gracious and full ſatisfaction; ſo her Majeſtie fell upon the reign of King Richard II. ſaying, "I am Richard II. know ye not that?"

W. L. "Such a wicked imagination was determined and attempted by a moſt unkind gent. the moſt adorned creature that ever your Majeſtie made."

Her Majeſtie. "He that will forget God, will alſo forget his benefactors; this tragedy was played 40tie times in open ſtreets and houſes."

Her Majeſtie demanded "what was *præſtita?*"

W. L. He expounded it to be "monies lent by her progenitors to her ſubjects for their good, but with aſſurance of good bond for repayment."

Her Majeſtie. "So did my good grandfather King Henry VII. ſparing to diſſipate his treaſure or lands." Then returning to Richard II. ſhe demanded, "Whether I had ſeen any true picture, or lively repreſentation of his countenance and perſon?"

W. L. "None but ſuch as be in common hands."

Her Majeſtie. " The Lord Lumley, a lover of antiquities, diſcovered it faſtened on the backſide of a door of a baſe room; which he preſented unto me, praying, with my good leave, that I might put it in order with the anceſtors and ſucceſſors; I will command Tho. Kneavet, keeper of my houſe and gallery at Weſtminſter, to ſhew it unto thee."

Then ſhe proceeded to the Rolls,

Romæ, Vaſcon. Aquitaniæ, Franciæ, Scotiæ, Walliæ, et Hiberniæ.

W. L. He expounded theſe to be records of eſtate, and negotiations with foreign princes or counteries.

Her Majeſtie demanded again, " if *rediſeiſnes* were unlawful and forcible throwing of men out of their lawful poſſeſſions?"

W. L. " Yea, and therefore theſe be the rolls of fines aſſeſſed and levied upon ſuch wrong doers, as well for the great and wilful contempt of the crown and royal dignity, as diſturbance of common juſtice."

Her Majeſtie. " In thoſe days force and arms did prevail; but now the wit of the fox is every where on foot, ſo as hardly a faithful and vertuouſe man may be found." Then came ſhe to the whole total of all the membranes and parcels aforeſaid, amounting to . . . . .; commending the work; " not only for the pains therein taken, but alſo for that ſhe had not received ſince her firſt coming to the crown any one thing that brought therewith ſo great delectation unto her;" and ſo being called away to prayer, ſhe put the book in her boſom, having forbidden me from the firſt to the laſt to fall upon my knee before her; concluding, " Farewell, good and honeſt Lambarde!"

N° VIII. The following is an original letter (from this excellent TOPOGRAPHER, as ſuppoſed) to the Lord High Treaſurer BURGHLEY.

W. LAMBARDE to the Lord Treaſurer, contayning reaſons why her Majeſtie ſhould with ſpeed embrace the action of the defence of the Lowe Countries, 1585.

MY RIGHT HONOURABLE GOOD LORD,

SEGURIS was with me to take his leave, diſcontented, but confeſſing that you alone had dealt moſt honourablie for his king; which he would not only publiſh here, but aſſure his king that you were the ſole perſonage to whom affairs ought to be addreſſed. He affirmed * .....

But I humblie affirme, that if her Majeſtie undertake not throughly and royallye the matter of the Lowe Countries, ſhe conſumes her treaſure to no purpoſe; ſhe waſteth her men; undoeth that poore people that muſt needs have a faithful ſovereigne head (the lack whereof is their deſtruction, *par enim in parem non habet imperium)*; ſhe bringeth the war even to her own doors; and yet can ſhe not provoke Spain more than ſhe alreadie hath; ſhe provokes all princes (as well proteſtants as others) againſt her; ſhe maketh herſelf naked of all aide, and converteth the aides now preſented to be turned againſt herſelf; ſhe ſtaineth her credit everlaſtingly, having importuned the poore people over unto her, and then to ſend them away fruitleſs (for ſo it is, if her Majeſtie become not their head to beat down the tyrannie of Spain); ſhe abandonneth the church of God in diſtreſſe (her beſt bulwarke); and enterteignes the calamities of her neighbours, not preſerves them which are both in her help and near her help; ſhe excludes all traffique at home, by deſpiſing all friends abroad; ſhe diſſolveth merchandize, breaketh the drapery of the realm, and ſtirreth up all poore folkes that live of the ſame to a neceſſitie that will ſhake the frame of the whole ſtate, joining the inconveniencies that will therewith concur.

The gentleman ſhall not ſell his woole, the plowman his corne, the grazier his ware, nor the artificer ſhall be employed; all things will be diſordered, and we ſhall be ſuffocated in our owne fatte, tho' we feele not the force of any foreigne invaſion. Her Majeſtie's cuſtomes will be nothing; ſhe muſt live of her own rentes, and how they will be anſwered it is doubtful: that which ſhe moſt feareth will follow, the contempt of her own perſon, the reputation whereof partly hath been kept in tune theſe 27 years by one policie; but the date is out, and the laſt enterteignement had like to have proved tragical. Her Majeſtie ſhall neither have nor ſee any thing about her but ſadneſs of her ſubjects, open diſcontent and murmuring of all ſorts; drooping in the nobilitie; in the reſt, whiſpering, conſpiring, and exclaiming againſt the Government, as Queen Marie had a little before her end, which haſtened her end, from the which God of his mercy preſerve her Majeſtie! This only ſequel is able to diſſolve a greater kingdome than ours haſtily, which falleth not by puſhing at, but by his own weight, wanting means to reſolve

* A line and an half here blotted ſo as not to be legible.

and to execute pregnantly, and to know and uſe his own forces: *Sic peribit (ni Deus avertat) regnum florentiſſimum ſummo tripudio.*

On the other ſide, her Majeſtie undertaking the cauſe roundly, the prince of Parma ſhall myſſe of Antwerp, and muſt then ſack ſome of the cities (capitulated withal) to ſatisfie his ſoldiers, which will breed a general revolt of all the provinces named *diſcontented:* and yet the nobility will be eaſily without this drawn to her Majeſtie, if ſhe ſhew herſelf openly, not maſked; a ground inconvenient for princes to ſtand upon, which otherwiſe (to ſpeak plainly and reverently withal) argueth fear and no policie, howſoever it may be covered or pretended.

The ſubjects of England, with the contribution of the Low Countries, will abundantly defray the charges, without touching her Majeſty's coffers. The matter roundly (not ſlowly) followed, will make a ſhort war and a long peace, without danger to the enterpriſor. For againſt whome hath her Majeſtie to deal? With a king augmented by tyrannie and uſurpation, by the ſufferings of neighbour kings—a beggar indeed! hateful to God, without people of his own—living of bankers, his dominions ſcattered and chargably maintained by the ſword, having nothing but opinion of greatneſs: but now ſo overtaken by his overweaning to embery, but to ſpoil rather indeed all natio·s his meaning was, whereby he is nearer ruin if it be followed. Her Majeſtie was miraculouſly advertiſed of his intention by his own warrant, ſent in poſte by God's goodneſſe. His forces (if he have any) be farre from us, and the ſame nothing if they be looked into; his country like to be ſtarved within this year, and his purſe will be empty tyll the beginning of September. A great Coloſſus outwardly, but inwardly ſtuffed with clouts. A man ſubject to melancholie, and meeting in theſe years with diſgraces, deadly and mortal paſſions follow: one that keeps all his owne reckonings to cover his bare eſtate from others. And this is the ſcare-crow of the world that her Majeſtie has to contend withal; of whome, not kings, but mean perſons have ſmall cauſe to dread: his lieutenant Parma in deſpair, and without pay and victuals, wherein our reſtraint hath done great good; his ſoldiers few, and worne with neceſſities, and he not able to bring many together for want of proviſion to feed them. Theſe being the enemies and their eſtate, there wanteth nothing on our ſide but the ſpirit of God to incline her Majeſtie to that which is juſt and neceſſarie. For it ſeemeth that God hath delivered them into her hands already, which her faithful counſellors (as ye be all) ſhould purſue, till ſhe hath yielded to the thing that concerneth her ſafetie and high honour. Wiſe counſellors ſerve (under correction) as well experienced phyſicians, to cure the diſeaſes of the mind by diverſitie of remedies till they have expelled the griefe. This (with favour) is their office; and thoſe that be under their charge do look for diſcharge thereof (with all reverence) at their hands.

In this action her Majeſtie ſhall be effectually aſſiſted by the King of Denmark. The princes of Germany (who never favoured the French nor the Prince of Orange's courſe) will back her Majeſtie, and join to reſtore Truxes to the ſee of Colleine; a matter of high importance. Her Majeſtie ſhall be Lady of 10,000 ſayle of ſhips in Holland and Zealand, and ſhall have the ſtaple of the world in her hand, defenſible

fenſible againſt all the world, having only a head that will oppoſe. This will ſtay and divert the French King's braynſicke projects, who is both a coward and a beggar: all the provinces (named Malecontents) ſhall be united hereby; her Majeſtie ſhall have infinite obedience; and they ſhall be delivered from extreme calamitie. The glory is God's, the enterprize ſafe and eaſy, and her Majeſtie ſhall have immortal honour, wealth, and ſecurity.

For her Majeſtie's reaſon, that ſhe would not enter into a war for diſpleaſing of her people, that have ſo long lived in peace, is (with her Highneſs's favor) no reaſon at all. Her people generally deſireth this war, as juſt and neceſſarie, taken in ripe ſeaſon, and will have thoſe that do impugne it as enemies of their countrey, condemning them of dotage, or malice, or of both. The conſent (ſaith Comineus) firſt had of the people of England to allow of war, is a marvellous ſtrength to their kings, and is undertaken with alacrity, and ſupplied with abundance. The King were then feigne to ſue for the people's favor; but this is offered *ultrò* with a general conſent and voice of all, the gentry, nobility, and counſellors concurring therein, which were moſt dangerous to be diſappointed. The realme will diſcharge her Majeſtie of the charge of this war, for the vehement deſire it hath to the preſervation thereof. I dare (in the fear of God) aſſure her Majeſtie, that if ſhe deal openly in this action, ſhe ſhall with facility rid the country of Parma and Spain before Chriſtmas-day, and ſo quit herſelf of this war, more fearful in conceit, than dangerous in effect.

I have told her Majeſtie of late ſundry things of good conſequence, proving true; but I have had Caſſandra's luck. I pray God to open her gracious eyes, and ſtrengthen her royal heart in true valour, that all weak reſpects be chaced thence: *Une bonne Guerre faiet une bonne paix.*

Touching defenſive playſters to be made to help and heal our ſore, is a matter (in the judgement of men of gravitie) impoſſible by man's brain, but moſt dangerous to him that ſhall take upon him to perſuade that courſe, and to be the author of a new counſell. Without all ſtop, this iſſue by impoſthumation breaks inwardly, to our preſent and manifeſt deſtruction.

For this my tedious diſcourſe, I crave humble pardon of your Lordſhip that I am entered ſo far, being tranſported into it ere I was aware: but it is the humble harmleſs opinion conceived of me, her Majeſtie's poor, loyal, and careful ſervant, uttered in all humble duty to you alone, and referred to your honourable cenſure, having my blood ready to ſeal it for her Majeſtie's ſervice, and the preſervation of my ſweet natural country: and to you, my Lord, my aſſured duty and devotion to the end of my life: wherewith (weak and ſick) I humbly take my leave. The 16th, and kept till the 18th of July, 1585*.

Your Lordſhip's ever moſt bounden.

* It may be obſerved, that in this very year 1585, Queen Elizabeth entered into articles with the Dutch, obliging herſelf to very great ſupplies of men and money, lent upon the ſecurity of the Briel, Fluſhing, and Ramekins; which ſhe performed. Sir William Temple's Obſervations on the United Provinces, p. 66.

N° IX. PEDIGREE of LAMBARDE.

Arms:
G. a chevron vaire between 3 lambs paſſant.
Creſt, a Trogodiſe's head.

Thomas Lambarde, of Ledbury, gent.

William Lambarde, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, gent. =

- Elizabeth, wife of John Bond, of Ledbury, Hereford.
- Thomas, died without iſſue.
- Juliana, dau. of Will. Horne, of London, gent. = John, alderman and ſheriff of London, 1551; died 1554.
- Anne, wife of John Godens, of Glouceſter, gent.

1 Jane, daughter of Geo. Multon, of Saint Clere, Eſq. = WILLIAM, born 1536, died 1601.

2 Silveſter, daughter and heireſs of Rob. Deane, of Halling, and widow of William Daliſon, Eſq; died 1587. =

3 Margaret Reader.

Giles, b. 1538. d. 1581, without iſſue. = Margaret, daughter of John Stephenſon, of London.

- Jane, daughter of Sir Tho. Lowe, knt alderman of London, died Aug. 7, 1637. = Multon, born 1584, knighted 1607, died 1634.
- Margaret, b. 1585, d. 1611. = Thomas Godfrey, Eſq:
- Gore and Fane, born 1587, twins, died without iſſue.

- Anne, wife of Stephen Lennard, Eſq; of Wickham, Kent, born 1614, died 1633.
- Iſabella, daughter of Sir John Garrard, of Lamar, in Whethamſted pariſh, co. Herts. bart. = Thomas, of Sevenoaks, born 1615, died 1675.
- Jane, wife of John Garrard, Eſq; born 1617, died 1692.
- Mary wife of —— Maddox, born 1618.

- Jane, bo. 1640, d. 1662.
- Thomas, b. 1642, d. 1674.
- Iſabella, b. 1643, d. 1645.
- Magdalene, da. of Will. Humphreys, of Merionethſhire, Eſq; = William, b. 1644. d. 1711.
- Eliz. Piers, widow of Sir Thomas Piers, bart.
- Iſabella, m. to Allington Paynter, of Gillingham, Eſq; b. 1646, d. 1677.
- John, b. 1648, d. 1660.
- Elizabeth, b. 1649, d. 1653.
- Multon, b. 1650, d. 1677.
- Charles, b. 1652, d. 1652.
- Mary, m. to Thō. Hatton, of London, Eſq; b. 1654, died 1719.

- Mary daughter and coheir of Sir John Beale, bart. of Farningham, Kent. = Thomas, b. 1670, d. 1745.
- William, b. 1673, d. 1679.
- John. b. 1674, died an infant.
- Multon, born 1675; knighted at the coronation of George II. died 1758. = Jane, daughter and heireſs of Edmund Fowler, of Aſh, Eſq; died 1780.
- William, bo. 1680, d. 1681.

- Mary, bo. 1695, d. 1754.
- Jane, bo. 1697, died an infant.
- Ellen, bo. 1699, died an infant.
- William, born 1700, died an infant.
- William, bo. 1701, d. 1717.
- Thomas, b. 1705, d. 1770. = Grace, daughter of Sir William Parſons, of Nottinghamſhire, Bart.
- Beale, bo. 1706, d. 1748.
- Jane, bo. 1718, died an infant.

- Thomas, died an infant.
- Grace.
- Mary, married to John Hallward, A. M.
- Anne, married to Sackville Auſten, A. M.
- Jane, married to John Randolph, D. D.
- Multon.
- Thomas = Sophia Otway.

The

The LETTER on SAINT RADIGUND'S having been printed off without the final reviſal of Mr. LYON; the EDITOR has ſince been favoured by that Gentleman with the following Remarks and Corrections.

Page	Line	
454	23	For " this abbey," it may be proper to add, " the church, or the altar of it, belonging to this abbey;" for, notwithſtanding what is ſaid, p. 462, line 10, it is plain from the date of the Charters, Thomas de Ponyngs, knight, could not be the founder of the abbey: therefore what he ſays in his will of the foundation, muſt mean either the church, or the altar, or the choir of the church.
455	8	For " Potton-wood," *read* " Polton-wood."
456	11	My MS. has " Walter," not " William."
lb.	21	For "ſ Hautam," *r.* " Hougham."
lb.	25	Heaggh Knoll, I rather think ſhould be Fleggs Knoll; as *Fleggs Court* belonged to Saint Radigund's.
lb.		I imagine the lands mentioned by the name of *del Teghe* in the Charter of Thomas Earl of Perche, line 26, are the ſame as the lands called *Deltegee* in Henry the Third's Charter, page 459, line 3; and that the difference in writing it has been owing to the inattention of the tranſcriber in joining the prepoſition *De* and the article to the name of the land.
457	4	For " Pultone," *r.* " Polton."
lb.	6	*Brichtine* and *Molote*, in my MS. copy of the Charters, are ſpelled *Birchtine* and *Molote*; and are evidently the names of the women called in Henry the Third's Charter *Brittuna* and *Mglota*."
458	16	Query whether " Blan-Corbel" ſhould not be read " Alanus Corbel?" I find it ſo in my MS. copy of the Charters.
459	9	For " Siberteſwand," *r.* " Sibertſwould."
460	6	For " Haveking," *r.* " Hawking."
461	6	For " Survenden," *r.* " Surenden."
464	22	For " Portiers," *r.* Poitiers."

A re-peruſal of the Memoirs of Mr. LAMBARDE has produced the following Corrections.

P. 425. l. 24. for *priora* read *prima*.
P. 499. l. 10. for *theſe* read *the Penſioners*.
P. 503. The Letter to Lord Cobham, mentioned in the firſt note, is printed at large in the Bibl. Brit. Topog. N° VI. p. 8.
P. 506. l. 1. for *to ſervices* read *to the ſervices*.
P. 510. l. 11. for *Cæcillianis* read *Cecillianis*.
——— l. 16. for N° *IX.* read *X.*
——— l. penult. and p. 511. l. 5. for *Anglia* read *Anglica*.
——— l. 14. for *annotiſſe* read *annotâſſe*.
P. 512. l. 11. to *Edward* add *VI.*

Speedily will be publiſhed,

THE FORTY-FIFTH NUMBER of this WORK; containing an APPENDIX to the HISTORY of RECULVER and HERNE; a Variety of KENTISH NOTITIA; and a Diſſertation on the Archiepiſcopal Palace of MAYFIELD in SUSSEX, &c.

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA

N° XXXIII.

CONTAINING

Mr. DOUGLAS's Two DISSERTATIONS

on the Braſs Inſtruments called CELTS,

and other ARMS of the ANTIENTS found in this ISLAND.

Illuſtrated with Two fine ENGRAVINGS in the *Aqua Tinta* Style.

[Price Three Shillings and Six Pence.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

PLATE I. to face p. 9.
PLATE II. to face p. 17.

TWO DISSERTATIONS

ON THE

BRASS INSTRUMENTS

CALLED

CELTS,

And other ARMS of the ANTIENTS,

Found in this ISLAND.

Quidquid ſub terrâ eſt, in apricum proferet ætas. HOR.

By the REVEREND JAMES DOUGLAS, F. A. S.

LONDON,

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,

PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MDCCLXXXV.

TO

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MELVILLE, F.R.S. F.A.S. &c.

SIR,

HAVING had ſome converſation with you on the ſubject of the BRASS ARMS of the Antients, the ſubject of theſe ſheets, which are frequently digged up in ſeveral parts of this Iſland; it will be an addition to the pleaſure which reſults from my Antiquarian ſtudies, if, in the moments when you digreſs from more ſerious buſineſs, the following paper can afford you any amuſement.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Chiddingfold,
Nov. 3, 1785.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

PREFACE.

THE following paper having been read at the Society of Antiquaries, 17 June, 1784, it was, by the opinion of the Council, in compliment to a work which I am writing on the Sepulchres of the Antients diſcovered in this iſland, thought to be invading on the materials. Their kind intentions are here acknowledged; but it is alſo neceſſary to remark in this place, that, in the courſe of my reading, I have had occaſion to diſcard many obſervations which might poſſibly be of ſome uſe to literature, and which do not come immediately into the claſs of thoſe particulars which have a more pertinent relation to the above ſtudy. Such was the motive for ſending the former part of this paper to the learned Society, which, when in their poſſeſſion, was ſubmitted to their deciſion, from a conſideration that the inſtrument called a *Celt* has been by moſt Antiquaries thought meriting a more clear explanation than what has been hitherto given; and more particularly from a conſideration that the Celts, which were the ſubject of this tract, were judged by ſeveral of our beſt-informed Antiquaries of ſome importance towards the illuſtration of their uſe, and one in particular undeſcribed in any work. It is to the candour of the Society of Antiquaries, I now ſubmit this apology for printing the diſcourſe myſelf—that the little light, if light it may be called, which may ariſe from the deſire I have to publiſh ſuch caſual diſcoveries, may tend, if not to inſtruct, perhaps to ſtimulate others towards a final deciſion on the uſe of theſe inſtruments.

The ſecond part of this diſcourſe was written for the amuſement of the Society; and which I ſhould have had the honour to have tranſmitted, had it not been ſo materially connected with the former. The many learned and regular correſpondents who furniſh them with a continual ſupply of curious papers, will in every reſpect put it far from my thoughts, that the ſame can in the leaſt degree be acceſſary to its repute, or information: I have therefore taken advantage of the publication of this tract to ſubjoin the ſame. On all other occaſions, when matter occurs which may be poſſibly of any curious import and worthy of their regard, I ſhall ever hold it my duty, however feeble the endeavor, as a member, deſirous of ſupporting a body of learned men, by ſuch a teſtimony of my zeal for their welfare, moſt cordially to communicate the ſame.

J. DOUGLAS.

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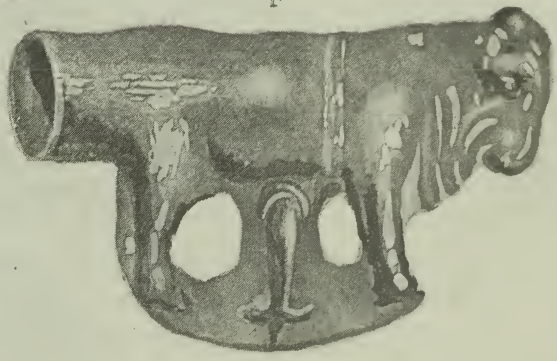


TO THE

PRESIDENT AND SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

HAVING two ſingular *Celts* in my poſſeſſion, unpubliſhed in any work, I thought the drawings of them, with ſome remarks, might not be unacceptable to the learned Society, of which I have the honour to be a member. I was more particularly inclined to ſend this paper, as theſe inſtruments have long occaſioned much ſpeculation concerning their intended uſe among the antients.

It would be intruding on the patience of the Society to comment on the papers which I have examined on the ſubject: I ſhall therefore only enter on a ſhort detail concerning the peculiarities of theſe inſtruments, which may poſſibly throw new lights on the ſubject, and perhaps tend to diſſipate in ſome degree the various conjectures which have been publiſhed reſpecting them.

In PLATE I. is an inſtrument compoſed of a mixed metal in the form of a bull: the workmanſhip is elegant, and not much inferior to the fine ſtyle of the Auguſtan age. It was found near Canterbury, but in what place, or at what preciſe time, I am not able to learn. I believe it was firſt in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Scott, of Chigwell, in Eſſex, a man of learning and taſte, who eſteemed it as a valuable and rare curioſity: ſince PLATE I.

 which

which it fell into the hands of Mr. John White, of Newgate-ſtreet, who ſent it to Mr. Jacob, of Faverſham, from whom I received it [1].

On the back of the animal is a lachrymatory, or club; the feet reſt on the executive part of the inſtrument, which in ſhape is preciſely that which, according to Begerus, we call a *Celt*. The tail of the bull is turned on the back, and which, with much taſte, defines the proportion of the body from the vent that is contrived for the ſhaft of the inſtrument, ſufficiently capacious to admit of a very ſubſtantial one adapted to the weight of the metal, and which was ſecured by a hole for a rivet; under the belly are ſome religious, magical, or ornamental marks; the horns are ſhort, and, like the bull ordained for ſacrifice, ſeem pruned for the purpoſe. It muſt ſtrike every judgement, that if the inſtrument ſhould be a *lachrymatory* on the back of the bull, it will import the inſtrument to be uſed in funereal rites.

The ancients were accuſtomed to ſacrifice bulls and other animals to Pluto, to pacify the *manes* of thoſe who were deprived of the rites of burial, and who were ſuppoſed to be troubled by ſpectres or other nocturnal terrors:

Parcite pallentes umbras quicumque tenetis
Duraque ſortiti tertia regna Dei [2].

Here we find tears to have been ſhed over theſe ſacrifices.

Again;

Ululantem—ſcalpere terram unguibus
Cœperunt cruor in foſſam confuſus: ut inde
Manes elicient [3].

[1] The drawing is the exact ſize.
[2] Tibullus, 3 Eleg. v.
[3] Hor. 1 Sat. viii. 25.

This

This paſſage more properly relates to the invocation of the manes: but tears were ſhed as much to appeaſe as to invoke them.

In the beautiful prophecy of the Cumæan Sibyl to Æneas, on the death of Miſenus, he is commanded, firſt to commit his body to the ground, and then to ſacrifice black cattle to Pluto, as tutelar deity of the *manes:*

Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos
Conſtituit [1]——

And in a following paſſage,

Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
Et ſolida imponit taurorum viſcera flammis, &c.

Hence the infernal deity was called *ſummanus* [2] *qua ſummus manium* [3].

In St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Hebrews [4], there is a paſſage which ſeems to relate to a cuſtom which the Romans or Jews had of ſacrificing to the *manes* which were polluted, by their being deprived the honours of ſepulture, or by any other kind of diſgrace. *For if the blood of bulls, and of goats, and the aſhes of an heifer ſprinkling the unclean, ſanctifieth to the purifying of the fleſh*, &c. Whether this paſſage relates to the antient law of the Jews or the Romans, is of no great importance to our enquiry; it is well known that a ſimilitude of cuſtoms is obſervable between the Jews and Romans in reſpect to ſacrifices.

From theſe apparent and applicable reaſons, this *Celt* may be ſuppoſed to have been the *ſecuris*, or ſmall hatchet, appropri-

[1] Virg. Æn. vi. 243.
[2] Varro, lib. iv.
[3] Cic. de Divin.
[4] Chap. ix. 13.

ated to the ſacrifices of the minor animals. Before we proceed, it will be proper to conſider it as ſuch. At the funeral of Miſenus, a black ſheep was ſacrificed to night [1]:

——— *Ipſe atri velleris agnam*
Æneas matri Eumenidum magnæque ſorori
Enſe ferit ———

Horace [2], ſpeaking of the enchantreſs Canidia, ſays,

——— *et pullam divellere mordicus agnam*
Cœperunt ———

As the Poet here ſpeaks in deriſion of theſe rites, I ſhould not think it improbable, that black ſheep were alſo ſlain in ſacrifices to the *manes*; eſpecially as it is expreſſly defined in this Satire that the enchantreſs was invoking them: it is not to be ſuppoſed that theſe rites were confined only to the larger kind of animals; few families or individuals could have afforded the expence, and we all know the antients, in matters of ſuperſtition, to have been extremely fertile and ingenious in accommodating their religion to their exigences. Pliny mentions black cattle, implying various kinds to have been ſacrificed in magical rites [3]. I have no doubt as the paſſage in Horace of the enchantreſs, ſacrificing a black ſheep, relates to the *manes*; ſo does this paſſage of Pliny.

If from its ſize, or little appearance of its executive power in this reſpect, objections are made to its being thus uſed; be it then ſaid to have been a funeral enſign for the ſervice of the dead; that it was carried in the proceſſion, or that it obviated [4] the

[1] Virg. Æn. vi. 249.
[2] 1 Sat. viii. 28.
[3] Speaking of the power of Nero in procuring every eſſential for the rites of magic, *Pecudes vero, quibus non niſi ater color eſſet facile.* Lib. XXX. c. 2.
[4] I obſerve that theſe kind of Celts might have obviated the ſacrifices of large animals, and have been depoſited near their ſepulchres, to appeaſe the manes of the dead;

the actual ſacrifice of animals, by its being depoſited ſimply with the aſhes.

In the developing of truth, the moſt trifling remarks are of conſequence. I am therefore inclined to mention the marks under the belly of the bull; which, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, are magical: as the inſtrument ſeems dedicated to the myſteries of ſacrifice to Pluto [1], who was by the ancients ſuppoſed to be the inventor of magical cyphers, I ſhould think the marks in queſtion had ſome relation to this type of the deity. I have, in the courſe of reading, obſerved no ſmall analogy between the ceremony of ancient magic practiſed by the Romans, and their funeral rites; and it may not be foreign to our purpoſe to mention the diſcovery of bracelets, which I found in a Roman Britiſh barrow, having very ſimilar marks on them to thoſe which are upon this Celt: Divination by bracelets ſeems to have likewiſe been appropriated to magic:

Canidiæ dentes, altum Saganæ caliendrum
Excidere, atque herbas, atque incantata lacertis
Vincula ——— [2]

dead; which inference I have made from the apparent lachrymatory on the back of the bull; and from ſome relative paſſages in the claſſics.

This remark I have ſince found to be ſtrengthened by the following paſſage in Horace, 3 Od. xxiii. 14.

——— Te nihil attinet
Tentare multâ cæde bidentium.

And a paſſage of Cato ſets forth, that theſe ſacrifices to the Lares ſhould be made in proportion to the perſon's abilities. *Per eoſdem dies Lari familiari pro copiâ ſupplicet.* They were made on the *new moon*, to which this Ode refers: but whether the creſcent under the belly of the bull bears any relation to this cuſtom, I ſhall not pretend to determine; poſſibly there might ariſe ſome difference between the ſacrifices for their vintage and thoſe for the manes of their friends. However, I think it right to mention this particular, as having ſome foundation for argument.

[1] Pluto was alſo ſaid to be the firſt who invented funeral ceremonies.

[2] Hor. 1. Sat. viii.

I do

I do not mean to infer from this, that the Celt was appropriated to magical operations, but only to obſerve from theſe apparent magical cyphers, that the inſtrument might be dedicated to Pluto, or adapted to ſome uſes which were ſepulchral and ſacred to this Deity. The above obſervations are penned with an eye to the inſtrument's being appropriated to Roman uſes; let us conſider it with an eye to Britiſh, Gauliſh, or Celtic.

There is a paſſage in Plutarch, which favours a ſuppoſition that the Celtic nation uſed the *bull* as a principal enſign, like the *eagle* of the Romans. Plutarch ſays, that on an aſſault of the Barbarians, meaning the Cimbri, who had invaded Italy in aſtoniſhing multitudes, like ſwarms of locuſts, and had taken a fortreſs on the other ſide of the Atheſis, finding the garriſon had behaved in a manner ſuitable to the glory and known bravery of Romans, they diſmiſſed them on certain conditions, having firſt made them ſwear to them upon a *brazen bull.* In the battle that followed, this *bull* was taken among the ſpoils, and is ſaid to have been carried to Catulus's houſe as the firſt fruits of victory. The Cimbri were a people who inhabited the Cimbrica Cherſoneſus, now Jutland; they are generally mentioned with the Teutons and the other Celtic nations: hiſtory ſays, they are deſcended from the antient Gomerians, or Celtes, and are the ſame people as the Cimmerians, who inhabited the countries about the Palus Mæotis, and hence they received their name: this indeed is highly probable from the ſimilitude of name, and from the deſcendants of Gomer having ſpread themſelves over that northern tract [1]. As this paſſage occured in the original paper, I have ſuffered it to remain in its place; otherwiſe it more properly relates to the ſecond Diſſertation, p. 18; which will

[1] See the Life of Marius, p. 18.

more

more clearly explain the ſenſe of this paſſage as relating to the Celt.

Fig. II. Plate I. is a *Celt* in the form of a wedge, and which bears evident marks of a hammer upon it; this inſtrument, I apprehend, will admit of no doubt as to its uſe: the drawing is the exact ſize.

Fig. III. is a *Celt* in the form of a gouge, and which was alſo found near Canterbury; the metal is mixed, uncommonly hard, and capable of being worked to any tolerable edge; it has a ſocket proportionable to an handle for mechanical works: if this inſtrument had been intended for a miſſile weapon of offence, it would have been pointed for execution; it muſt not therefore fail to ſtrike almoſt any capacity, which has reflected on the nature of the *Celts*, that when they have been found in ſhapes ſo apparently fitted for mechanical works, and with weapons of warlike ſhape [1], ſuch as ſpears and ſwords, that they have been uſed for ſuch purpoſes. It has been thought a difficult matter [2] to illuſtrate the uſe of the loop that is fixed to thoſe Celts which are in the form of a chizel: as theſe have been found with military inſtruments, it is natural to ſuppoſe they were uſed by the ſoldier, in works of art; and in ſuch caſes the inſtrument would be ſecured to his perſon as an appendage, while the defenſive or offenſive weapon would be diſengaged, and ready for immediate execution. I have ſeen thoſe that have been found in caſes, and doubtleſs they were ſo made to preſerve their edges from injury. Were ſpears or ſwords ever found in caſes? They needed no ſuch caution: a ſtone under foot would procure edges or points to them ſufficient for execution; but a chizel or an inſtrument for a mechanical work requires a more curious proceſs to procure it an edge, and particularly a fine edge to a braſs inſtrument that would be ſo liable to injury.

[1] Leland, Vol. I. p. 17.

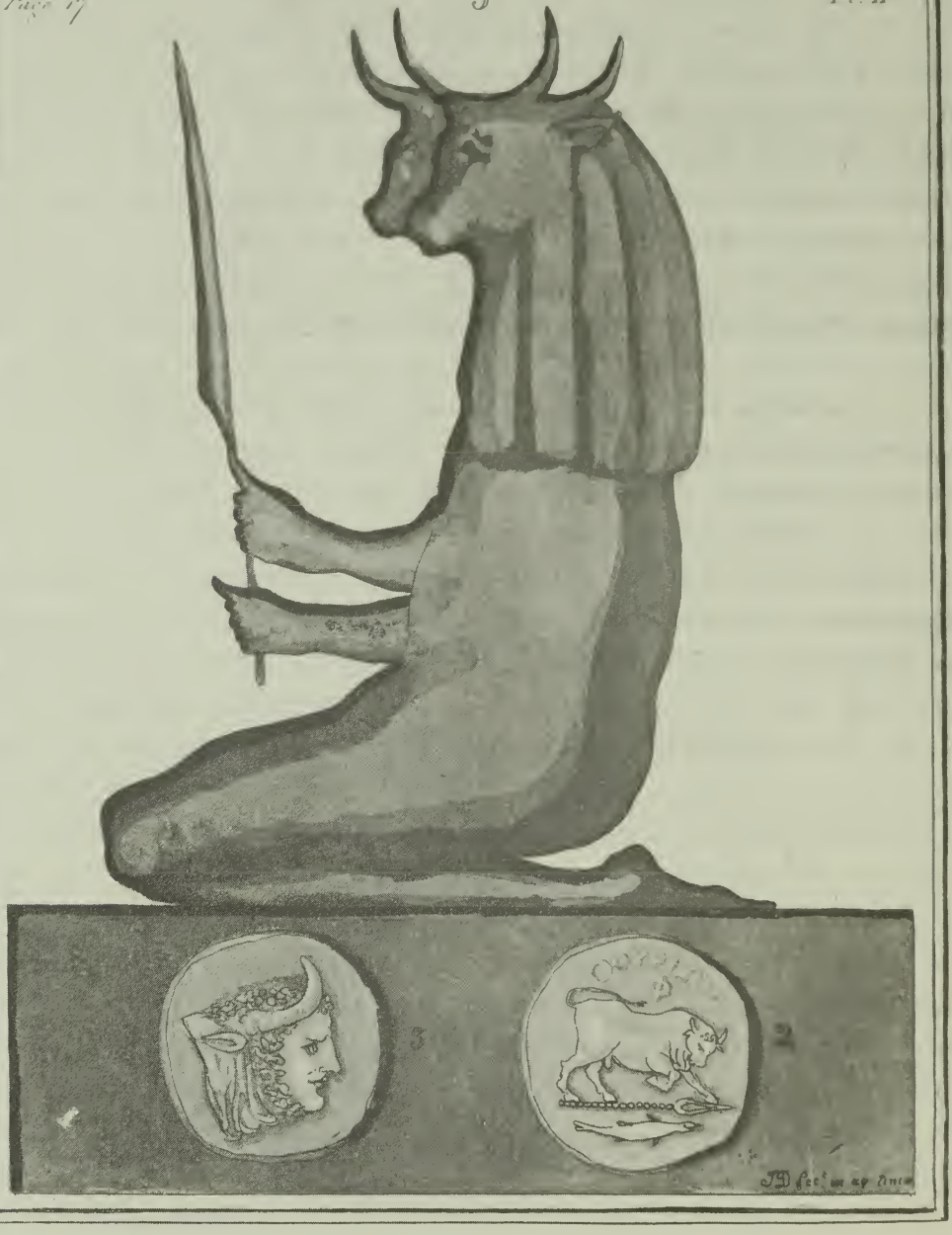
[2] See Borlaſe's Hiſtory of Cornwall, p. 269.

The

The Romans had an art of diſcharging their javelins with a thong which they called *amentum*; it has therefore been conceived that the loop of the Celt was adapted to this art [1]; but as they are in ſhape ſo oppoſite to a military weapon, they muſt have been unwieldy, aukward, and defective in execution. If, like the inſtrument of the ancient Franks, called *franciſcus*, or the *mataræ* of the Gauls, which were darted at ſome diſtance, and recovered again, they would on their offending parts have been differently ſhaped: with propriety I think we may therefore conclude with this obſervation, that theſe inſtruments, which we call *Celts*, were fabricated, according to their different qualifications, for warlike, mechanical, and ſepulchral offices.

As they have been found with Roman coins of Antoninus Auguſtus, Divo Conſtantio Pio, and Severus Alexander [2], we may conclude that they have been the produce either of the Romans or the Britons in this iſland, perhaps to the final departure of the Roman legionary eſtabliſhment; that they may poſſibly have been fabricated for Britain, from a novelty of ſome military inſtitute, or at a period when the Romans had not an opportunity of ſending a reinforcement of arms; the fabrication of which might be difficult, and the convenience not ſuited to ſuch a remote conqueſt; and as braſs was more eaſy to work, it was therefore uſed in preference to iron. It may be alledged, that the Romans, in conſequence of their refinement of the Britons, had taught them the art of working iron to any uſes; this is granted; but ſurely the expedition of caſting braſs arms is far greater; it is very poſſible, both braſs and iron arms were variouſly blended together for uſe; and I make no doubt but a time will come when iron arms will be diſcovered with braſs, or the metal arms, which are the ſubject of this paper.

[1] Borlaſe's Cornwall. [2] Ibid.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From all the paſſages which I have been enabled to ſelect from the writings of the learned to throw light on the nature of theſe inſtruments, I have not the leaſt authority for ſuppoſing that they were uſed before the invention of iron, or that they can be conſigned to any remote period in hiſtory. The Arundelian marbles, ſtating that the uſe of iron was not diſcovered till 188 years before the wars of Troy, have no relation to our *Celts*; nor are the quotations of learned men from Homer, Heſiod, or Lucretius, of any advantage to us [1]. They have been found with coins of the Lower Empire; and iron in thoſe times was univerſally uſed in war throughout the iſland of Britain.

In a former paper (on a Roman Hypogeum found on Chatham Lines) I promiſed the Society a Diſſertation on a *Coin of Anthemius*, which, with other relics, I diſcovered in a barrow. On a ſurvey of my materials, I have ſince found they would not by any means come within the compaſs of a paper; and I have therefore reſerved them for a work with which they are more intimately blended.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your devoted and faithful Member,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Feb. 23, 1784.

[1] See Borlaſe's Cornwall.

DISSERTATION II.

FIG. 4. PLATE I. is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Rawle in the Strand: It was a companion to the one which I have in the extenſive collection of the late Mr. Scot; and I am ſorry to ſay, that he has left no hiſtory attached to it. The above antiquary has been honoured with the name of a man of great taſte and learning, and I have no right to offer any inſinuation to the contrary; yet I ſhall not forbear to aſſert an opinion in this place, that when gentlemen hoard up antique relics as children collect gewgaws, they often expoſe the more reflecting antiquary, whoſe only view in collecting them is to throw light on hiſtory, or place ſome doubtful cuſtom of an antient people in a more accurate point of light, to the pleaſantry of his friends, and the ridicule of the unlettered part of the world.

Mr. D'Hankerville, in his late publication, entitled, *Recherches ſur l'Origine, l'Eſprit, et les Progrés des Arts de la Grece*, p. 225. mentions the Bull Celt of my former paper, which he ſaw in my cabinet; he conceives it to be the God *Tho* of the Britons; which people, after the cuſtom of the Cimbri, venerated the bull as the *Deus conductor* of their marches and armies; and he adds, *that this ſymbol among the Scythians was a ſword, a ſpear among the Sabins, and alſo an axe among the Britons*; the form of which weapon is

 repreſented

repreſented under the feet of the bull. This was alſo the God of the Iſraelites, when they demanded of Aaron the Calf or heifer as their God, to precede them on their military expeditions. If the weapon may be ſuppoſed to be a *club* on the back of the bull, Plate I. (ſee Fig. 1.) we ſhall have no difficulty in aſcribing it to the ſymbol of Hercules the God of Might, alſo the natural ſymbol of an army; Hercules being worſhiped by the northern nations under the name of *Herculis Maguſanus* [1], as well as by the Romans under the names of *Herculis Erymantini*, *Herculis comitis Auguſti*, *Jovis*, *Victoris*, *Statoris*, *Herculis immortalis*, *Cretenſis*, *Libyci et Argivi*; and indeed by all the nations of the then known world.

The ſocket of the weapon, its ſize, as well as that of the ſmaller hatchet, ſhew them to be well adapted for the head of ſtaffs, and may have been uſed, from the general obſervance and confidence repoſed in the worſhip of the bull, by individuals on their expeditions, as by an army on its march. See Plate I. Fig. 1. and Fig. 4. Nor ſhould it ſeem contrary to my former argument, that theſe inſtruments ſhould be alone appropriated for theſe military religious purpoſes; but they may, as was the cuſtom of the antients in matters of ſuperſtition, be adapted to the ceremonies of interment, as a ſepulchral honour to the deceaſed; and hence we ſhall account for their being found in the earth, and thus handed down to us. Whether the inſtrument on the back of the animal be the club of Hercules, or a lachrymatory, we may ſtill aſcribe it with propriety to the above purpoſes [2].

[1] See Keyſler's Antiq. Sept. et Celt.

[2] If this inſtrument ſhould be aſcribed to the Britons, we muſt diſcard the poſſibility of the inſtrument on the back of the bull being a lachrymatory; as we are given to underſtand this was a funeral veſſel of the Romans, and not of the Britons. In literary diſcuſſions, every thing for and againſt the argument ſhould be publiſhed. Pedantry and obſtinate conceit muſt always give way to the moſt candid and liberal expoſition; truth will otherwiſe for ever remain concealed from us.

Fig.

Fig. 1. Pl. II. Is an Egyptian piece of sculpture in a large entablature hewn out of a block of basalt, sent over by M. Wortley Montague, and deposited in the British Museum. Like the most part of Egyptian workmanship of this nature, it is both in Cameo and Intaglio; the design is sunk into the stone, and then worked into relief. That the drawing might be more perfect, I took it from an imboss off the stone. It represents Osiris and Isis, which, under the symbol of the ox and cow, rise out of an human shape: here is united the veneration of the Egyptians to Bacchus, the great indigenous leader and deity. The known power of these deities shew them in this instance to be but one being, imitating both sexes, and so symbolized by the Egyptians, Indians, and Grecians. This figure is of equal significancy with the Python, which may be seen on another entablature of the same kind in the vestibule of the Museum, before which, as before the Osiris and Isis, is a kneeling priest, presenting the obiliscal stone, the emblem of fire; which seems to be in imitation of the BELEMNITES [1], which the Greeks copied from the Scythians, and with which they represented the rays of the Sun [2]. PLATE II.

The kneeling priest, with the nature of the offering, shews the power of this deity to be pre-eminent; and hence it was called APIS, which in the Egyptian tongue signifies FATHER; and by the Greeks, the symbol being the same as BACCHUS (see Fig. 3. Pl. II.) it was called *Father of the* GODS *and* MEN. The Scythians, in the time of Herodotus, gave the earth the name of APIA; Γῆ δὲ, Ἄπια, lib. IV. p. 243. According to this ancient writer, this was the wife of the God PAPÆUS or FATHER, hence PAPÆUS and APIA imply FATHER and MOTHER, male and female. (ἄῤῥηνα καὶ θῆλυν· Orph. Hymn, xli. ver. 4.) which created all

[1] See Recherches sur l'Origine, l'Esprit, &c. des Arts de la Grece, p. 473.

[2] See Plutarch in *Lysandro*. The word is derived from *belos*, and signifies a dart; BELEMNITES, stone-darts.

things,

things, and which engendered, or brought the earth out of Chaos. PAPÆUS and APIA were the ſame as LIBER and LIBERA. This worſhip was tranſported into Peloponeſus, and there it was called by Orpheus APIA, which among the Scythians ſignifies the female Bacchus. The name implies the earth conſecrated to THAT DEITY, and worſhiped under the ſymbol of a Cow [1]. This form is tranſmitted to us on the coins of Corcyre and Dyrrachium, the former a colony coin of Corinth. Plutarch ſays, that the moſt part of the *Egyptian prieſts regarded Oſiris and Apis as the ſame deity.* See alſo Diod. Sic. lib. I. p. 10. *He was created in the city of Nyſus, in Arabia, near to Egypt.* It is now neceſſary to remark, that as this ox is the ſame as Oſiris, according to the greater part of the Egyptian prieſts, who acknowledged it as the produce of Nyſus, and alſo to be the ſame as the Bacchus of the Greeks; ſo it is alſo evident that the worſhip of the Egyptians, as alſo of the Indians and the Greeks, aroſe from Scythia.

The origin of this emblem on the Celts, Fig. 1. and 4. Pl. I. is ſo curious and intereſting, that I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject before I have enlarged a little more on the ſubject: Phylarch in Plutarch ſays, *that Bacchus was the firſt who carried* from India into Egypt two oxen, one of which was called Apis, and the other Oſiris; according to M. D'Hankarville, it is likely that ſomething in this relation was true, for the name of Bacchus was given to the Scythian conqueſt, which extended from India to Egypt [2]. The Cimbri, who gave the name to the Cimbri Cherſoneſus, now Jutland, were of Scythian origin, an early

[1] See Rech. ſur l'Origine et le Progrés des Arts, vol. I. p. 139.

[2] According to Phylarch, on the Conqueſt of Bacchus, living animals were worſhiped; this may be the reaſon why at this day ſo much reſpect is paid to live oxen and cows by the Indian nations. See Rech. ſur l'Orig. et les Prog. des Arts de la Grece, p. 141.

colony

colony from the Palus Mæotis [1]; they have a ſimilar ſymbol among their idols; the feet and tail of the bull, with the head on the thighs; and this was their enſign which they tranſported into Italy againſt Marius [2]. We ſhall now want but little proof on our ſide, to eſtabliſh the real uſe of the Celts, Fig. I. and Fig. II. which ſeem to have been the Celtic enſigns: the great northern deity, or Niſhen, which prevailed, as it does to this day in many kingdoms of the world.

Fig. 2. Pl. II. is a Greek coin, with the bull in the act of butting; which diſcovers the force of this deity referring to the power of Bacchus; the animal treads on the ſpear, the emblem of Mars the God of war of the Greeks, conducted by the ſupreme Deity, the mighty father of Gods and men; which ſymbol I have before obſerved, was of Scythian origin. Fig. 3. is alſo a Greek coin, the Minotaur; and to thoſe who are in the leaſt converſant with the true mythic of the antients, they will ſoon diſcover the God Bacchus of the Greeks; a warlike and powerful king, who at an early period, as far as human record can carry us, made a conqueſt of almoſt all the then known habitable earth [3]. On comparing therefore the Oſiris and Iſis of the Egyptians, or the Mnèvis and Apis, Fig. 1. Pl. II. with Fig. 2. and Fig. 3. to Fig. 1. and Fig. 4. of Plate I. [4] we can have no doubt as to their ſtrict and intimate relation with each other.

Theſe obſervations alſo concur to prove that the antient theology admitted of one *ſupreme Being*, whom they adored, as the

[1] See M. Pezron.
[2] See the firſt Diſſertation, p. 14.
[3] See Diod. Sic.
[4] The creſcent under the belly of Fig. 1. and Fig. 4. may repreſent the horns of Iſis, typical of the creſcent of the moon; this united in Fig. 1. Pl. II. with Oſiris, ſhews him to be the ſun of night. There is a ſceptre apparently under the creſcents in both of the *Bull Celts*, which may imply *power* or ſovereign authority, equally conſonant to the nature of this mythology.

inviſible

inviſible *Father of all things*, and repreſented under the emblem of the bull [1]. The word THO, or THEO, implying this animal, expreſs the word THEOS; hence DEUS, God the Father of all.

After having run over a brief deſcription of the typical marks of this inſtrument, let us digreſs to thoſe that have been found in Ireland, in Britain, and indeed all over Europe.

That theſe braſs weapons called Celts, whether in the form of a bull, of a gouge, chizel, ſword, ſpear, or hatchet, have belonged either to an early people, or a people remote from the ſeat of refined arts, will need little debate; we ſhall alſo find that they have been uſed perhaps from a very early period down to the loweſt of the Roman empire [2].

Herodotus ſays [3], "That, between the river Boriſthenes and "Hypanis, there is a place called Exampus, in which place there "is a copper veſſel, ſix times larger than a ſimilar veſſel at "the mouth of the Euxine ſea; and that Pauſanias ſon of Cle-"ombrotus conſecrated it; it contains about ſix thouſand four "hundred gallons, and ſix inches in thickneſs. The inha-"bitants of thoſe parts ſay, that it was made from the HEADS "OF ARROWS OR SPEARS of the Scythians; that Ariantus king "of Scythia, being deſirous of knowing the number of his ſub-"jects, demanded that every Scythian ſhould, on pain of death, "bring him the POINT of AN ARROW, or SPEAR."

[1] See this very learnedly treated in Bochart, Hierozoic. p. 973. Alſo Rech. ſur l'Orig. et les Prog. des Arts de la Grece, p. 145. 163.

[2] In a work, entitled, *Die gotteſdienſtlichen Alterthümer der Obotriten, aus dem Tempel zu Rhetra, am Tollenzer-See von* DANIEL WOGEN, is the deſcription of ſeveral braſs ſpear heads, but which in the work are called MESSERS, or knives: in ſhape and ſize they anſwer to thoſe that are found in Britain and Ireland. They were found with a variety of other Runic relics in the temple of Rhetra, and ſeem all to have paſſed the fire. Moſt of the idols have Runic characters on them, as alſo the ſpear heads, which bear the names of *Radegart*, *Vodlia*, *Padaga*, *Siba*, *Pya*. See p. 136, 137, 138.

[3] Lib. IV.

It is eaſy, from this relation, to obſerve the hiſtory of the fabrication of this copper veſſel to be fabulous; but it is alſo obvious that copper or braſs muſt have been very plentiful in thoſe days; and that the arms of the Scythians appear to have been made of that metal. If therefore we may think, with colonel Vallancey [1], that Phœnius, the Scythian leader, who taught their anceſtors letters, might alſo have taught them the fabrication of their braſs weapons, which are found to this day in ſuch numbers in that iſland; or if we may adopt a very probable conjecture, on this ingenious writer's declaration, that the Iriſh are the deſcendants of the Phœnicians, who were Scythians or Scythopolans, as we find in the Firſt book of Maccabees, being one and the ſame people; we may therefore find no difficulty in aſcertaining the cauſe why theſe arms are found in that country, the ſtructure and quality of which ſo much correſpond with the braſs weapons found in moſt places in Europe where the Scythian nation over-ran.

In a converſation with Sir William Hamilton previous to his laſt departure for Naples, I took occaſion to enquire the hiſtory of the numerous Celts and ſome braſs ſwords, which he has depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum. He informed me that moſt of them were collected in Italy, and he believes that many were found in ſepulchres; but he could not diſcriminate them. This circumſtance, abſtracted from many others relating that they have been found in France and Portugal [2], muſt convince the learned that theſe inſtruments are not peculiar to this iſland.

It has been frequently ſtarted, but I believe from mere conjecture, that the braſs weapons, ſpeaking of the ſwords, were

[1] See his learned preface to his Coll. de Reb. Hib. Numb. XII.
[2] See a paper read this year, 1785, at the Society of Antiquaries.

peculiar to the Romans, and that they were not made of *iron*; whereas the reverſe ſhould ſeem to be the truth; for in all their ſepulchres we do not hear of any braſs weapons being found, only one of *iron* [1]. It has alſo been argued, that iron will not preſerve itſelf in the earth to this period; but here, I muſt take the liberty, with much ſubmiſſion, to contradict ſuch a report, having upwards of an hundred iron weapons taken out of the lower Britiſh ſepulchres, that, with coins, will evince their having lain in the earth thirteen hundred years; moſt of them are reduced to a calx, and ſome few preſerve the metal with very little alteration. This depends very much on the quality of the ſoil; but I believe no ſoil, excepting a ſoil which is much impregnated with the vitriolic acid, can decompoſe iron to that degree, ſo as to leave no trace of the ſubſtance; this reaſon has alſo been given why iron weapons have ſeldom been found in Roman ſepulchres, to ſtrengthen an idea that the Romans uſed theſe braſs arms in their armies. That the impropriety of this remark may be more clearly demonſtrated, I ſhall beg leave to advert to the diſſimilarity of Roman interment, and other nations in the neighbourhood of their conqueſts; this will alſo produce ſome reaſon why arms are found in the *Tumuli ſepulchrales* of the northern nations, and not in the graves of the Romans. For this purpoſe it is neceſſary to give an example of a tomb which was opened by Sir William Hamilton, in the year 1757, in the neighbourhood of Capua, a place famous for the indolent retreat of Hannibal, and which loſt him the victory over the Romans. Near the ſide of the ſkeleton were found two ſwords of iron, with ſeveral utenſils of bronze, and a braſs *ſimpulum*, or ladle uſed in ſacrifices, and perhaps alſo in the domeſtic uſes of the kitchen [2]. Theſe veſſels, with ſome of the

[1] See the iron Gladius at Portici.

[2] Two eggs were found in this grave, the ſhells in a perfect ſtate of preſervation.

Etruſcan earth, and the other relics, excepting the inſtruments of iron, are preſerved in the *Britiſh Muſeum.*

It muſt occur to any antiquary of reading, that this tomb was the tomb of an ancient Etruſcan, conſequently the form of interment the ſame as that adopted by all northern nations, the deſcendants of the Scythians, as were the Etruſcans; hence we find this cuſtom of depoſiting the ſword, ſpear head, and ſhield, with the body inhumed, more frequently than burnt, among all the inhabitants of the Pelaſgian race, the Canaanites and Egyptians, all united under the general name of Scythians or Phœnicians. Thus in Ezekiel we are told, the warriors were buried with their ſwords and other weapons [1]; and when with ſome few exceptions we find the northern people preferred burning to burial, we ſhall ſtill find that weapons of war were thrown into their urns [2]. This cuſtom being apparently derived from the Greeks, according to the laws of Solon, from which the Romans ſeem to have framed the laws of their twelve tables, which enjoin the burning of their dead without the walls. This cuſtom of burning has by ſome been thought to have originated more from a cleanly than from a pious motive, and which has been adopted in moſt warm climates, where putrefaction and contagion are more prevalent than in temperate regions. If we therefore compare the braſs arms found in *Tumuli*, which by their ſtructure and ſituation belong to a diſtinct people from the Romans, and the numberleſs ſepulchres of the Romans

[1] See chap. xxxii. ver. 27. which aludes to the mode of interment of the Pagans, and not of the Jews. *And they ſhall not lie with the mighty, that are fallen of the uncircumciſed, which are gone down to hell with their weapons of war: and they have laid their ſwords under their heads.*

[2] See a braſs ſpear head exhibited by Mr. Brand, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, found in the courſe of the ſummer, 1784, in one of the barrows on Ridge-way Hill, in Dorſetſhire, and various other ſpecimens of this nature, which occur in Engliſh Antiquities.

found without arms, we muſt aſcribe this circumſtance to a *funereal cuſtom*, and not to an accidental one of the quality of the earth, which has by length of time conſumed the metal.

A peculiar cuſtom prevailed among the antients, of rendering thoſe things ſacred to their funeral rites which were eſteemed ſacred to their religious inſtitutes; hence we find conſtantly in the tombs of the women [1], many relics which relate to their religious ceremonies; the former ceremony, from a natural affinity, conſtantly ariſing from the latter.

The Scythians, from an obſervation made at the beginning of this Diſſertation, worſhiped the ſword as the tutelar deity preſiding over their armies, but not under the name of Mars; the deity of the Greeks under the like ſymbol. *Ferreus acinaces eſt Martis ſimulacrum.* Herodot. lib. iv. ſect. 62. As this deity was the ſame as the Sabaoth of the Jews, and the God of the Perſians, we ſhall have no difficulty to aſcertain a reaſon why the ſword, ſpear-head, and other weapons, are conſtantly found in the tombs of the deſcendants of theſe people. *Mars omnium Scytharum Deus; ei pro ſimulacris enſes et tutoria dedicant.* Pomp. Mela, lib. ii. cap. 1. And thus Solinus, *Pro ſimulacris enſes colunt.* This deity, the Mars of the Greeks, was called Mamers by the Sabines, and repreſented by the latter under the enſign of a ſpear, and by the Amazons under the enſign of a battle-axe, which agrees with the axe and ſword of the Scythians; theſe women, being of Scythian origin, are always on the antient ſculptures repreſented with the arms of a ſhield and battle-axe. From theſe relative paſſages we are to infer, that every nation appears to have adopted for the ſymbol of the god of their armies, that kind

[1] The graves of the Pagan women contain theſe kind of relics more than thoſe of the men: this circumſtance may be evinced by thoſe who have had opportunities of ſeeing the cabinets in Italy, and indeed in our own country: Mr. Townley's cabinet contains many proofs of this nature among the Romans; and my own will exemplify this cuſtom, in many inſtances, among the Lower Britiſh.

of

of weapon which they more particularly uſed, and to have worſhiped it as their general deity: conſequently from this motive, as well as a military one, they may have inſtituted it in their funeral obſequies. When the king of the Sabines ſhared the government with Romulus the founder of Rome, the Sabines thus ſymbolized Mamers their God of war. *Ex Varrone diſcimus, Româ antiquitas Martis ſimulacrum haſtam fuiſſe.* Clem. Alex. Cohort. ad Gent.

I have now only to remark, that theſe braſs weapons appear to have been uſed by a people who had not the convenience of forging iron, and who perhaps were ignorant of the art of rendering it malleable; that nations remote from the diſcovery of the art were obliged to make uſe of that metal which appears to have been known from the earlieſt period of antiquity. Iron muſt be acknowledged to have been a precious metal among the early Greeks, when *Homer* aſſigns an iron wedge as a prize in one of the gymnaſtic exerciſes, and which, to render it a reward worthy the victor, he aſſerts that it would laſt him all his life for the fabrication of his weapons. And at a much more ſubſequent period we find, according to the elder Pliny, that this metal was eſteemed of equal value to gold and gems, ſeeing that it was worn as rings by the antient ſenators and even prætors. lib. xxxiii. cap. 1. *Ne tum quidem omnes ſenatores habuerunt: Utpote cum memoria avorum multi prætura quoque functi, in ferro conſenuerint.* I ſhould not apprehend that Pliny has much reaſon to refer this to primitive œconomy, ſince we are well perſuaded that gold was in general uſe in thoſe days; be this as it may, I am inclined to think it aroſe from the ſcarcity of the metal only. At a period when the uſe of iron was well known among moſt warlike nations, we read in Tacitus, that the barbarian arms were pointed with flint or bone; and I ſhould therefore naturally infer, from a parity of argument, that the braſs weapons would

be

be fabricated as low down as the very loweſt æra of the Roman empire; and perhaps even uſed by the Romans themſelves on certain occaſions when the legionary appointment was not at hand [1].

I ſhall now diſmiſs this paper with an obſervation of the late Dr. Borlace, who conjectures, becauſe the inſtruments called the Celts, in form of a chizel, are not diſcovered on the Trajan or Antonine pillars, or have been found among the other numerous utenſils taken from Herculaneum; and that as they do not occur in the Muſeum Romanum, or in the Muſeum Kercherianum, they muſt have been peculiar to the Britons. Theſe kind of Celts are not military inſtruments; conſequently are not likely to be found on the Antonine or Trajan pillar. In ſhort, they appear to have been fabricated in all ages, and to have been more particularly the weapons and mechanical inſtruments of a people, who had not the art or convenience of rendering iron malleable for their domeſtic and military uſes: this will be the means of aſſigning a ſatisfactory reaſon why they have not been found in that unhappy city, which flouriſhed at a period when the uſe of iron was generally known among the Romans; conſequently the reaſon why they do not occur in the works of the afore cited authors, who appear only to have recorded the fineſt relics of Roman ingenuity and magnificency.

[1] Thoſe who will take the pains to conſider theſe braſs inſtruments, called Celts, ſwords, ſpear-heads, or thoſe in the form of chizels, will find they are all caſt in a mould, a proceſs of making arms certainly much more expeditious than forging of tempered iron for warlike uſes. The metal ſeems to have been rendered extremely hard with an addition of *Lapis Calaminaris*, or ſome other ingredient, and will ſharpen to a very keen edge. Were it neceſſary for that ſubduing people the Romans to arm a barbarian people with expedition, what proceſs could have been better contrived for all uſes, military as well as mechanical, than that of caſting implements with a ſuitable temper, which we know theſe inſtruments to have? All nations would certainly give the preference to iron arms, when time, convenience, and ſkill unite, for the accompliſhment of ſuch an operoſe undertaking.

On the 1st of MARCH, 1786,

Will be published the First Number, in Demy Folio,

OF

NENIA BRITANNICA:

Or, an Account of

SOME HUNDRED SEPULCHRES

Of the Ancient Inhabitants of *BRITAIN.*

Opened under a careful Inspection of the Author;

THE BARROWS CONTAINING

Urns, Swords, Spear-heads, Daggers, Knives, Battle-Axes, Shields, and Armillæ:—Decorations of Women; consisting of Gems, Pensile Ornaments, Bracelets, Beads, Gold and Silver Buckles, Broaches ornamented with Precious Stones; several Magical Implements, Culinary Utensils; some very scarce and unpublished Coins; and a Variety of other curious Relics deposited with the Dead.

TENDING PARTIALLY TO ILLUSTRATE

The HISTORY of *BRITAIN* in the FIFTH CENTURY;

and to fix on a more unquestionable Criterion for the Study of Antiquity:

To which are added,

Observations on the *CELTIC, BRITISH, ROMAN,* and *DANISH* BARROWS, discovered in *BRITAIN.*

ALSO

Some REMARKS submitted to ANTIQUARIES who would wish to engage in this Pursuit; by which, it is presumed, they may be enabled to ascertain the truth of many Local Discoveries, which, for Want of previous Caution, are for ever lost in Error or Uncertainty.

By the Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, F. A. S.

Quis autem est, quem non moveat clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque Antiquitas? Cic. de Div. lib. i.

Printed by J. Nichols, Printer to the Society of Antiquaries of London;
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BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° XXV.

CONTAINING

Mr. PEGGE's Hiſtorical Account of the TEXTUS ROFFENSIS; and of Mr. ELSTOB and his SISTER.

WITH

MEMOIRS of Mr. JOHNSON, of CRANBROOKE.

[Price One Shilling and Six Pence.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THAT VENERABLE

MONUMENT OF ANTIQUITY

THE TEXTUS ROFFENSIS;

INCLUDING

MEMOIRS of the learned SAXONISTS Mr. WILLIAM ELSTOB and his SISTER.

By SAMUEL PEGGE, M.A.

To which are added,

Biographical Anecdotes of Mr. JOHNSON, Vicar of Cranbrooke; and EXTRACTS from the REGISTERS of that PARISH.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXIV.

An Hiſtorical Account of that venerable Monument of Antiquity the TEXTUS ROFFENSIS.

[Read at the Society of Antiquaries, London, June 18, 1767.]

THOUGH the hiſtory of a ſingle book may ſeem at firſt ſight to be both uncommon and trivial, yet when one conſiders the antiquity, and the great importance of the monument, commonly known by the name of Textus Roffensis [1]; the practice of our editors who are ſo careful and induſtrious, as to give us an exact account of every ſingle edition of the author they publiſh; and, laſtly, what has been lately done by Mr. Webb in his pamphlet concerning the record of Domeſday, the following narrative of the compilement, the contents, the fate, hiſtory, tranſcripts, and publications of this auguſt and moſt valuable remain, may not be altogether inſignificant or diſpleaſing; eſpecially as ſome things will ariſe that are very remarkable and intereſting.

I ſuppoſe we may ſafely depend upon Mr. Wharton, who, by the favour of the then dean and chapter of Rocheſter, had the book in his cuſtody for ſome time, for the author of it. He obſerves, that Ernulf [2], biſhop of Rocheſter, ſat in that ſee from A. D. 1114, to A. D. 1124, in the reign of king Henry I. and compiled the book, which is written in a very elegant hand. The biſhop was very old at the time, not leſs than 80, or 82; for

[1] In Dugdale's Monaſticon it is called *Chronicon Clauſtri Roffenſis*; and biſhop Godwin, in his Life of Ernulfus, ſpeaks of an Hiſtory of the Church of Rocheſter, left by Ernulfus, which I ſuppoſe is nothing but the Textus.

[2] He is otherwiſe written *Arnulf*, *Arnulph*, *Earnulph*.

he was 84 when he died, A. D. 1124 [1], and yet the collection ſeems to have been made about 1120, according to Dr. Harris, in his Hiſtory of Kent [2], or 1122 according to Mr. Hearne [3], and this latter I take to be the truer account; but as to Ernulf's being the author, an inſcription in a very antient hand, in the front of the book, ſuppoſed by Mr. Wanley [4] to be no leſs than 400 years old, atteſts the ſame, *Textus de eccleſia Roffenſi per Ernulfum epiſcopum* [5]; and it is obſervable, that there is nothing in the book of a later date than the time of the prelate here mentioned; for as to the 13 later archbiſhops of Canterbury, and the 15 later biſhops of Rocheſter, theſe have all been added by a more modern hand, as appears from the form of the letter, and the difference of the ink; one perſon added the 6 biſhops that followed Ernulf in ſucceſſion, and another, more recent, has added the 9 following them. To theſe may be added, ſays Mr. Wharton, ſome matters relative to the time of the biſhops, John and Aſcelin, inſerted after the leaf 203; but all the reſt of the book is written in a hand coeval with biſhop Ernulph [6].

In reſpect of the contents of this famous MS. the book conſiſts of two parts; the firſt containing the laws and conſtitutions of the Anglo-Saxon kings, in Latin and Saxon, tranſcribed from ancient copies; and the ſecond giving us a regiſter or chartulary of the church of Rocheſter, from the autographs, with ſome other matters relating to that cathedral, written in the times of Ernulf and his ſucceſſors; but theſe laſt in a later hand. Biſhop

[1] Hearne in his *Præfatio*, Wharton, and Gul. Malmſb. p. 234.

[2] Pag. 32. Dr. Harris though varies from himſelf in this reſpect, for in a note inſerted by him in the original at Rocheſter, on the reverſe of the ſecond leaf, he conjectures the *text* might be compiled A. D. 1115, which is not ſo credible.

[3] See his *Præfatio*, p. xxxv.

[4] Dr. Hickes's Theſ. tom. III. p. 273.

[5] Text⁹ de ecc̄e Roffn̄ per Ernulfū Epm̄. Mr. Wanley, l. c.

[6] Mr. Wharton's Angl. Sacr. tom. I. p. xxx. ſeq.

Ernulf was a Norman [1]; and, in regard to the firſt part of the work, Mr. Hearne applauds him extremely for his great diligence and application, in making himſelf maſter of the Saxon language then growing into diſuſe, and his commendable care in preſerving and perpetuating this momentous code. The above ſhort account of the contents is taken from Mr. Wanley, in whom may be ſeen, by thoſe who are deſirous of it, a very exact liſt of all the articles that compoſe the firſt part, with a general repreſentation ſuperadded of what is to be found in the ſecond. I ſhall content myſelf with giving the following abbreviation from Mr. Wharton; 'The laws of Ethelbert, Ælfred, 'Guthrun, Edward the Elder, Edmund, and Ethelred, in Saxon [2]. 'The exorciſm of the Ordeal, the laws of K. Cnut, the con-'ſtitutions of William I. Extracts from the decrees of the Popes, 'the inſtitutions of K. Henry I. A. D. 1101, the ſucceſſion of 'the Popes and Emperors, of the Patriarchs of Jeruſalem, and 'the other four patriarchal ſees [3], the names of the archbiſhops 'and biſhops of England, from the time of Auguſtin the monk, 'diſtributed according to their ſees, in Latin. *Judicia civitatis 'London* [4], the genealogy of K. Edward the Confeſſor from 'Adam, the genealogies of all the kings of the Heptarchy from 'Adam [5], in Saxon. The privileges, charters, and ordinances 'of the church of Rocheſter, in Latin and Saxon.' Biſhop

[1] Whoever deſires a further account of him may conſult Malmſbury, Mr. Hearne's Preface, p. xiv. and Appendix, N° I. II. III. IV. Wharton, A. S. tom. I. p. 33. Biſhop Tanner's Biblioth. Gunton's Hiſtory of Peterborough, Cave's Hiſt. Lit. &c.

[2] Theſe are far from being all.

[3] Rather *the other three*, for there were but 5 in all, and thoſe of Rome and Jeruſalem are mentioned before. However, there are only two in the original, Alexandria and Antioch.

[4] Theſe are laws of K. Athelſtan; they are extant in Brompton inter X Script. col. 852. and in Wilkins; ſee alſo biſhop Nicolſon's Hiſt. Libr. p. 134.

[5] i. e. they are carried up to Woden, who in the former is carried up to Adam.

Nicolſon's account of this matter is ſtill ſhorter; but, as he mentions ſome things nevertheleſs, omitted by Wharton, I ſhall inſert it. 'It furniſhes us,' ſays he, 'with the laws of four 'Kentiſh kings (Ethelbert, Hlothere, Eadred [1], and Withred) 'omitted by Lambard [2], together with the Saxon form of oaths 'of fealty, and wager of law; the old form of curſing by bell, 'book, and candle; of Ordale, &c.' [3]

I enter now upon the fate, hiſtory, tranſcripts, and impreſſions of this book, and its parts.

The firſt perſon that made any uſe of our MS. ſince the reſtoration of learning, was that great reviver of Saxon literature, Lawrence Nowell archdeacon of Derby, and dean of Lichfield. The famous Kentiſh antiquary William Lambarde was a diſciple of his in the Saxon tongue, of which he is reckoned the ſecond reſtorer [4]; and the dean having made certain tranſcripts from the Textus, imparted them to him, giving him withal other aſſiſtance, and the uſe of his notes, towards the completing his Archæonomia [5]; he alſo gave him his Vocabularium Saxonicum [6], and died A. D. 1577 [7].

The abovementioned Mr. Lambarde publiſhed his Archæonomia, A. D. 1568, in quarto, wherein are various tranſcripts from this MS. But theſe, as Dr. Hickes has clearly ſhewn [8], were not copied by him from the original book, which he did not ſee till the year 1573, when his name occurs in the margin of it, as

[1] *Eadrie*, as I ſuppoſe.
[2] Meaning in the Archæonomia.
[3] Nicolſon, Hiſt. Libr. p. 134.
[4] Wood, Hiſt. & Antiq. Lib. II. p. 216.
[5] Wood, Ath. I. col. 186.
[6] Tanner, Bibl. p. 554.
[7] Biſhop Tanner ſays, 1576; but ſee Dr. Br. Willis's Cath. tom. I. p. 400. Mr. Wood is doubtful where he is buried, unleſs at Lichfield; but Dr. Willis rather thinks it was at Weſton in Derbyſhire.
[8] Hickes, Epiſt. to Sir Barth. Shower in 2d tome of his Theſ. p. 88.

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it does in various places, but they were put into his hands by his preceptor the dean of Lichfield, and he publiſhed them in this volume with his own Engliſh tranſlation.

Archbiſhop Matthew Parker, and his Aſſiſtant John Joſceline [1], appear next to have uſed our MS. for the Antiq. Brit. Eccleſ. being printed A. 1572. *Lib. Roff.* is often cited in the margin.

Afterwards, A. D. 1576, Mr. Lambarde's firſt edition of the Perambulation of Kent appeared; and there we have an extract printed from our MS. concerning the maintenance and ſupport of Rocheſter Bridge, in Saxon and Latin; the Saxon being alſo tranſlated by him into modern Engliſh [2]. It occurs alſo in Elſtob's tranſcript to be mentioned below, and in Mr. Hearne's Appendix, p. 379. Archdeacon Denne has alſo tranſcribed the Latin part into his copy of Hearne's edition; and you have the Latin, Saxon, and Engliſh, in Dr. Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 260. Mr. Lambarde cites the MS. again, p. 271. 317. and 343. of this firſt edition. He has alſo there printed Brihtric's will, p. 357, from it, though he has not noted that, and has given us an Engliſh tranſlation of it. This curious monument has likewiſe appeared in Dr. Hickes's Theſaurus [3], both in Saxon and Latin; in Hearne's Textus Roffenſis, p. 110, you have the Saxon part, and in the preface, p. xxv. the Saxon with Mr. Lambarde's Engliſh verſion; as likewiſe in Dr. Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 201.

A. D. 1623, Mr. Selden publiſhed the Monkiſh Hiſtorian Eadmer; and in the Spicilegium, 197, has printed from this MS. the famous pleading at Pinnenden Heath, near Maidſtone in Kent (now called Pickenden Heath), between archbiſhop Lanfranc and Odo biſhop of Baieux, in Latin. This hath been many times reprinted ſince, as by Sir William Dugdale in his

[1] Of whom, ſee the Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace.

[2] Perambul. p. 37, ſeq. edit. 576. The Author's 2d Edition of this book was publiſhed A. 1596. which is an enlarged, and the beſt edition.

[3] Tom. II. in Epiſt. ad Barth. Shower, p. 51. See alſo tom. III. p. 241.

Origines

Origines Jurid. Mr. Wharton, in Anglia Sacra, tom. I. p. 334; and laſtly, by Dr. Harris, in his Hiſtory of Kent, p. 50.

A. D. 1626, came out the firſt part of Sir Henry Spelman's Gloſſary; and therein he inſerted from this MS. the old form of excommunication, or curſing by bell, book, and candle [1]. This appears alſo in Mr. Hearne's edition of the Textus, p. 55.

The book, after this, was in the utmoſt danger of being ſecreted, and finally eſtranged from the church, before half of it had been either printed or tranſcribed; one Leonard, a doctor of phyſick, had got it into his hands, and kept it two years; but the dean, Walter Balcanqual, and the chapter, getting ſcent of the purloiner, beſtirred themſelves, and at laſt recovered their MS. but not without a bill in chancery. Concerning this tranſaction, the following note is now entered on the 2d leaf: 'Venerandum hoc antiquitatis monumentum per integrum bien-'nium deſideratum, ſurreptore tandem detecto, ac reſtitutionem 'ſtrenue negante, decreto ſupremæ curiæ, quam cancellariam 'vocant, non exiguis hujus eccleſiæ ſumptibus, recuperavit, red-'dique priſtinis dominis curavit Gualterus Balcanqual hujus 'eccleſiæ decanus anno poſt natum incarnatum 1633.' This memorandum, which is alſo copied by Mr. Wanley in Dr. Hickes's Theſ. tom. III. p. 273. is now paſted on the 2d folio, and is probably the hand-writing of dean Balcanqual; it is alſo anew tranſcribed with the following note, *This is written on the wooden cover of this book, and thence copied by J. H. D. D. P. R.* that is, John Harris, D. D. Prebendary of Rocheſter. It appears clearly from Hearne's Preface, p. vi. that Dr. Leonard was the pilferer, for he had the book in his keeping, A. D. 1632.

[1] We read there, *In dentibus mordacibus, in labris, ſive molibus*; and ſo Mr. Hearne gives it alſo, p. 58. but certainly we ought to read, *in labris ſive molaribus*. It is the fault of the original ſcribe, for Dr. Denne has not corrected it in his book to be mentioned below.

Whilſt

Whilſt the book was in Dr. Leonard's cuſtody [1], Sir Edward Dering, the firſt baronet of the family, a gentleman of great parts and learning, and of immenſe application, made a tranſcript with his own hand [2] of the whole of this book, that had not been already printed, or was not expected to be printed [3], which will be again mentioned below; and this he did with a public-ſpirited deſign of having it paſs the preſs. Sir Edward's hand is ſeen often in the margin of the original book; and from one place it appears, that he had recourſe to the book, A. D. 1644, the very year he died, and after the MS. had been recovered into the hands of the dean and chapter.

The firſt volume of Sir Henry Spelman's Councils came out A. D. 1639; wherein he has inſerted ſeveral tranſcripts from this MS. but it is a queſtion whether he ever ſaw the original; for hear what Mr. Johnſon ſays, 'By this inſpection (of the MS. 'in relation to K. Wihtred's laws) I further learned, that Sir H. 'Spelman did moſt probably never view the MS. itſelf. For there 'are ſome miſtakes ſo very groſs, that none uſed to the reading 'of Saxon monuments could poſſibly be guilty of them. The 'tranſcript from which he publiſhed them ſeems to have been 'made by ſome one that was a ſtranger to the Saxonic letters [4].'

A D. 1640, John de Laet, a celebrated ſcholar of Antwerp, tranſlated the laws of Ethelbert, Hlothere and Eadrie, into Latin. He never ſaw the original, but had a tranſcript ſent him by Sir Henry Spelman; and the original Saxon, with its verſion, may be ſeen in Dr. Hickes's Theſaurus [5].

[1] Hearne's Præfat. p. v.
[2] So I underſtand Mr. Hearne.
[3] However, there were many things in this tranſcript that had been already publiſhed, as appears from Hearne's edition of it.
[4] Johnſon's Pref. to Collection of Laws, &c. p. iii.
[5] Tom. II. in the Diſſent. Epiſt. p. 88. ſeq.

Abraham

Abraham Whelock, Arabic Profeſſor and public Librarian at Cambridge, reprinted Mr. Lambarde's Archæonomia, A. 1644, in folio. He had the uſe of a copy of Mr. Lambarde's edition, amended in various places by the editor [1], and moreover made ſeveral additions to the work.

I ſuppoſe it might be about the time that Mr. Somner collated Sir Henry Spelman's firſt volume of Councils, in the articles taken from the *Textus*, with the original; for that he compared the printed book therewith, we learn from Mr. Johnſon [2] and biſhop Kennet's Life of Mr. Somner [3]. The volume ſo emended by him is now in the library of the church of Canterbury, and has been made uſe of by Dr. Wilkins.

During the time of the grand rebellion, biſhop Nicolſon ſuppoſes, this book was wiſely committed to the care of Sir Roger Twyſden, one of the learned editors of the X Scriptores; for in his cuſtody, he ſays, he found it often referred to by Sir William Dugdale, in a work which he compoſed during theſe troubles [4].

A. D. 1655, the firſt volume of Sir William Dugdale's Monaſticon came out, wherein Mr. Dodſworth and he have made good uſe of our MS.

A. D. 1664, the ſecond edition of Sir H. Spelman's Gloſſary was publiſhed; this contained the entire work, of which the former part had been corrected and enlarged by the author; and in the new, or ſecond part, are inſerted the forms of the ordeal trials, from our MS. which were alſo in Sir Edward Dering's tranſcript, and have ſince appeared both in Mr. Hearne's edition of that tranſcript, and in Mr. Browne's Faſciculus to be mentioned below. It ought to be here noted, that though this ſecond part of

[1] Hickes's Theſ. ibid. p 8-.

[2] Johnſon's Pref. to Collection of Laws, &c. p. iii.

[3] Biſhop Kennet's Life of Mr. Somner, prefixed to Somner's Roman ports and forts, p. 89.

[4] He means Sir William's Orig. Jurid. See Nic. Hiſt. Lib. p. 134.

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the Gloſſary did not appear till anno 1664, yet it was compiled at the time the firſt part was, as we are informed in the preface to the laſt and beſt edition, printed A. D. 1687.

A. D. 1666, Sir William Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales* appeared, into which he copied from our MS. as mentioned above, the famous pleading at Pinnenden Heath, having made uſe of the MS. whilſt it was lodged in the hand of Sir Roger Twyſden.

Mr. Edward Browne, the worthy and learned rector of Sundrich in Kent, reprinted the *Faſciculus rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum*, anno 1689, in folio; and in the Appendix, or vol. II. p. 903, the *Officium Ordalii* is printed, as tranſcribed by him from the original MS. [1]

A. D. 1691, Mr. Wharton publiſhed his *Anglia Sacra* in two tomes, folio. The dean and chapter of Rocheſter intruſted him with their MS. to Lambeth, where Mr. Wharton then reſided as chaplain to archbiſhop Sancroft, and from thence he has tranſmitted into his firſt volume, p. 329, ſeq. whatever was ſuitable to his preſent deſign; and this was the firſt publication of this part of the MS.

In the ſame year, came out Dr. Gale's *Hiſt. Brit. Sax. Anglo Daniæ Scriptores* XV. and p. 792. he has inſerted from our own MS. *Genealogias per partes in Britannia regum regnari*, which he ſtyles a rare monument, *formerly* tranſcribed by him from this very ancient book. Charles Bertram, of Copenhagen, has ſince reprinted theſe Genealogies from Dr. Gale's edition, in his *Brit. Gent. Hiſt. antiq. Scriptores Tres*, printed at Copenhagen, anno 1757 [2]. A part of theſe genealogies appear alſo in Hearne's edition of Sir Edward Dering's Tranſcript, p. 60, and the whole of them in that Tranſcript which was made by the Elſtobs. See below.

[1] See above, A. D. 1664.
[2] See the Preface prefixed there to Nennius.

Dr. Hickes, in the ſecond tome of his Theſaurus publiſhed anno 1703, obliged the world with his famous *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris ad Bartholomæum Showere.* The doctor was a perſon of great accuracy, and had recourſe to the original MS. not only for the pieces already mentioned, but likewiſe for ſeveral others, which he has given us in that excellent epiſtle.

In 1705, Mr. Humphrey Wanley's large Catalogue of the northern books, both printed and MS. came out, making the third volume to Dr. Hickes's Theſaurus; and here, p. 273. ſ q. we have a liſt of all the articles contained in our MS. as mentioned above, from his own ocular inſpection.

A. D. 1712. the MS. was at London, and, I imagine, for the uſe of Dr. Harris, who was prebendary of Rocheſter, and was then upon his Hiſtory of Kent; for though this work did not appear till anno 1719, yet he had begun it, as he tells us, eight years before. Mr. Johnſon was deſirous of collating Sir H. Spelman's edition of K. Wihtred's laws, with the original, but in a complaining ſtrain tells us; 'That noble MS. was not at 'home in its proper repoſitory, during the whole time that I was 'compoſing this work [1].' The work came out A. D. 1720, being his Collection of Laws, &c. However, the MS. was now in London; for the rev. Mr. William Elſtob, and his ſiſter Mrs. Elizabeth Elſtob, employed one James Smith, a boy of ten years old, to make a tranſcript for them, in folio, of ſuch parts of the MS. as had not been before publiſhed [2]. This tranſcript the brother and ſiſter collated and examined together, and it was finiſhed x kal. June, or 23 May, 1712, being very fairly written in three months time; and a very extraordinary performance it is for ſuch a boy. Every page of it anſwers to the

[1] Mr. Johnſon's general preface to his Collection of Laws, &c.

[2] There are ſome things nevertheleſs in this tranſcript that had been printed before, as is noted above in ſeveral places.

pages

pages of the original book: and as what it contains more than the Dering tranſcript printed by Mr. Hearne will be noted hereafter; I ſhall only obſerve here, that this tranſcript, on the death of Mr. Elſtob, came into the hands of his uncle, Dr. Charles Elſtob, prebendary of Canterbury; and when he died, it was purchaſed with the reſt of Mr. William Elſtob's Saxon tranſcripts by Mr. Joſeph Ames, ſecretary to the Society of Antiquaries at London; and I bought it at his auction, anno 1760.

But this Mr. William Elſtob, and his learned ſiſter, being perſons not generally known, though both of them exceedingly eminent in their way, I ſhall here inſert a ſhort account of them, from the papers of the ſiſter, who, about the year 1738, compiled a brief Narrative of her own and her brother's Life, and gave it in her own hand-writing to Mr. George Ballard, whom we ſhall often have occaſion to mention hereafter, and at whoſe requeſt ſhe drew it up. Dr. Nathanael Wetherell, the worthy maſter of Univerſity College, was ſo fortunate as to find the narrative among Mr. Ballard's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and ſent a tranſcript of it to the honourable and right reverend the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, who was pleaſed to communicate it to me, in order to enable me to give the following authentic, though contracted, account.

William Elſtob was born January the firſt, ſixteen hundred and ſeventy-three, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne. He was the ſon of Ralph Elſtob [1], merchant in that place, who was deſcended from a very ancient family in the biſhoprick of Durham [2]; as appears not only from their pedigree in the Heralds Office, but from ſeveral writings now in the family, one of which is a grant from William de la More, maſter of the Knights Templars, to Adam

[1] By Jane his wife; Mrs. Elſtob's own Life. S. P.

[2] See the notes on the Homily on St. Gregory's Day, p. 17. The name is alſo there accounted for, p. 16. S. P.

d Elneſtob, in the year thirteen hundred and four, on condition of their [1] paying twenty-four ſhillings to their houſe at Shotton, *et faciendo duos conventus ad curiam ſuam de Foxdene.*

William had the earlieſt part of his education at Newcaſtle [2], from thence at about eleven years of age he removed to Eaton, where he continued five years. From Eaton, by the advice of an uncle, who was his guardian [3], he was placed at Catherine Hall in Cambridge, in a ſtation below his birth and fortune. This, and the air not agreeing with his conſtitution, which was conſumptive, was the occaſion of his removal to Queen's College, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Maugh, where he was a commoner, and continued till he was elected fellow of Univerſity College, by the friendſhip of Dr. Charlett, maſter of that college, Dr. Hudſon, &c. [4].

In ſeventeen hundred and two, he was by the dean and chapter of Canterbury preſented to the united pariſhes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, in London [5], where, after he had diſcharged the duty of a faithful and orthodox paſtor, with great patience and reſignation, after a long and lingering illneſs, he exchanged this life for a better, on Saturday, March the third, ſeventeen hundred and fourteen-fifteen [6].

[1] I ſhould ſuppoſe from hence that the grant ran to Adam de Elneſtob and his heirs. S. P.

[2] Where his father was ſheriff, anno 1685. Bourne's Hiſtory of Newcaſtle, p. 242. S. P.

[3] Charles Elſtob, D. D. who was inſtalled prebendary of Canterbury, anno 1685, and there died, anno 1721. S. P.

[4] He removed to Univerſity College, 23 July, 1696, and was elected Fellow the ſame year, being then Bachelor of Arts. June 8, 1697, he took the degree of Maſter. Catalogue of Graduates at Oxford, 1727, 8vo. S. P.

[5] By the procurement, no doubt, of his uncle the prebendary. St. Mary Bothaw, after the fire of London, was united to St. Swithin; and as the dean and chapter of Canterbury were patrons of the former, and the Salters Company of the latter, the two incorporations have an alternate patronage, and the turn at this time was in the dean and chapter; the livings together are reputed at 140 l. per annum. S. P.

[6] And was buried in the chancel of St. Swithin's Church, London, under the communion table. S. P.

Mrs. Elſtob informed Mr. Ballard by letter, that her brother was chaplain to William Nicolſon, biſhop of Carliſle [1]. Nicolſon was conſecrated 14 June, 1702, and it was probably ſoon after that, that he was appointed chaplain, but I imagine he was only titularly, and not domeſtically ſo. However, in February 1713, upon a proſpect of a vacancy at Lincoln's Inn, on the promotion of Dr. Francis Gaſtrel to the ſee of Cheſter, he ſolicited lord chief juſtice Parker for his intereſt, that he might be appointed preacher there. He intimates in his letter [2], that he had not met with ſucceſs in the world anſwerable to his merits; and it is certain he had not, nor was he more fortunate in the preſent application. The character which the lady gives of her brother, and which the reader would probably like beſt to receive in her own words, runs thus:

'To his parents, while they lived, he was a moſt dutiful ſon, 'affectionate to his relations, a moſt ſincere friend, very charitable to the poor, a kind maſter to his ſervants, and generous 'to all, which was his greateſt fault. He was of ſo ſweet a 'temper, that hardly any thing could make him ſhew his reſentment, but when any thing was ſaid or done to the prejudice of 'religion, or diſadvantage of his country.

'He had what might juſtly be called an univerſal genius, no 'arts or ſciences being deſpiſed by him; he had a particular 'genius for languages, and was a maſter of the Greek and 'Latin; of the latter he was eſteemed a good judge, and to 'write it with great purity; nor was he ignorant of the Oriental 'languages, as well as the Septentrional. He was a great lover

[1] Ballard's addition to Mrs. Elſtob's account of her brother.

[2] In the letter he wrote to the lord chief juſtice on the occaſion, which is now in the hands of my moſt obliging friend Thomas Aſtle, eſq; he obſerves, 'he had been 'a preacher in the city eleven years, and diligent in his profeſſion, as well as laborious in other matters, without ſeeking or finding ſuch aſſiſtances as are both 'uſeful and neceſſary to ſuch as converſe with books.'

'of

'of the antiquities of other countries, but more eſpecially thoſe 'of our own, having been at the pains and expences of viſiting 'moſt of the places in this nation that are remarkable either for 'natural or antient curioſities, architecture, paintings, ſculp-'ture, &c.

'What time he could ſpare from the ſtudy of divinity, was 'ſpent chiefly in the Saxon learning, in which he was a great 'proficient.'

Mrs. Elſtob, after this, proceeds to give a detail of her brother's Works; but as ſhe is very ſhort upon this ſubject, and indeed has not mentioned them all, I ſhall here exhibit an enlarged deſcription of them, partly from my own obſervations, and the information of Dr. Wetherell, but principally from Mr. Ballard's MS. Preface to his own tranſcript of king Ælfred's Anglo-Saxon verſion of Oroſius, communicated to me by the moſt benevolent and public-ſpirited biſhop of Carliſle.

Mr. Elſtob was a perſon extremely well verſed in the Saxon tongue [1], and being then reſident in college, the very learned Dr. Hickes ſolicited him to give a Latin tranſlation of the Saxon Homily of Lupus, and prevailed. The original, with the Latin verſion, is inſerted by the doctor in his Epiſtolary Diſſertation abovementioned, p. 99. ſeq. The Epiſtle Dedicatory to Doctor Hickes, thereunto prefixed, is dated Univerſity College, v Id. or 9 Auguſt, 1701; Mr. Elſtob being then joint tutor in the College with Dr. Clavering, late biſhop of Peterborough, and in poſſeſſion of a tranſcript of the original Saxon made by Junius, to which he hath not only added the Latin verſion beforementioned, but alſo many excellent notes. He ſtyles it "the firſt fruits "of his labours in the Saxon tongue."

[1] In Literatura et Antiquitate Septentrionali præclare eruditus Willielmus Eſtob Collegii Univerſitatis apud Oxonienſes ſocius digniſſimus. Hickeſius, in Diſſert. Epiſt. p. 98.

Mr.

Mr. Elſtob was author of 'An Eſſay on the great affinity and 'mutual agreement of the two profeſſions of Divinity and Law, 'and on the joint intereſt of Church and State, in vindication of 'the Clergy's concerning themſelves in Political Matters.' Lond. 92 pages 8vo. To this, his friend Dr. Hickes wrote a Preface of two pages [1], on which occaſion I may be allowed to obſerve, that he maintained an intimacy and correſpondence alſo with the learned Mr. Humphrey Wanley [2], was well known to Dr. John Batteley, archdeacon of Canterbury, and to Sir Andrew Fountaine, who, reciting the names of thoſe that had furniſhed him with Saxon coins for his tables, ſpeaks of Mr. Elſtob in the following terms: 'Nec non reverendus magiſter Elſtob, qui pro 'eximia ſua humanitate mihi communicavit Iconas nummorum, 'quos ipſe habet Saxonicorum et quidem rariſſimorum; atque 'etiam copiam mihi fecit nummorum, quos poſſidet reverendus 'C. (lege *J.*) *Batteley* archidiaconus Cantuarienſis; ſed dolendum 'eſt, hoſce omnes ad me haud prius delatos eſſe, quam exculptæ 'fuerint tabulæ; nec interim licere eoſdem commodè tabulis in-'ſerere; cum fuerint omnes nummi regis Ethelredi, modo unum 'excipias qui erat Ethelſtani, et quatuor qui erant Edmundi [3].' To the above learned authors and antiquaries, I may add the great lawyers, John Forteſcue Aland, Eſq; and lord chief juſtice Parker [4]. As to Mr. Strype, Mr. Elſtob ſeems to have cultivated an

[1] Thoreſby, Ducat Leod. p. 129. and the MS. Life by Mrs. Eſtob. Hence he ſays to lord chief juſtice Parker in the letter above-mentioned: 'Your lordſhip's 'kind opinion of the reſpect I have for the Engliſh laws will, I hope, make this 'addreſs at leaſt not impertinent.' Indeed his ſentiments on this head are moſt evident from his deſign hereafter to be mentioned, of publiſhing a new edition of the Saxon Laws.

[2] He calls Mr. Wanley in the MS. Oroſius mentioned below, *Amicus noſter perhumanus doctiſſimuſque*. This is extremely natural, as Wanley had been a ſtudent in Univerſity College. See Hickes Theſ. III. p. 90.

[3] Sir Andrew Fountaine, in Differt. epiſtol. præmiſſ. tabulis numm. Sax. p. 166.

[4] He begins the letter to lord chief juſtice Parker thus: 'Your lordſhip was 'pleaſed to do me a great deal of honour when I was permitted to wait upon you 'with

an early acquaintance with him: He communicated to Mr. Elſtob a copy of an inedited epiſtle of Roger Aſcham's [1], and Elſtob in return tranſlated for him the mutilated Diſcourſe of Sir John Cheke on Superſtition [2], printed with Mr. Elſtob's letter to Mr. Strype, prefixed to Strype's Life of Cheke.

Before Mr. Elſtob left Oxford, he printed a neat edition of the celebrated Roger Aſcham's Epiſtles; to which he ſubjoined the letters of John Sturmius, Hieron. Oſorius, and others, to Aſcham and other Engliſh gentlemen, Oxford, 1703, 8vo. He dedicates it to Robert Heath, Eſq; his familiar friend, to whom he had been aſſiſtant in his ſtudies [3].

Soon after he was ſettled in his benefice at London, he publiſhed 'A Sermon upon the Thankſgiving for the Victory obtained by her Majeſty's forces, and thoſe of her allies, over the French and Bavarians near Hochſtet, under the conduct of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. London, 1704.' The text was Pſ. CIII. 10. Alſo,

'A Sermon on the Anniverſary Thankſgiving for her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne. London, 1704.' The text 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.

Sir John Cheke tranſlated Plutarch's book on Superſtition into Latin, and premiſed a Diſcourſe of his own upon that ſubject in the Latin tongue. A caſtrated copy of this Diſcourſe, after it had lain long in obſcurity, was diſcovered by Mr. Elſtob in the Library of Univerſity College; and he, as Mr. Strype tells us, not only courteouſly tranſcribed it for his uſe, but alſo voluntarily took the pains of tranſlating it into Engliſh [4]. The verſion

with Mr. Forteſcue; the learned converſation, and kind treatment, and generous promiſes of favour, by which you then made me your lordſhip's debtor, call for my largeſt acknowledgments, &c.'

[1] Elſtob's edition of Aſcham's Epiſtles, p. 379.

[2] See below. [3] See the Dedication.

[4] Advertiſement prefixed to Strype's Life of Sir John Cheke.

is

is accordingly printed at the end of Strype's Life of Sir John Cheke, London, 1705, 8vo. There is a particular concerning this piece of Cheke's, which is well worth noting; ſeveral pages, believed to contain the arguments of the author againſt the various ſuperſtitions of the Church of Rome, are wanting in the original; and Mr. Elſtob, who always entertained a thorough deteſtation of the Popiſh innovations in religion, ſuppoſes, with reaſon, that thoſe ſheets were ſurreptitiouſly taken out of the work by the famous Obadiah Walker, when he was maſter of Univerſity College, and had power over the MS. in the reign of king James II. The Papiſts, as he obſerves, being remarkable for their clean conveyances that way [1].

In 1709, his Latin verſion of the Saxon Homily on St. Gregory's Day, which he preſented to his learned ſiſter in a ſhort Latin epiſtle, was printed at the end of her fine edition of the Saxon original.

'Mr. Elſtob has publiſhed [2],' they are the words of Mr. Ballard, 'the larger devotions which the Saxons made uſe of at 'that time in their own language, which from probable con-'jectures he fancies was the performance either of Ælfric arch-'biſhop of Canterbury, or of Wolfſtan archbiſhop of York [3]. 'And to ſhew the world that they did not contain any thing but 'what is pure and orthodox, he has obliged the public with a 'faithful tranſlation of them [4].'

We are informed by his accompliſhed ſiſter, that Mr. Elſtob had made a collection of materials towards a hiſtory of his native place; that he had collected a vaſt number of proper

[1] Elſtob's Letter to Strype, in Strype's Life of Cheke, where by *Ob.* is meant *Obadiah Walker*, as is evident from p. 275.

[2] At the end of the firſt volume of Dr. Hickes's Letters which paſſed between him and a Popiſh prieſt. London, 1715, 8vo.

[3] See Mr. Elſtob's Letter to Dr. Hickes, prefixed to the Devotions.

[4] Mr. Ballard's MS. Preface to Oroſius, mentioned above.

names of men and women formerly uſed in northern countries; and that he likewiſe wrote an Eſſay concerning the Latin tongue, with a ſhort account of its hiſtory and uſe, for the encouragement of ſuch adult perſons to ſet upon the learning of it, who have either neglected, or been frightened from receiving the benefit of that kind of education in their infancy; to which is added, ſome advice for the moſt eaſy and ſpeedy attainment of it. What is become of the two collections above-mentioned, is uncertain, and not very material; but as Mr. Elſtob was a moſt excellent Latiniſt, his obſervations on that language muſt have been highly acceptable to the public, and one has reaſon to regret the loſs of them.

But the moſt conſiderable of Mr. Elſtob's deſigns, was an edition of the Saxon Laws, of which Mr. Ballard writes thus: 'Mr. 'Elſtob had ſpent much time and pains in preparing for the 'preſs a very valuable edition of all the Saxon Laws, both in 'print and manuſcripts, of which learned performance, there is 'a great character given both by Dr. Hickes in his dedication 'prefixed to his firſt volume of Sermons, and by John Forteſcue 'Aland, eſq; in his preface to the book of *abſolute and unlimited* [1] '*Monarchy*. But as the propoſals for that work are fallen into 'my hands; and as they will give a more perfect idea of the 'performance, I will here add a tranſcript of them.

'Propoſals in order to a new edition of the Saxon Laws.

'I. That thoſe Laws which Mr. Lambarde and Mr. Whelock 'publiſhed, be publiſhed again more correctly.

'II. That the Laws of king Etheberht, with thoſe of Edric 'and Hlotharius, and whatever elſe of that kind is to be met 'with, either in the *Textus Roffenſis*, or in any other ancient MSS. 'judged proper to be inſerted, be alſo added.

[1] Read *limited*.

'III. That

'III. That that of J. Brompton, and the moſt ancient Tranſ-
'lations, be conſidered and compared, and, if thought conve-
'nient, be likewiſe printed.

'IV. That an entire new Latin tranſlation be added of Mr.
'Somner's.

'V. That ſuch various readings, references, and annotations
'of learned men, viz. Spelman, Selden, Junius, D'Ewes, Laet,
'Hickes, &c. be adjoined, as ſhall ſerve to illuſtrate the work;
'with what other obſervations occur to the editor, untouched by
'theſe learned men.

'VI. A general preface, giving an account of the original
'and progreſs of the Engliſh Laws to the Norman Conqueſt,
'and thence to Magna Charta.

'VII. That there be particular prefaces, giving ſo far an
'account of the ſeveral kings, as concerned their making Laws.

'VIII. An addition of proper gloſſaries and indexes [1].'

The death of Mr. Elſtob prevented, as Mr. Ballard ſays, the publication of this uſeful performance, concerning which, ſee Mr. Thoreſby's *Ducatus Leod.* p. 129. and Dr. Wilkins's *Præf. ad Leges Sax.* But this is the leſs to be lamented, as the learned Dr. David Wilkins, prebendary of Canterbury, has ſince obliged the world with a work of the ſame kind, as will be mentioned hereafter; and yet I think Mr. Elſtob's deſign promiſed to be more copious and large than the Doctor's, eſpecially in reſpect of annotation and elucidation.

He was prevented alſo by death in another project, which was to give us king Ælfred's paraphraſtical Saxon verſion of the Latin Hiſtorian Oroſius. Notice of this intention we have from Dr. Hickes, who, ſpeaking of Mr. Elſtob, ſays, 'Ælfredi R.
'qui collegium fundarit, verſionem Oroſii libri hiſtoriarum, qui

[1] Mr. Ballard's MS. Preface cited above.

'et Ormeſta [1] dicitur, Deo ſoſpitante, literario orbi aliquando 'etiam daturus [2].' Our author had proceeded ſo far in this work as to make a fair copy of it with his own hand in the Bodleian Library, anno 1698, when he was very young, from a tranſcript of Junius's taken from a MS. in the Cotton Library, Tiberius B. 1. Dr. Marſhal afterwards collated Junius's tranſcript with the MS. in the Lauderdale Library, which had formerly belonged to Dr. Dee; and Mr. Elſtob's copy is collated with the MS. in the Cotton Library, and there is alſo mention in the ſaid copy of the Hatton MS. But this work, though it had been ſo long and ſo well prepared [3], was never put to the preſs, but came into the hands of Mr. Joſeph Ames, at whoſe auction I bought it. Here it may be pertinent to note, that Mr. George Ballard, of Campden, in Glouceſterſhire, made another copy from Junius's MS. A. D. 1751, in 4to. and prefixed a large preface, ſhewing the uſe and advantages of the Anglo-Saxon literature. This volume, which is very fairly written. Mr. Ballard bequeathed by will to Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Biſhop of Carliſle, then Dean of Exeter, to whom the copy is addreſſed, and his lordſhip was ſo condeſcending as to favour me with the peruſal of it, and I have drawn conſiderable helps from the

[1] This word is thought to be a corruption of *de miſeria mundi*. See Profeſſor *Havercamp's* Preface to his edition; but rather perhaps of *orbis miſeria*, written abbreviately in the old exemplar, whence the MSS. in being were taken. *Or. miſia*, and miſread by the copyers *Ormeſta*.

[2] Hickeſii Diſſert. Epiſt. ad Barth. Shower, p. 98.

[3] Mr. Elſtob, ſpeaking of the method he had uſed in tranſlating the Saxon Homily abovementioned, ſays, he had done it, 'iiſdem fere verbis repoſitis quæ in 'Saxonica olim tranſfuſa, vel ex Turonenſi Gregorio, vel tuo, vel ex Beda noſtrate 'vel utroque Diacono, et Johanne et Paulo. *Eadem plane ratione, qua jam pridem* 'OROSIUM *a nobis elucubratum fuis.*' Epiſt. ad ſororem, præmiſſ. Lat. verſ. Homiliæ Saxonicæ, whence it ſhould ſeem he had added a body of notes upon Oroſius in a volume ſeparate from the copy he had made of the Saxon verſion, for nothing of this kind appears in the copy. Perhaps they were intended to be tranſcribed into the blank leaves at the end of the copy, which are numerous.

preface relative to Mr. Elſtob and his learned ſiſter, as appears above, and will be further evident in the ſequel. Both Dr. Marſhal and Mr. Ballard [1] ſeem to have had it in their intention to publiſh the Saxon verſion of Oroſius [2]; but, however that was, the caſe is clear in regard to Mr. Elſtob, concerning whom Mr. Ballard writes, 'It is very certain that the reverend and learned 'Mr. Elſtob tranſcribed it with that view, and accordingly 'printed a ſpecimen of it, which I have ſeen; it bore the fol-'lowing title. HORMESTA PAULI OROSII *quam olim patrio ſer-'mone donavit* ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS, ANGLO SAXONUM *Rex 'doctiſſimus, ad exemplar* JUNIANUM *deſcriptam edidit* WILLI-'ELMUS ELSTOB, *A. M. et Coll. Univ. Socius. Oxoniæ, e Theatro 'Sheldoniano A. D.* MDCIC.'

Mr. Elſtob was particularly uſeful to his ſiſter, in the great advances ſhe made in literature, as likewiſe in her publications. This ſhe teſtifies, both in her preface to the edition of the Saxon Homily, and in the MS. Life of her brother. But concerning her, I muſt now ſubjoin ſome few Memoirs, and the rather, becauſe, as ſhe was living when Mr. Ballard publiſhed his *Memoirs of the learned Ladies of Great Britain*, anno 1752, there is no account of her in that work. Mr. Ballard otherwiſe was well acquainted with her, correſponded with her, and had the higheſt eſteem for her on account of her uncommon learning and accompliſhments, and doubtleſs would have done all proper honour to her memory on that occaſion.

She was born in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, in Newcaſtle upon Tyne, September 29, 1683, ſo that ſhe was ten years younger than her brother. Her mother, who was a great admirer of learning, eſpecially in her own ſex, obſerved the particular fond-

[1] See Mr. Ballard's Pref. p. 47.

[2] With which the learned world were favoured in 1773, by the Hon. Daines Barrington. See Ballard's Preface, and alſo Wanley's Catalogue of Saxon MSS. p. 85, and Mrs. Elſtob's Preface to Homily on St. Gregory's Day, p. 6.

neſs

neſs which her daughter had for books, and omitted nothing that might tend to her improvement ſo long as ſhe lived; but alas! ſhe was ſo unfortunate as to loſe her mother when ſhe was about eight years of age, and had but juſt gone through her Accidence and Grammar. A ſtop was now put to her progreſs for a time, through a vulgar miſtaken notion of her guardian, *that one Tongue was enough for a woman.* However, the force of natural inclination ſtill carried her to improve her mind in the beſt manner ſhe could, and as her propenſity was ſtrong towards languages, ſhe with much difficulty obtained leave to learn the French tongue. But her ſituation in this reſpect was happily much altered when ſhe went to live with her brother, who, being impreſſed with more liberal ſentiments concerning the education of women, very joyfully aſſiſted and encouraged her in her ſtudies for the whole time he lived. Under his eye, ſhe tranſlated and publiſhed an *Eſſay on Glory*, written in French by the celebrated Mademoiſelle de Scudery. But what characterizes Mrs. Elſtob moſt, ſhe, as ſhe intimates in her Dedication to the Saxon Homily, was the firſt Engliſh woman that had ever attempted that ancient and obſolete language, and I ſuppoſe is alſo the laſt. But ſhe was an excellent linguiſt in other reſpects, being not only miſtreſs of her own and the Latin tongue [1], but alſo of ſeven other languages. And ſhe owed all her ſkill in the learned tongues, except what may be aſcribed to her own diligence and application, to her brother. She was withal a good antiquary and divine, as appears evidently from her works, which I muſt now recite.

She publiſhed an Engliſh-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day, that is, the Death-day, of St. Gregory, anciently uſed in the Engliſh-Saxon church, giving an account of the converſion of the Engliſh

[1] Epiſt. Fratris ad eam citat. ſuprà.

from

from Paganiſm to Chriſtianity, tranſlated into modern Engliſh, with notes, &c. London, 1709. It is a pompous book, in large octavo, with a fine frontiſpiece, headpieces, tailpieces, and blooming letters. She dedicates her work, which was printed by ſubſcription, to queen Anne. Mr. Thoreſby, in the Ducatus Leod. p. 129, gives notice of this intended publication [1], and there ſtyles her the *juſtly celebrated Saxon Nymph*. Her preface, which is indeed an excellent and learned performance, was particularly ſerviceable to Mr. Ballard, who has made good uſe of it, in evincing the advantages of the Anglo-Saxon literature, and ingenuouſly acknowledges it [2].

A. D. 1715, ſhe printed 'The Rudiments of Grammar for 'the Engliſh Saxon tongue, firſt given in Engliſh [3]; with an 'Apology for the Study of Northern Antiquities,' 4to. It was intended to be preſented to the princeſs Sophia; but as ſhe died before it made its appearance, it is dedicated to the late queen Caroline, then princeſs of Wales. The Apology is addreſſed to the moſt learned Dr. Hickes.

The Life of her brother and of herſelf, written at the requeſt of Mr. Ballard, have been noticed above; wherefore I omit them here, only remarking, that it appears from a note of Mr. Ballard's, on the former piece, that ſhe had drawn up the pedigree of her family, very curiouſly, upon vellum; ſhewing, that, by the maternal ſide, the *Elſtobs* were deſcended from the old kings or princes of Wales; in the middle there was a column, on the top of which ſtood king Brockmail, on one ſide the paternal, and on the other maternal deſcents. It was in the earl of Oxford's

[1] Her work was publiſhed before Mr. Thoreſby's, his Dedication bearing date 1714; but, I preſume, he had written this paſſage, before her book, to which he was a ſubſcriber, was publiſhed.

[2] See his MS. Preface to Oroſius.

[3] Dr. Hickes's labours on the ſubject being in Latin.

library.

library. Moreover, ſhe tells us in her own life, that ſhe had taken an exact copy of the *Textus Roſſenſis* upon vellum, 'now 'in the library of that great and generous encourager of learn-'ing, the late right honourable the earl of Oxford.' My friend Mr. Aſtle has now a MS. volume in his collection, chiefly in her hand-writing, but partly in that of her brother, intituled, *Collectanea quædam Anglo-Saxonica, e Codd. MSS. hinc inde congeſta.* And in this original *Textus Roſſenſis* there is the Saxon alphabet on the reverſe of the ſecond folio ſigned *E. E.* which I preſume muſt be her name.

It appears alſo from a word of her brother's, that ſhe had joined with him in preparing and adorning an edition of Gregory's Paſtoral [1]; a work which, I imagine, was intended to include both the original, and the Saxon verſion of it. And ſhe informs us herſelf, in her Life, that 'ſhe had tranſcribed all the 'Hymns from an ancient MS. belonging to the church of 'Sarum.'

In the Preface to the Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11. ſhe ſpeaks of a work of a larger extent, in which ſhe was engaged, and which had *amply experienced Dr.* HICKES's *encouragement.* This was a Saxon Homilarium, or a collection of the Engliſh Saxon Homilies of Ælfric, archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was a noble though unſucceſful enterprize, and indeed her moſt capital undertaking. Mr. Ballard gives the following account of it. 'Dr. 'Hickes, well knowing the great uſe which thoſe Homilies had 'been of, and ſtill might be, to the church of England, deſigned 'to publiſh, among other Saxon tracts, a volume of Saxon 'Homilies. But then he tells us [2], that though for want of 'further encouragement he could not carry on any one of thoſe

[1] Epiſt. Fratris ad eam ſuprà laudata.
[2] Hickes's Dedication to the firſt volume of his Sermons.

'deſigns,

'deſigns, yet it was no ſmall pleaſure to him, to ſee one of the 'moſt conſiderable of them attempted, with ſo much ſucceſs, 'by Mrs. Elizabeth Elſtob, "who," adds he, "with incredible "induſtry hath furniſhed a Saxon HOMILARIUM, or a Collection "of the Engliſh-Saxon Homilies of Alfric, archbiſhop of Can-"terbury, which ſhe hath tranſlated, and adorned with learned "and uſeful notes [1], and for the printing of which ſhe hath "publiſhed propoſals; and I cannot but wiſh that for her own "ſake, as well as for the advancement of the Septentrional learn-"ing, and for the honour of our Engliſh-Saxon anceſtors, the "ſervice of the Church of England, the credit of our country, "and the honour of her ſex, that learned and moſt ſtudious "gentlewoman may find ſuch encouragement as ſhe and her "great undertaking deſerve." This work was begun printing 'in a very pompous folio at the theatre in Oxon (and five or 'more of the Homilies were wrought off in a very beautiful 'manner), and was to have born the following title. *The Engliſh 'Saxon Homilies of* ÆLFRIC, *archbiſhop of* CANTERBURY, *who 'flouriſhed in the latter end of the tenth century, and the beginning 'of the eleventh. Being a Courſe of Sermons collected out of the 'Writings of the ancient* LATIN *Fathers, containing the Doctrines, '&c. of the Church of* ENGLAND *before the* NORMAN *Conqueſt, 'and ſhewing its purity from many of thoſe Popiſh innovations and 'corruptions which were afterwards introduced into the Church. 'Now firſt printed and tranſlated into the language of the preſent 'times, by* ELIRABETH ELSTOB [2].'

This elogium of Mrs. Elſtob, and her undertaking, by ſo great a man, and a perſon ſo well verſed in the ſubject as Dr. Hickes, redounds infinitely to the lady's honour; the deſign, however, though ſo proſperouſly begun, and even ſo far advanced, proved

[1] And, as ſhe mentions in her own Life, had added the various readings.
[2] Ballard's MS. Preface to Oroſius, penes Epiſc. Carleol.

abortive, for the work was never publiſhed, for want, I imagine of encouragement; what is become of the MS. I have not at preſent learned.

But this excellent woman, her profound learning, and maſculine abilities notwithſtanding, was very unfortunate in life. After the death of her brother, and the ill ſucceſs of her ſtudies, ſhe was obliged to depend upon her friends for ſubſiſtence, but did not meet with that generoſity ſhe might reaſonably expect, biſhop Smalridge being the only perſon from whom ſhe received any relief. After being ſupported by his friendly hand for a while, ſhe at laſt could not bear the thoughts of continuing a burthen to one who was not very opulent himſelf; and being ſhocked with the cold reſpect of ſome, and the haughty ſcorn of others, ſhe determined to retire to a place unknown, and to try to get her bread by teaching children to read and work, and ſhe ſettled for that purpoſe at Eveſham in Worceſterſhire.

At Eveſham ſhe led at firſt but an uncomfortable and penurious life; but growing acquainted afterwards with the gentry of the town, her affairs mended, but ſtill ſhe ſcarce had time to eat, much leſs for ſtudy [1]. She became known after this to Mr. Ballard [2], whom I have ſo often mentioned; and about the year 1733,

[1] Her own account of her ſituation at Eveſham goes thus: 'I had ſeveral other 'deſigns, but was unhappily hindered by a neceſſity of getting my bread, which, 'with much difficulty, labour, and ill health, I have endeavoured to do for many 'years, with very indifferent ſucceſs. If it had not been that Almighty God was 'graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe me up lately ſome gracious and good friends, I could 'not have ſubſiſted; to whom I always was, and will, by the grace of God, be 'moſt grateful.' MS. Life.

[2] Ballard's Memoirs, p. 249. This Mr. Ballard was a moſt extraordinary perſon: he was bred in low life, a woman's taylor, at Campden, in Glouceſterſhire, but having a turn for letters, and in particular towards the Saxon learning, he became acquainted, from a ſimilarity of ſtudy with Mrs. Elſtob, after ſhe was ſettled at Eveſham. By the aſſiſtance of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, vicar of Keinton, in Warwickſhire, and a recommendation to the Preſident of Magdalen College, Oxon, he removed

1733, one Mrs. Capon, the wife of a clergyman of French extraction, who kept a private boarding ſchool at Stanton, in Glouceſterſhire, and was herſelf a perſon of literature, enquired of him after her, and being informed of the place of her abode, made her a viſit. Mrs. Capon, not being in circumſtances to aſſiſt her herſelf, wrote a circular letter to her friends, in order to promote a ſubſcription in her behalf. This letter, which was extremely well written, deſcribing her merit, her extenſive learning, her printed works, her eaſe and affluence till her brother's death, her multiplied diſtreſſes afterwards, and the meekneſs and patience with which ſhe bore them, had the deſired effect, and an annuity of twenty guineas was raiſed for her. This enabled her to keep an aſſiſtant, by which means ſhe could again taſte of that food of the mind, from which ſhe had been ſo long obliged to faſt. A lady, ſoon after, ſhewed Mrs. Capon's letter to queen Caroline, who, recollecting her name [1], and delighted with the opportunity of taking ſuch eminent merit into her protection, ſaid, ſhe would allow her twenty pounds *per annum*; but, adds ſhe, as ſhe is ſo proper to be miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool for young ladies of a higher rank, I will, inſtead of an annual allowance, ſend her one hundred pounds now, and repeat the ſame at the end of every five years. On the death of queen Caroline, anno 1737, a moſt unlucky event in appearance for poor Mrs. Elſtob, ſhe was ſeaſonably recommended to the preſent dutcheſs dowager of Portland; and her grace, to whoſe father, the earl of Oxford, ſhe had been well known, was pleaſed of her goodneſs to appoint her governeſs to her children; this was

removed to that Univerſity. The Preſident appointed him one of the eight clerks of his college, which furniſhed him with chambers and commons; and thus being a *Gremial*, he was afterwards elected, by the procurement of the Preſident, one of the Beadles of the Univerſity. See more of him in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, pp. 10. 500.

[1] On account of the Dedication beforementioned.

in the year 1739; and from this period, the letters ſhe wrote to Mr. Ballard, which are now in the Bodleian Library, are obſerved to have a more ſprightly turn, and ſhe ſeems to have been exceedingly happy in her ſituation. To be ſhort, ſhe died in an advanced age, in her Grace's ſervice, May 30, 1756, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter. I am obliged to my much eſteemed friend, Mr. Thomas Seward, reſidentiary of Lichfield, for the above very particular account of the latter part of Mrs. Elſtob's life; and as this gentleman knew both her and Mrs. Capon perſonally, and was one of the ſubſcribers above-mentioned, the narrative may be depended upon [1].

I proceed now to ſpeak of the remaining publications of the Textus Roffenſis:

Dr. Harris's Hiſtory of Kent was publiſhed, anno 1719, as was mentioned. He has printed ſeveral extracts from the *Textus*, as has been already noted, but always gives the Saxon in the common type; I think nothing appears here, but what had been already publiſhed, except that p. 32. he gives us the Arabick numeral characters from it, as they appear on the top of each leaf, or each other page, which he ſuppoſes to be of the ſame age with the book itſelf, which might be finiſhed, as he conjectures, about anno 1120 [2]. This I think to be a point very doubtful, ſince the numerals that appear in the book, where they are often applied, are always Roman, a ſtrong preſumption, that theſe characters on the top of the leaves have been added ſince. However, the Doctor has added theſe numeral characters to Mrs. Elſtob's alphabet on the reverſe of the ſecond folio in the original, in his own hand-writing, with this note: *This ſhews theſe Arabic characters to have been uſed here about the year* 1115, *when Ernulfus was conſecrated* [3].

[1] Some farther particulars both of Mrs. Elſtob and her brother may be ſeen in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, pp. 11. 48. 110. 316. 498. 502. 528.

[2] See what has been ſaid above on this ſubject.

[3] See what has been ſaid upon this.

I have heard that a bad accident happened to our MS. at this time, which endangered the entire loſs of it. Being carried by water from Rocheſter to London, and back again, the book by ſome means or other fell in its return into the water, but was happily recovered, and without much damage [1]; for when I ſaw it, about the year 1742, by the favour of the late archbiſhop Herring, who was then biſhop of Bangor and dean of Rocheſter, it was in a very good condition, being a ſmall quarto on vellum, bound in red [2]. The book has been in perils both by land and water, and I preſume this laſt eſcape will prove a ſufficient warning to the dean and chapter, not to ſuffer it to go any more out of their cuſtody.

Upon the return of the book to its abode at Rocheſter, the learned Mr. John Johnſon [3], rector of Cranbrook, in Kent, had recourſe to it; theſe are his words: 'Since my tranſlation of 'thoſe Laws (of Wihfred king of Kent) was printed off, I was 'informed that this *Textus* was reſtored to its place of reſidence, 'and I had the favour of peruſing it; but I found no variation 'of moment, but what Mr. Somner had taken notice of in his 'written notes; yet, by inſpecting the original, I was able to 'diſtinguiſh between Mr. Somner's conjectural emendations, and 'thoſe which he made from the text itſelf [4].' Mr. Johnſon's Collection of Laws, &c. came out, anno 1720, in 2 vols. 8vo.

A. D. 1720, Mr. Hearne, the famous Oxford Antiquary, publiſhed Sir Edward Dering's tranſcript in 8vo. by ſubſcription, at 5s. for the ſmall, and 10s. for the large paper. The tranſcript had lain in the library at Surenden-Dering, from A. D. 1632,

[1] 'The MS. itſelf,' ſays Mr. Johnſon, who ſaw it after this diſaſter, 'is in a very 'fair hand, and well preſerved, ſave where it is *tarniſhed by the ſalt-water* it took 'in its late travels.' Pref. to Collection of Laws, &c. p. iv.

[2] It has been new bound ſince Dr. Harris uſed it, probably after its recovery from the deep.

[3] Of whom a particular account will be annexed to this Diſſertation.

[4] Johnſon's Preface to his Collection of Laws, &c. p. iii.

and

and from thence the late John Anſtis, Eſq. Garter King at Arms, my very worthy friend, borrowed it for Mr. Hearne of the late Sir Edward Dering, a gentleman for whom I ſhall always profeſs the higheſt eſteem. The MS. does not now appear in the library, having never been returned by theſe gentlemen; this, however, is not a thing of much conſequence; ſince the firſt Baronet always intended his MS. for publication, and as it is now printed, and we can perfectly rely upon this editor for the accuracy of his performance [1]. Mr. Hearne had both Sir Edward Dering's leave for the publication, and that of the late Biſhop Atterbury, which laſt was procured for him by Mr. Anſtis. The editor has not printed the whole of Sir Edward Dering's tranſcript, for he has omitted ſome things, either already publiſhed, or that might be publiſhed by others, confining himſelf chiefly to ſuch matters as might relate *ad rem diplomaticam* [2]. Thus, for example, he has omitted the *Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ*, becauſe they are almoſt all extant in Brompton, and were intended to be inſerted by Dr. Wilkins in his edition of the *Legg. Anglo-Saxon*. It is a miſtake, therefore, in Biſhop Tanner, to ſay, that the *whole Textus Roffenſis* was printed by Mr. Hearne [3]. There were ſome additions made by Sir Edward in the margin of his tranſcript; concerning theſe, the editor tells us, leſt they ſhould be thought an objection to the authority of the copy, 'Exſcriptorem fuiſſe virum eruditiſſimum, ipſique nulla privati emolumenti ſpe fuiſſe decretum annotationes paullo prolixiores ac uberiores in regiſtrum hoc ſcribere [4].' But we do not find that Sir Edward made any great advances in the deſign of a commentary; Mr. Hearne goes on, 'Adeo ut notulæ marginales

[1] The inſtrument which the accurate Sir William Blackſtone has given us, p. iv. of his Introduction to his ſuperb edition of Magna Charta, &c. is copied from Hearne's edition.

[2] Hearne's Præf. p. vii.

[3] Tanner's Biblioth. p. 265.

[4] Hearne's Præf. p. xiii.

'(e quarum

'(e quarum ſane numero ſunt clypei cum crucibus decuſſatis), 'lineæque ſub aliquibus vocibus in textu ductæ, ſunt exſcriptoris; 'quas omnes ideo adjungendas cenſuimus, ne eruditorum quiſ-'quam fidem noſtram ſuſpectam haberet, &c.' As to theſe ſhields *cum crucibus decuſſatis*, they are the arms of Sir Edward Dering, which Mr. Hearne ſeems not to be aware of; for the coat of this family is O. a ſaltire S. and the ſhields are always put againſt thoſe places where mention is made of the name of Dering, or of perſons that might probably belong to his family; and in order to inſinuate the ſame: ſee pp. 184, 185. 192. 200. 218. 235.

I would further note, that the tranſcript, procured by the Elſtobs, contains ſomething more than this of Sir Edward. There you have the genealogies printed by Dr. Gale; the names of the popes and emperors, the biſhops of Jeruſalem, the biſhops of Alexandria, the biſhops of Antioch, the archbiſhops of Canterbury, the biſhops of Rocheſter, printed by Mr. Wharton, and the biſhops of the ſeveral ſees in England. That chaſm in Hearne, p. 127, is ſupplied, as likewiſe are all the other chaſms; a large Saxon inſtrument beginning ꝑaða ꝛe biꝛcop ȝaðꝑine, &c. occurs alſo in Elſtob's tranſcript; and the catalogue of books, which is ſo ſhort in Hearne, p. 234, extends here to many pages.

My late good friend the very worthy and learned Dr. John Denne, archdeacon of Rocheſter, has been at the pains of collating his copy of Mr. Hearne's edition with the original MS. throughout. He has noted where every leaf of the original begins, the true readings of the MS. in ſeveral places, an omiſſion here and there, and has tranſcribed the marginal additions that appear in the original by ſeveral later hands, as Mr. Lambard, Sir Edward Dering, &c. The Doctor has moreover noted with the utmoſt care and diligence in what other MSS. the ſeveral inſtruments treaſured up in this chartulary are alſo to be found,

as

as in the *Regiſtrum Temp. Roff.* and the Cotton Library, which makes his book of greatly more value than the naked edition of Mr. Hearne. The Doctor was afterwards pleaſed to give me leave to tranſcribe into my copy all the annotations here mentioned, together with the references as above, which I got done by a very careful hand, the Rev. Mr. Richard Huſband, minor canon of Rocheſter, my reſpectable friend.

A. D. 1721, Dr. Wilkins's edition of the *Anglo-Saxon* Laws came out in folio. He has compared the Laws of Ethelbert, Hlothere, and Eadric, with our MS. and ſupplied the defects and chaſms in De Laet's verſion; what other uſe he has made of the original, may be ſeen in his Preface.

A. D. 1737. This gentleman publiſhed *Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ*, &c. in 4 volumes, folio; and in the firſt volume are many articles from Spelman's former edition, compared with the *Textus*, and chiefly, as I think, by Mr. Somner, as may be collected from the Doctor's Preface, p. iii. compared with Biſhop Kennet's Life of Somner, p. 89.

COROLLARY.

The *Textus Roffenſis* is doubtleſs in very ſafe and good hands; but if, by any accident, an unexpected misfortune ſhould now happen to it, ſufficient care has been taken to perpetuate it, by the ſeveral publications above-mentioned; the tranſcripts [1] made by the Elſtobs, and the collation made by Dr. Denne, of which laſt there are at preſent two copies. However, whereas Dr. Wilkins ſays, 'Maxime venerandum hoc monumentum antiquitatis 'in ſummum reipublicæ literariæ commodum typis expreſſum 'extat [2].;' this is not ſtrictly true, ſome parts of the MS. having not been yet *printed*; but they are nevertheleſs ſecured by the tranſcripts.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

[1] I expreſs it plurally, on account of Mrs. Elſtob's own tranſcript on vellum, mentioned above.

[2] Dr. Wilkins, Præf. ad Tanner's Biblioth. p. xliv.

Bio-

Biographical Anecdotes of Mr. JOHNSON.

JOHN JOHNSON, the celebrated author of a ſingular doctrine concerning the Euchariſt, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Johnſon, vicar of Frindſbury, in Kent, by Mary his wife, daughter of the rev. Mr. Francis Drayton, rector of Little Chart, in the ſame county. He was born December 30, 1662; and his father dying when he was ſcarcely four years old, and his mother retiring to the country, he was put to the king's ſchool there, under Mr. Lovejoy, and at little more than 15 years old admitted of Magdalen College, Cambridge, $167\frac{7}{8}$. He proceeded B. A. $168\frac{1}{2}$; and was ſoon after nominated, by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to one of archbiſhop Parker's ſcholarſhips in Corpus Chriſti or Bene't College in the ſame univerſity, where he took the degree of M. A. 1685. Soon after, he entered into deacon's orders, and became curate to Mr. Thomas Hondras, at Hardres near Canterbury, and was ordained prieſt by biſhop Sprat, in Henry VII's chapel, 1686. Archbiſhop Sancroft collated him to the vicarage of Boughton under Blean, and allowed him to hold by ſequeſtration the adjoining vicarage of Hernhill, both which churches he ſupplied himſelf every Sunday. In 1689 he married Margaret daughter of Thomas Jenkin, gent. of the Iſle of Thanet, and ſiſter to the rev. Dr. Robert Jenkin, Maſter of St. John's College, Cambridge, and to the rev. Mr. Henry Jenkin, rector of Tilney in Norfolk. About this time, one Sale, who had forged letters of orders, and taking advan-

tage of the interval between the ſuſpenſion of archbiſhop Sancroft, and conſecration of archbiſhop Tillotſon, to find out the livings held by ſequeſtration only, had got the broad ſeal for one for himſelf and another for his father; Mr. Jenkin took inſtitution to Hernhill, and the archbiſhop, being then only ſuſpended *ab officio* and not *a beneficio*, preſented him to it, to which he was inſtituted, 1689, by Dr. Oxenden, vicar-general to the archbiſhop, but then to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, guardians of the ſpiritualities during the ſuſpenſions; but as the living had been held by ſequeſtration ſo long as to be lapſed to the crown, he found it neceſſary to take out the broad ſeal, 1690. In 1697 archbiſhop Teniſon preſented him to the vicarage of St. John's Margate, and of Appledore, on the edge of Romney Marſh, but he choſe to hold the firſt by ſequeſtration only. Here, for the benefit of educating his two ſons, he took in two or three boarders, the ſons of particular friends; but, finding he could not attend his little ſchool and his great curacy, and his ſtudies, in a manner ſatisfactory to himſelf, he reſigned Margate, and ſettled at Appledore, 1703. When his eldeſt ſon went before the age of 15 to the Univerſity, 1705, he diſmiſſed his boarders, ſending his other ſon to ſchool to qualify him for buſineſs. But the marſhy air brought on a ſevere illneſs on himſelf and family. He obtained the vicarage of Cranbrook of the archbiſhop, 1707, and there he continued to his death, keeping a curate both there and at Appledore. In the years 1710 and 1713, he was choſen proctor in convocation for the dioceſe of Canterbury, which introduced him to the acquaintance of the moſt eminent clergy of the province. A little before he left Appledore, he printed ſeveral Tracts, to which he declined putting his name till they came to a ſecond edition. The firſt was a Paraphraſe, with notes, on the Pſalms, according to the tranſlation in the Common Prayer Book, intituled, "Holy David and

"his

" his old Engliſh Tranſlation cleared, 1706;" he next printed " The " Clergyman's Vade Mecum, 1708," which went through a 5th edition, 1727; the ſecond part, 1709, had a third edition. In 1710 he wrote and publiſhed " Propitiatory Oblations in the holy Eu- " chariſt truly ſtated and defended from ſcripture, and antiquity, " and the common ſervice of the Church of England." He was quickly known to be the author of this book, which being attackt by Dr. Wiſe of Canterbury, put the author quite out of favour at Lambeth during the reſt of archbiſhop Teniſon's time. But this ſerved but to induce him to handle the argument more at large, and prove the Euchariſt to be a true and proper ſacrifice from the authority of ſcripture and the teſtimony of the antient fathers and liturgies of the firſt, fourth, or fifth centuries after Chriſt. This he did in " The unbloody ſacrifice and altar un- " veiled and ſupported. In which the nature of the Euchariſt " is explained according to the ſentiments of the Chriſtian " church in the four firſt centuries, proving that the Euchariſt " is a proper material ſacrifice; that it is both euchariſtic and " propitiatory; that it is to be offered by proper officers; that the " oblation is to be made on a proper altar; that it is to be con- " ſumed by manducation: to which is added, a proof that what " our Saviour ſpeaks concerning eating his fleſh, and drinking " his blood, in the ſixth chapter of St. John's Goſpel, is prin- " cipally meant of the Euchariſt. With a prefatory epiſtle to " the Lord Biſhop of Norwich, animadverting on Dr. Wiſe's book, " which he calls the Chriſtian Euchariſt ſtated, and ſome " Reflections on a ſtitched book, intituled, an Anſwer to the " Exceptions made againſt the Lord Biſhop of Oxford's Charge. " Part I." To this he ſet his name. The ſecond part was pub- liſhed 1717, with anſwers to a freſh reply of Dr. Wiſe; another by Mr. Lewis, his ſucceſſor at Margate; and a third by Mr. Pfatty, a Lutheran Divine, tutor to the prince of Wertemberg,

who took upon him to be moderator in this controverſy. His next publication was "A Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Laws, Canons," &c. in two volumes, 8vo. In 1724, the firſt volume of his "Unbloody Sacrifice" was re-printed, with a Reply to Dr. Rymer's "General Repreſentation of Revealed Religion, 1723," and "The Doctrine of the Euchariſt ſtated, 1720;" as alſo to the 12th of Dr. Clarke's XVII Sermons. His "Primitive Communicant," "Explanation of Daniel's LXX Weeks, a Sermon at Canterbury "ſchool-feaſt, with a Preface, ſhewing, that no letters were "before Moſes," were publiſhed after his deceaſe, with his Life, by his friend Mr. Thomas Brett, 1748, as were alſo ſome other poſthumous pieces.

Mr. Johnſon had two ſons and three daughters. His eldeſt daughter died in her infancy; his youngeſt ſon ſoon after he had bound him apprentice to Mr. Knaplock, his bookſeller; and a few years after, his youngeſt daughter died in the prime of life. His eldeſt ſon was fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Batchelor of Divinity, and was preſented by the Univerſity to the living of Standiſh, in the county of Lancaſter, worth 500*l. per annum*; but before he had enjoyed it one whole year, he had the misfortune to break his leg, which threw him into a fever, of which he died in a few days, about Chriſtmas, 1723. Mr. Johnſon could not overcome this ſevere ſtroke, though he intermitted not his ſtudies, nor the duties of his office: yet from this time his ſtrength viſibly decayed, and he was afflicted with a ſhortneſs of breath, which increaſed on him till he died, about two years after his ſon, Dec. 15, 1725, having juſt reached the 63d year of his age. He was buried in the church-yard of Cranbrook, cloſe to the veſtry-wall. Over his grave is erected a handſome altar monument of grey marble, with this inſcription: *John Johnſon, Vicar*; but on the other ſide

ſide of the wall within the veſtry is the following inſcription on a mural monument of white marble.

Extra hunc parietem
ſub tumulo lapideo requieſcit
JOANNES JOHNSON, A. M.
per annos octodecim hujus eccleſiæ paſtor,
morum caſtitate, ingenii acumine,
interioribus & reconditis literis ornatiſſimus,
filius reverendi Thomæ Johnſon
de Friendſbury in diocæſi Roffenſ. vicariæ,
et Mariæ filiæ reverendi Franciſci Drayton
Chart Parvæ hujus diocæſeos rectoris.
Uxorem habuit Margaretam,
filiam Thomæ Jenkin,
in inſula de Thanet generoſi,
de qua quinque ſuſcepit liberos,
quorum quatuor ſuperſtitit,
viz. Margaretæ incunabulis mortuæ,
Thomæ Londini ſepulto,
Alteri Margaretæ ſiniſtra patris dormienti
Joanni S. T. B. de Standiſh
in comitatu Lancaſtrienſi rectori,
Paternæ virtutis, ingenii & eruditionis
exemplari,
cujus poſt mortem cum fere per biennium
ægre ſuſpiria duxiſſet
animam ſpei beatæ immortalitatis plenam
Deo reſtituit 15° die Decembris,
A. D. 1725, ætatis 63.
Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ pugil, ſchiſmatis debellator
Occidit — ſi plura quæris ſcripta mortui verſato.
Pientiſſima filia Maria Johnſon poſuit.

The following is the character drawn of him by his friend and biographer Dr. Brett.

" As no prieſt was more careful and diligent to inſtruct thoſe committed to his care in the knowledge of their duty by his ſermons, ſo was he no leſs careful to inſtruct them by his example

example in a regular Chriſtian life. None was better beloved by his pariſhioners, and all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance; and when we conſider his learning, and his critical ſkill in the languages proper, not to ſay neceſſary, for a divine, his great and extenſive knowledge of the canons and conſtitutions of the Chriſtian Church, and the cuſtoms and diſcipline in the ſeveral ages, from the firſt planting of the goſpel downward to our own times, and his capacity to teach them, and alſo his exemplary life and converſation, we may as juſtly ſay of him what was ſaid of the learned Mr. Bingham, in Miſt's Journal, January 4, 172$\frac{3}{4}$. *Qui patriarchatum in eccleſia meruit parochus obiit.* His converſation was eaſy and chearful, and very improving. If any one departed out of his company without learning ſomething from him, it was his own fault. He was very diligent in the performing of all parochial duties: he read prayers every morning in his pariſh church; when he was at home, he preached twice every Sunday; frequently inſtructed children in the Catechiſm; adminiſtered the Holy Euchariſt every month; was diligent in viſiting the ſick, or any other that needed his ghoſtly advice or prayers; and, in a word, uſed that faithful diligence which he promiſed when he was admitted into the order of prieſthood. He was a dutiful ſon, a loving huſband, a tender and careful father, an obliging kind friend, and conſcientiouſly careful to diſcharge his duty in every relation."

The following anecdote the late Mr. Jones of Welwyn had from ſome of his pariſhioners; which is confirmed by the large baptiſtery ſtill ſubſiſting in Cranbrook church. "Mr. Johnſon, when he came to reſide at Cranbrook, finding that many of the inhabitants were Anabaptiſts, or rather *Baptiſts*, as they affected to ſtyle themſelves; uſed many arguments to perſuade them to con-

form to the church. They made a great objection to the practice of *ſprinkling* in baptiſm; and ſaid, that the church in a manner excluded them from her communion in refuſing to baptize by immerſion. Mr. Johnſon readily allowed the propriety of that practice, according to the original inſtitution; and, to remove this difficulty, cauſed a large baptiſtery to be erected in the church. Upon this, moſt of the Anabaptiſts in his pariſh were *dipped*, &c. and were received into the church, to which they owned they had no farther objection. And Mr. Johnſon, on his part, aſſured them he had no objection to the practice of *dipping*; and from that time they lived in perfect harmony together. R. W."

He was ſenſible that the Church of England allowed Immerſion, at the ſame time that it allowed alſo Aſperſion; and he well knew that he was at liberty to admit adult perſons into the fellowſhip of this church by the ceremony of dipping, &c.

The women had a grave matron (called a Deaconeſs), to attend their baptiſm. And all was conducted with great decency.

They had aſked him where they ſhould find room? He readily anſwered, There is a large chancel at liberty.

Thoſe that came over to the eſtabliſhed communion, upon his ſhewing them this civility and condeſcenſion, aſſembled by his direction in the chancel to attend divine ſervice; for ſeveral of them were unſupplied with ſeats in the body of the church.

This anecdote entirely removes the uncharitable ſuppoſition of Mr. Johnſon's Biographer Dr. Brett, who, after ſaying that he was much loved and highly eſteemed by all his pariſhioners at Cranbrook who were friends to the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed, adds, " But as there were many diſſenters of all ' denominations in that place, and ſome who, though they fre- " quented the church, yet ſeemed to like Diſſenters better than " Church-

" Churchmen, I cannot ſay how they loved or eſteemed him. " However, his life and converſation was ſuch that even they " could find nothing in him to diſpleaſe them, except his known " affection to the Church of England. Some of theſe favourers " of the Diſſenters endeavoured to make him uneaſy, and to ſpirit " up a party in the church againſt him; but failed in their de- " ſigns: his friends were too many for them."

The ſucceſſor in that vicarage was not of ſo obliging a temper as Mr. Johnſon; and the Baptiſtery is ſuffered to run to ruin, or is conſiderably impaired.

ANEC-

ANECDOTES *inſerted in the Regiſter of* CRANBROOK, *by the Reverend* JOHN JOHNSON, *Vicar.*

" MEMORANDUM.

HIS grace William archbiſhop of Canterbury did, at the requeſt of John Johnſon, Vicar of Cranbrook, adminiſter confirmation at this place to above thirteen hundred perſons, of which one third at leaſt were of this pariſh, on Sunday, June 24th, being St. John Baptiſt's Feaſt, anno Domini 1716. There had been no confirmation here in 28 years before, that is, ſince the fatal year 1688, when the moſt reverend archbiſhop Sancroft, of pious memory, being diſcharged from his cuſtody in the Tower, upon a trial in the King's Bench, ſent biſhop Levinz (of Man Inſ.) to perform the office of Confirmation throughout the dioceſe, as he did biſhop Lloyd, of Norwich, ſome years before. The ſame archbiſhop, of his own free motion, again adminiſtered confirmation here on Sunday, June 21, 1724, to about thirteen hundred perſons, as his chaplain who attended him in the office told me; yet one of his grace's liverymen, who ſaid he numbered them, affirmed to me, that they were but twelve hundred."

Some account of the Vicars of Cranbrook:

1503. The firſt vicar of whom I can get any information, was Richard Wilſon; I have nothing of him but his name, and that from ſome pannels of glaſs in the vicarage-houſe in yellow paint, bearing date 1503.

1534. Sir Hugh ap Rice returned a certificate into the Exchequer, giving an account of the value of this vicarage; upon which certificate this vicarage was taxed according to the rate at which it now ſtands in the king's books.

The copy of the certificate here follows:

"Cranbrook, the certificate of Sir Hugh ap Rice, vicar, theſe.

Firſt, a houſe with III roods of meadow, XIIIs. IIIId.

Item, III manſions worth yearly XIIIs. IIIId.

Item, one other manſion worth yearly XXd.

Item, Privy tithes, certain mills, with other caſual profits, worth yearly XIXl.

Item, IIII offering days VIIl. VIs.

Item, other caſual profits LIIIs. IIIId.

Sum, XXXl. VIIs. IIIId. whereof to be deducted for the pariſh prieſt Xl.

Item, for the proxies to the archdeacon, VIIs.

Item, in quyt rents paid yearly XIIIId.

Sum deducted Xl. VIIIs. (4d. ſhould have been added) and ſo remained de claro XIXl. XIXs. VId."

This was drawn, A. D. 1534, and ſo it ſtandeth to this day.

This I took from a tranſcript of Mr. John Eaſon's, who is an officer of the firſt fruits and tenths.

1556. The pariſh is charged with a debt of 3l. due to Mr. Dr. Hues for books. I ſuppoſe this doctor being vicar, had procured a new ſet of books for the Popiſh ſervice. That this debt was ever paid does not appear.

1558.

1558. Richard Fletcher was made vicar here, the firſt Proteſtant predeceſſor that I meet with. He continued vicar 27 years, and lies buried on the north ſide of the church towards the upper end. He let a leaſe of the tenements belonging to this vicarage for 99 years to come, viz. from 1562 to 1661, and had it confirmed by the archbiſhop, and the dean and chapter of Canterbury. During all this time the vicar received but 13s. 4d. per annum for them. His ſon Richard was dean of Peterburgh, when the Queen of Scots was executed at Fotheringay Caſtle, and ſo diſplayed his loyalty on that occaſion, that he ſoon became biſhop of Briſtol; but not till his father was firſt dead, viz. 1589; therefore the monument in our chancel ſays not true, when it tells us, the father ſaw this ſon biſhop of Briſtol. He was afterterwards advanced to the ſee of Worceſter, and from thence to London. There he fell under the queen's diſpleaſure, and was ſuſpended; that he was reſtored before his death is not certain. Both he and his brother Gibs, the famous embaſſador to the Czar of Muſcovy, made Cranbrook vicarage their nurſery. Here their wives lay in, as appears by the regiſter. And even after the father's death, ſome of his ſon Gibs's children are buried here. Venner, the famous Puritan, preached here, whether as curate, or (as I rather ſuppoſe) lecturer, I know not. This was during the decline of Father Fletcher's life, and the diſgrace of archbiſhop Grindal. One would wonder, that Richard, afterwards biſhop, did not uſe his intereſt with his father (if he brought him hither) or with the Vicar-general, to remove a man of ſuch ſorry notions and fantaſtic principles. Mr. Fletcher died 1585.

1585, Robert Roads, formerly preſident of St. John's College, Cambridge (where he was written) and continued here till 1589. His wife and he were buried in the ſame year.

1589, William Eddy ſucceeded, and continued here in low circumſtances till he died, 1616. I find no memorial of him, but that he was paid by the church-wardens for tranſcribing the regiſter fairly from 1558 into the large old parchment book; and that he had the clerk's wages given him for calling the Pſalm, &c. Mr. Fletcher and he continued Vicars 58 years; and I am perſuaded, that, by theſe two long incumbances, the modus for Vicar's tithe was eſtabliſhed.

1616, Robert Abbot ſucceeded. What relation he bore to the archbiſhop of that name, I find not. But he was a man of eminent zeal and piety; and few, I am perſuaded, out-did him in learning and all commendable qualities. He defended the Church againſt the Browniſts. I do not know that any could do it better. I have read his book, and cannot but wonder to find ſuch a man here at that time of day. His Sermons, dedicated to the four principal families of the pariſh; viz. Roberts, Baker's, Henly's, and Courthop's, ſhew clearly, that he was a much greater man in polemical than in pulpit divinity. His "Young Man's Warning-piece" hath been more read than either of the other. It was publiſhed 1635. The reaſon of it was, one Rogers, a practiſing Apothecary, who, from a very pious youth, became a very debauched man, and could not be prevailed upon to receive the ſacrament at Eaſter, though he was to be excommunicated for that omiſſion; and died ſoon after in great horrours and terrours. Abbot weathered out here in the worſt of times till 1648 [1]. Then he was by the Rump Committee for Sequeſtrations ſent to another benefice, which he had long enjoyed together with this. At Smarden there was an Abbot; but, on comparing circumſtances, and conſidering Smarden books and ours, I remember ſome years ſince, I concluded that he of Smarden could not be the ſame with this of Cranbrook.

[1] 1642-3, Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, 183.

1648. John Williamſon, a ſtrict Preſbyterian, was intruded here. The pariſhioners engaged to make the vicarage 100l. *per annum* to him. To this end the churchwardens gathered the tithes and offerings, and the pariſhioners made up the deficiencies; but this could not laſt long.

1652. William Goodrick ſucceeded him. He made himſelf remarkable by walking in the Market-place with his tithing-book in his hand, and his inkhorn hanging on his buttons, every Saturday, and dunning his pariſhioners as he met them.

1662. John Cowper came in upon the Bartholomew Act, and ſo diſmiſſed Goodrick, who yet for ſome time kept a conventicle here. Cowper was a man of great wit and fine parts, but no œconomiſt: he left 4 or 5 children to ſo many families in this country of the beſt quality; who all accepted their ſeveral legacies.

1668. Mr. Charles Buck ſucceeded; a gentleman of good fortune, and who lived here with great hoſpitality; and was remarkable for his long ſermons, till about 1694 it was thought neceſſary that he ſhould retire to London, for the cure of his head. From this time forward, Mr. Crowther the ſchool-maſter ſerved this cure till Mr. Buck died; viz. February 1706; though Mr. Buck returned to the vicarage two or three years before his death."

Mr. Johnſon has noticed he could never find out what relation his predeceſſor Robert Abbot bore to the archbiſhop of that name. His grace had an elder brother John, who was biſhop of Saliſbury: is it likely that Robert was his ſon[1]? Cranbrooke was a vicarage of ſmall value to be ſo long held by an archbiſhop's nephew; it is plain, however, that he alſo long

[1] Not from Wood, who only ſays that he left one ſon or more. Ath. Ox. I. 431. The writer of his life in the Biographia Britannica follows Wood.

enjoyed

enjoyed another benefice with this living. It is mentioned in the Biographical Dictionary that biſhop Abbot of Saliſbury, who died the latter end of the year 1617, left one ſon and one daughter; and that he offended the archbiſhop by a ſecond marriage. Robert was in 1648 removed from Cranbrooke by the committee for ſequeſtrations; the reaſon aſſigned for it was, that he had taken another living, which by his own confeſſion was inconſiſtent. So ſays Walker [1], adding, the reader will enquire further whether that be true or not. Having been, as Wood ſays, a frequent writer, we ſhall ſubjoin his account of him.

"Robert Abbot was of Cambridge, incorporated of Oxford, July 14, 1607. He was afterwards vicar of Cranbrooke, in Kent, a ſider with the Preſbyterians in the rebellion which began in 1642, was miniſter of Southwicke in Hampſhire, and at length of St. Auſtin's church in Watling-ſtreet near St. Paul's cathedral in London, where, after he had been tumbled and toſſed to and fro, he enjoyed himſelf quietly for ſome years in his old age. He hath written and publiſhed ſeveral things, among which are,

1. Four Sermons, &c. London, 1639, 8vo. dedicated to Walter Curle, biſhop of Wincheſter, to whom he had been ſervant, and who then exhibited to his two ſons, one at Oxford, and the other at Cambridge.

2. Tryal of the Church Forſakers, &c. on Heb. x. 23. London, 1639.

3. Milk for Babes, or a Mother's Catechiſm for her Children. London, 1646.

4. Three Sermons, printed in the former book.

5. A Chriſtian Family builded by God, or Directions for Governors of Families. London, 1635, at which time the author was two years above the great climacterical year.

[1] Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 183.

Other

Other things he hath alſo publiſhed (among which is, " Be Thankful, London, and her Siſters," a Sermon on Pſalm xxxi. 21. London, 1626), which for brevity ſake I now omit [1]."

It appears from Le Neve's Faſti that a John Abbot was collated in 1712 to the 6th prebendal ſtall in Canterbury cathedral, and that he was buried Sept. 1, 1615.

Strype, in his Life of Archbiſhop Cranmer, p. 441. has obſerved, that Cranbrooke was one of the large towns in the dioceſe of Canterbury in which that prelate had noticed a learned man ought to be placed with a ſufficient ſtipend. At p. 274 of Strype's Life of Archbiſhop Parker is a table of the rate of arms propoſed to be found by the clergy of the dioceſe of Canterbury; and in this table Cranbrooke is one of the places mentioned.

[1] Athen. Oxon. I. 431. Faſti I. 177.

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